

**NAA: A6492, 2/5/1 PART 2**

**Series number:** A6492

**Control symbol:** 2/5/1 PART 2

**Barcode:** 1885329

**Number of pages:** 274

**Title:** Arab League - Relations with Israel

Copies of this record are provided for research or study purposes. Before making use of the material for other purposes (for example publication) please refer to information on copyright obligations and citing archival records available on our website at [www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au).

AUSTRALIAN LEGATION, CAIRO. No.

2 / 5 / 1 / A

SUBJECT: POLITICAL.

Part I

R.P.

ARAB LEAGUE.

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL - CUTTINGS.

From: 1/9/55 To: -



RECEIVED 14 SEP 1955

THE STORY  
of  
ZIONIST ESPIONAGE  
IN EGYPT

THE STORY  
of  
ZIONIST ESPIONAGE  
IN EGYPT



## THE STORY OF ZIONISM IN EGYPT.

### *Foreward.*

The trial of the thirteen prisoners before the Military court on charges of sabotage sheds new light on Israel's attitude towards Egypt and the crimes planned against this country.

While the Israelis talk of peace with the Arab world, they not only break the armistice by their almost daily assaults, but they go further — they recruit hundreds of agents (financed through the international system of begging which Israel has invented and brought to an art) and disperse them throughout the Arab world to commit acts of sabotage, destroying the lives of innocent people to make it appear that security and peace are not well established in the Middle East.

The recent outrages committed in Egypt prove that a great number of incidents once considered too insignificant to deserve state action, were, in fact, instigated by Zionist agents to give the impression that the Government of Egypt is incapable of maintaining law and order.

It is interesting to notice, however, that the accused have maintained that they are of Egyptian nationality and that Egypt is their home and mother country. They thought that by so doing they would win public opinion to their side.

It may be true that they are Egyptians, but public opinion in Egypt has proved time and again most indignant towards those who commit violent acts and disturb the peace. Neither can it forget that during the Palestine War the Jews in Egypt were not interned or even considered enemy aliens. Far from giving them the treatment they are used to in Europe, they were not deprived of their civil rights or nationality. Could it be that Egypt's attitude was not the





*Zionist Spies were  
tried by a special Military Court.*



right one? We had hoped that the Jews might remember that Egypt, throughout its history, has been the shelter of persecuted Jews — no matter where they came from. But the Israelis have always been known to forget good deeds whenever they feel that their position has become secure.

Let us not delve into ancient history. Let us remind the Jews of the world that it was Egypt, and Egypt alone, who stood up in the United Nations in 1946 demanding the immediate cessation of the persecution of the Jews and the provision by appropriate laws that atrocities of that kind could never again be the plight of a people, no matter what creed they profess.

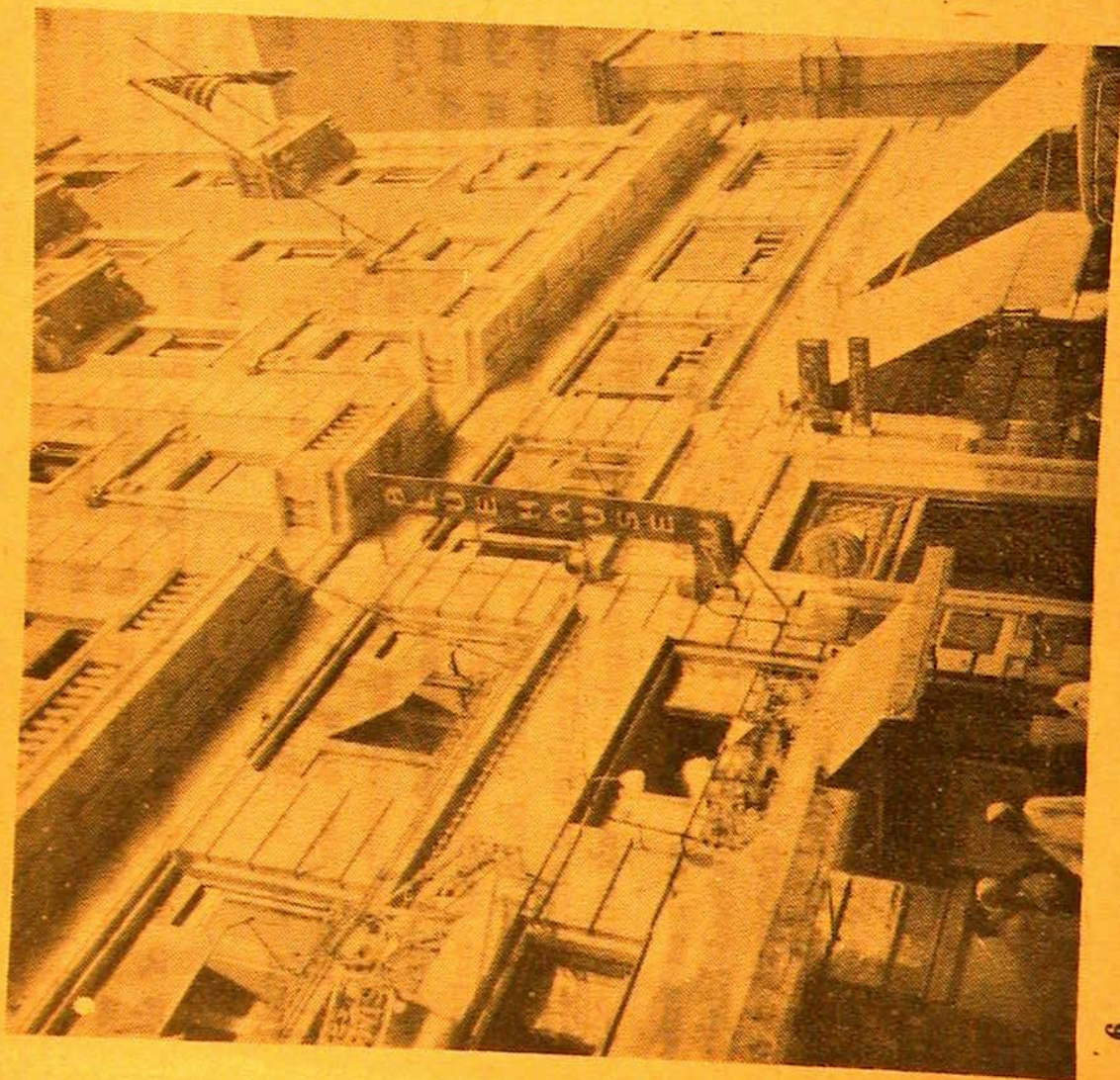
Let us not forget either that that took place

while Israel was actually waging war on the Arab States. At that time the Jews expressed their thanks to Egypt, and telegrams of support were received from almost all the synagogues of the world.

It is not therefore surprising to find public opinion in Egypt, as we have said, most indignant, demanding that the Government should make an example of those professional spies who receive money to play mischief among nations — a matter which could easily have far reaching results and might lead nations to change their traditional attitude towards the weak and needy.

Are we to wait until crimes as grave as those of the assassinations of Lord Moyne and Major Scott and his colleagues, and the destruction of King David Hotel, are committed in Egypt?





6

United States Information Bureau: An  
attempt was made to blow it up.



To solve these riddles the police began to investigate all previous incidents.

The Israeli papers and radio continually stated that Britain would make the biggest mistake in its history if it agreed to the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone. Night and day they called upon the British troops to remain in Egypt to protect the foreigners — thereby assuming that the Egyptians, once left to their own, would become inhuman.

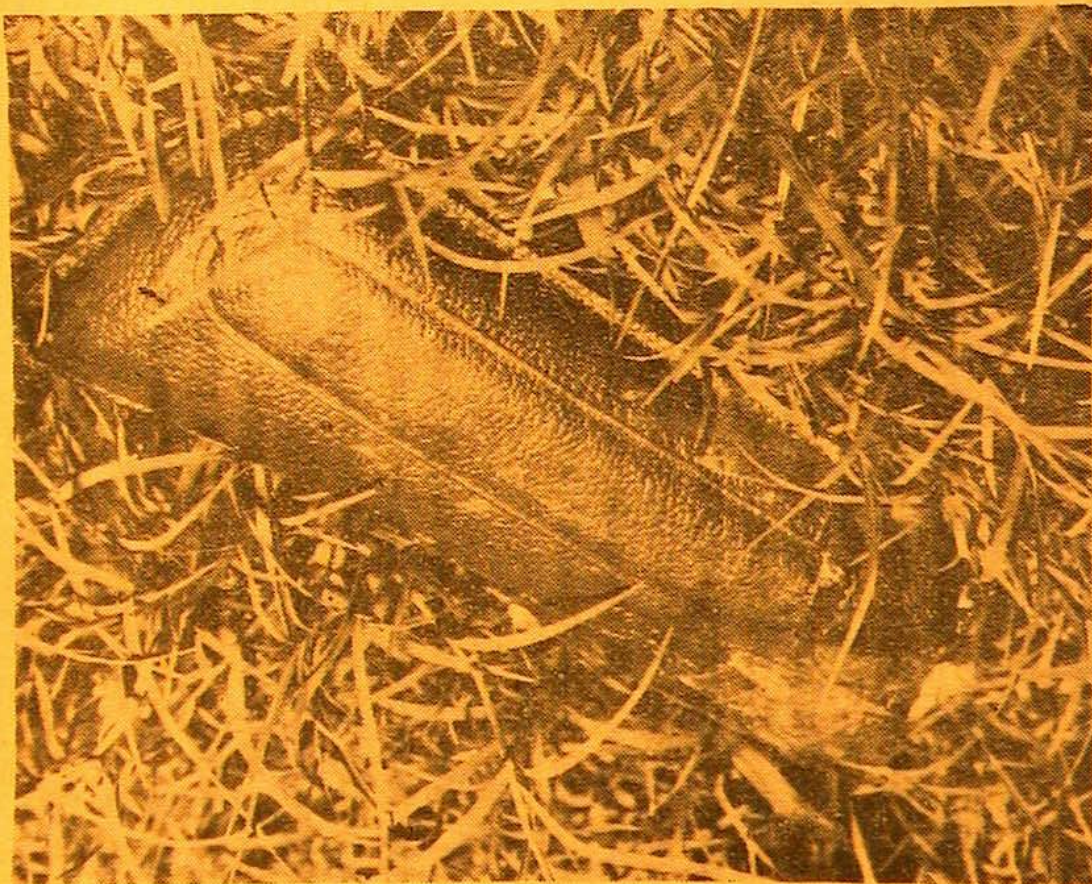
The Egyptian police reopened the cases of the three bombs which exploded in the General Post Office in Alexandria on the 2nd of July 1954, and that of Cinema Rio (Alexandria), from which a man was seen running away with his clothes on fire. A policeman caught the man and found that the fire came out of his left pocket in which he had a spectacles case packed with magnesium and aluminium powder.

### SABOTAGE

About the beginning of July 1954 there was every indication that the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were coming to a successful end, and both the London and Cairo broadcasting stations announced that Egypt was at last achieving her aims after seventy years of strife.

Then suddenly a bomb was thrown at the American Embassy in Cairo. At the same time another was thrown at the American Information Bureau at Alexandria. Why were bombs thrown at that critical moment? Who would do such an act? If the aim of the assailants was to force Great Britain to accept Egypt's views on complete evacuation, then why didn't they throw their bombs at the British Embassy?





*Not a spectacle case ! but an incendiary  
bomb by which the Zionists made an  
abortive attempt to fire Alexandria.*



## ARRESTS

The same chemicals were used in the cases of the Post Office and the American Information Bureaux. Thus the police suspected this man of being a member of the gang responsible for these outrages. The man arrested, a certain Philip Natasson, 21 years old, is stateless although born in Egypt. Two boxes full of explosives were found in his flat. He confessed that two friends of his, Victor Levy and Robert Dassa, had collaborated with him in the Post Office and Information Bureaux bombing incidents at Cairo and Alexandria.

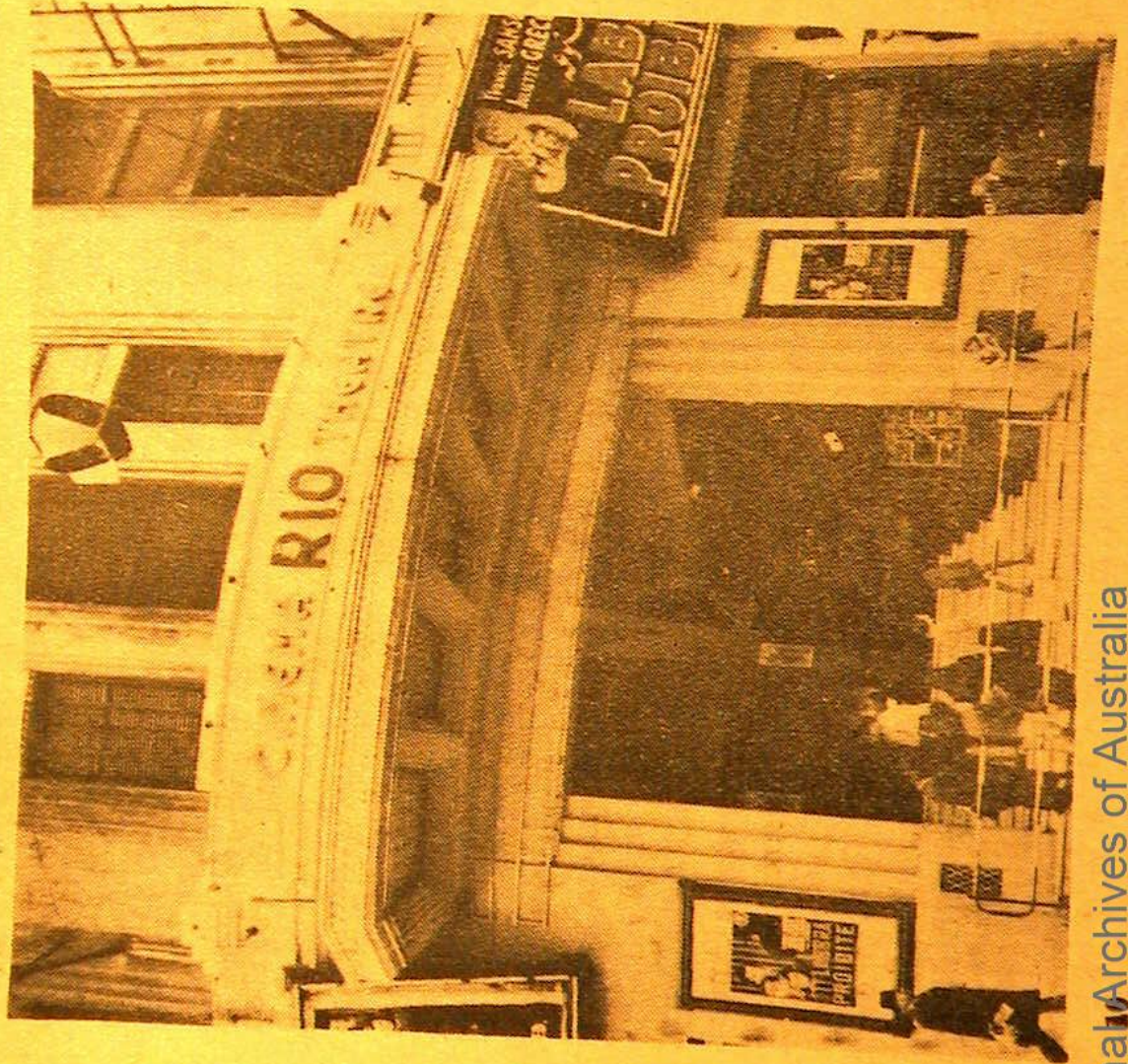
The three men were therefore detained. Dassa alone denied all knowledge of the crimes, and maintained that the inflammable chemicals found in his flat belonged to a man called George, who had left them there and was to collect them later on. But when confronted with his two conspira-

tors he collapsed and confessed adding that on the night Natasson was arrested, Victor Levy was supposed to place a bomb in the Metro cinema at Alexandria, while he himself was to bomb the Rivoli and Radio cinemas at Cairo. But since he could not book seats at the Metro, as soon as he saw Natasson arrested, he ran away and threw the bomb he had in the sea. All the men alleged that they threw these bombs because they did not like the Americans and British, and that they regretted having had no opportunity to destroy the American Embassy and British offices. Natasson declared that their antagonism towards America and Britain was due to these countries' action in starting war in Korea and Indo-China. For this reason they threw bombs at the American owned cinemas (Amir and Metro).

Victor Levy's statement was different. His action, he said, was designed to drive the British army out of Egypt "because it caused great harm to Egypt".

Robert Dassa maintained that he wished to





*Cinema Rio, at Alexandria: It is here that the Zionist spy Philip Natanson was arrested while he was trying to escape.*

show Eng  
that the I  
force.

On the  
the police  
bombs at  
they expl

The se  
the disco  
a comple  
receiver,  
and seve  
formulae

It tran  
an accou  
denied an  
of the fa  
square, 2  
more clo  
ciates, h  
went to

NAA: A6492, 2/5/1 PART 2

National Archives of Australia



show England that her army was unwanted and that the Egyptians meant to drive them out by force.

On the 23rd of July, Egypt's national day, the police were on the alert, and they found two bombs at the Rivoli and the Radio cinemas before they exploded.

The search at the flats of the arrested led to the discovery of films containing a cipher code, a complete wireless transmitting unit, a wireless receiver, a number of loaded shells ready for use, and seven negative films containing chemical formulae for explosives and incendiaries.

It transpired that the three men arrested had an accomplice named Samuel Azar, at first he denied any connection with the accused, in spite of the fact that he shared their flat at Ramleh square, Alexandria. When he was questioned more closely and confronted with his three associates, he admitted his guilt and said that he went to Cairo with Robert Dassa to take part in the activities there. He also added that, some

time earlier, he had left for France with the other three. The investigator therefore worked on the assumption that they must be in contact with some head-quarters abroad, especially when intercepted letters referred to "the flat" and an inquiry about a man called "Paul", who sounded to be a responsible person.

At the preliminary enquiry, the accused pretended that they were "patriots" and that they had committed their crimes only out of desire to embarrass the British and the American and compel them to leave Egypt. They also tried to lead the investigator to believe that their organization was a communist one.

But the authorities soon realized that the motive behind the crimes was far from being communistic since their formation and tactics had nothing in common with those of the communists, and that all the accused were Jewish, a fact which seemed to establish that the gang was Zionist. The accused pretended to be communists only to avoid the punishment for espionage.





*Radio cinema : An unexploded bomb was found under this seat.*

age, and t  
might car  
The er  
been a wi  
Israel, an  
ran" was

Mayer  
"Paul" re  
the code n  
pital, Cair  
was one o

This m  
the gang,  
had been c  
already co  
admitted t  
lite School  
he was ta  
son, Victo  
went to th  
and from

the Jewis  
centre in



age, and to shield the rest of the gang so that they might carry on their criminal activities.

The enquiry proved further that there has been a wide espionage net working in favour of Israel, and that a person called "Mayer Zaafaran" was the treasurer of the organization.

Mayer Zaafaran when detained admitted that "Paul" referred to in the intercepted letters, was the code name for a physician in the Israeli Hospital, Cairo, called Moussa Lieta Marzouk who was one of the leaders of the organization.

This man denied having any connection with the gang, but when he learned that the "flat" had been discovered and that his accomplices had already confessed, he also made a confession. He admitted that he went to Israel, joined the Israelite School of Intelligence Service in Haifa, where he was taught modern espionage. Philip Natanson, Victor Levy and Robert Dassa, he said, also went to this school. They went first to France, and from there were smuggled to Israel through the Jewish agencies and the Zionist espionage centre in France.

"The flat which was raided in Alexandria," admitted the physician, "was not meant to be used only for wireless transmitting, but also as a meeting place for the Intelligence officers of the Israeli Army, who came to Egypt for inspection."

He went on to say "one of the officers is in Egypt at the moment. He is a Colonel in the Israeli Intelligence named Max Bennett". Dr. Marzouk could not lead the authorities to Max Bennett since he never contacted him directly, but always through a girl called "Marcelle", who worked as liaison between the organization in Egypt and its leaders in Israel.

When the girl was detained, she denied knowing of the colonel but gave his car number. That was sufficient for the police to trace him and detain him. Some wireless sets were found in his possession, as well as a minute recording machine, the size of a match-box.

Bennett proved to be difficult, he refused to give any information, and later committed suicide.





*Victorine Nino in prison: She spends her time reading. She spoke favourably of the treatment she receives in prison but wished that she would have been permitted to write.*



Inquiries continued for the period of six weeks during which many young men and women were interrogated and detained. They proved shrewd and most dangerous. Many of them, including Marcelle, tried to commit suicide whenever they had an opportunity to do so.

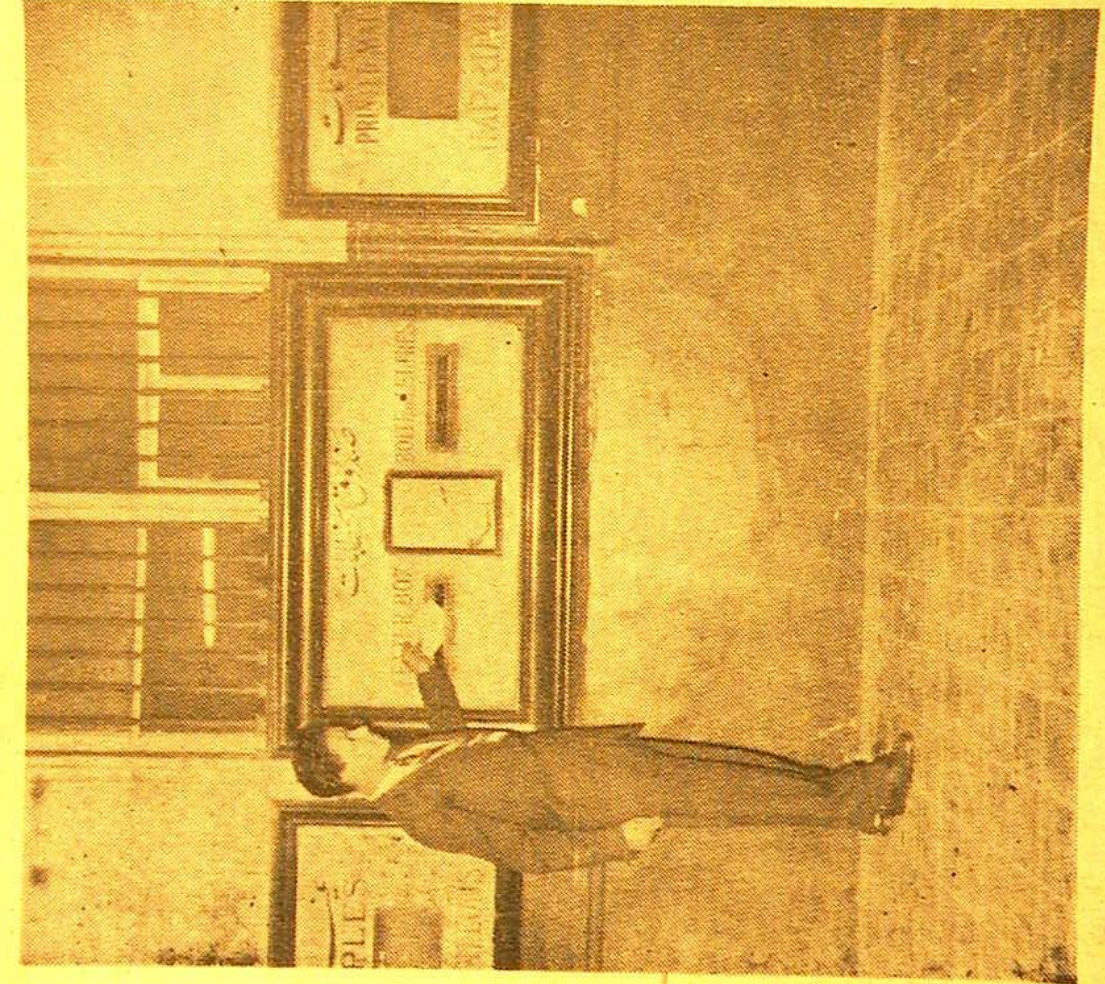
Extensive inquiries revealed that the leader of the organization was a colonel in the Israeli army called "Ibrahim Dar", who assumed the name of "John Darling". He entered Egypt with a British passport, as a commercial agent for a British firm of electrical equipment. Afterwards, investigation showed that he was an Israeli from Yemen who immigrated to Israel and lived in the Jewish camps during the last World War. Besides being an agent he was a member of the high committee of Israeli collective farms (known as "Kypot") and directed Israeli activities abroad. He travelled throughout the world in an effort to recruit young Israelis to the service of Israel.

John Darling did not work alone. He was in touch with agents and collaborators in the European Capitals particularly in Paris. He first

came to Egypt in 1951 and made friends with a Jewish physician called Saadia who was the head of an organization arranging the emigration of Jews to Israel for which he left later and never returned back. In Egypt, Dr. Saadia helped John Darling in carrying out his plans. He introduced him to Dr. Moussa Lieto Massoud who started forming his ring of fanatical young Zionists, whom he supplied with large sums of money. Once John Darling made sure of his gang he left Egypt and his German friend Max Bennett took charge. Max proved to have had previous experience in espionage. He came to Egypt as the representative of a German factory for making artificial limbs for war victims.

Bennett started by contacting a young Jewish woman (daughter of a Yugoslav father and a Turkish mother) called Victorine Nino, known as Marcelle; she is 24, and was employed in a British import-export firm in Cairo. John Darling appointed this glamorous agent as the secretary of his organization. Bennett, afterwards, used her as liaison between the Cairo and the Alexan-





*The Post Office where the Zionist gang  
planted their explosives.*

dria  
liais  
Johr  
Benn  
of t

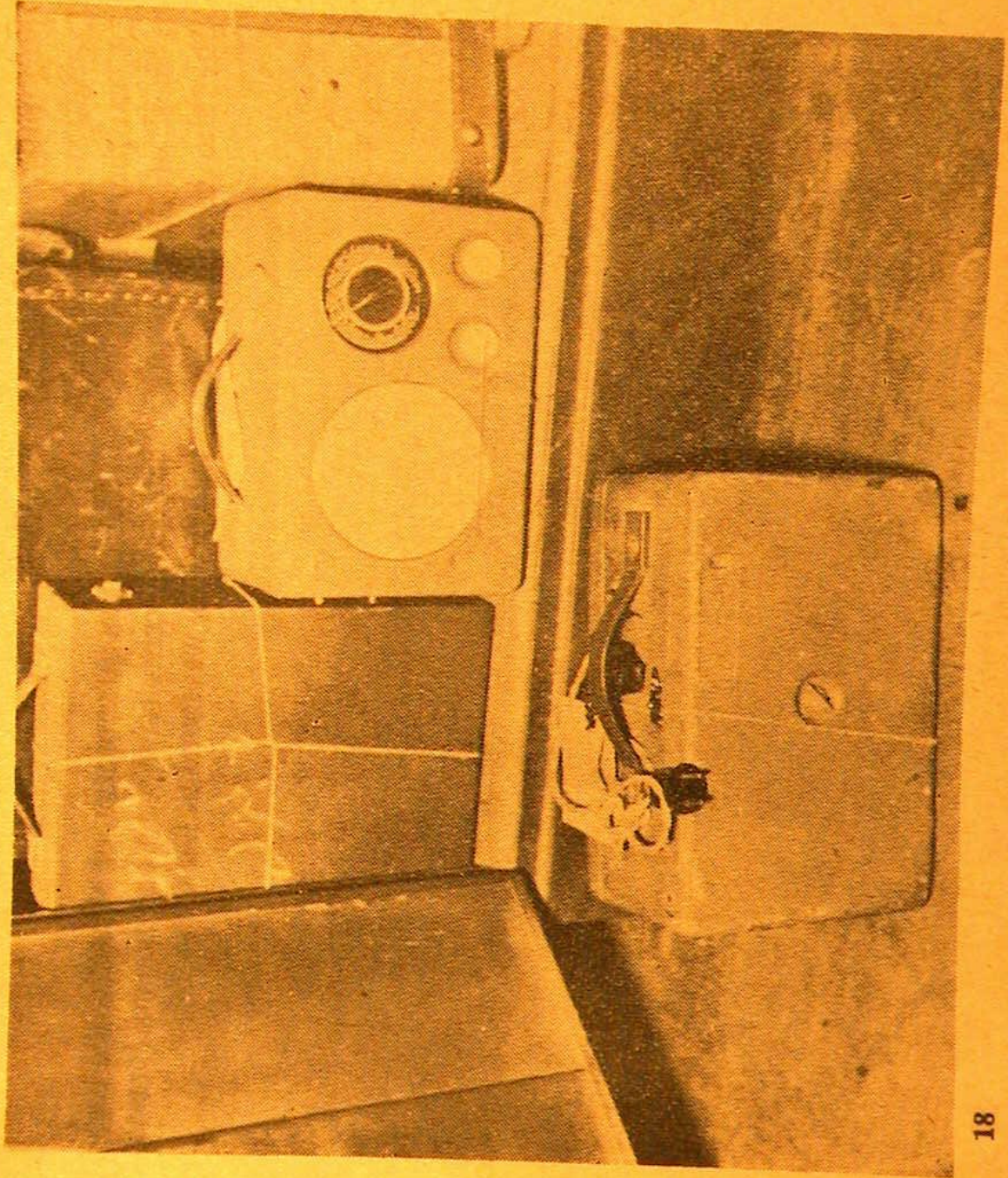


dria branches, and subsequently, she became liaison between the organization in Egypt and John Darling in Israel; it was through her that Bennett used to contact most of the members of the organization. She also recruited new

members.

During the interrogation of Marcelle, the body of another conspirator, who had hanged himself with a wire, was found in her Cairo flat.





18

When he was Frank, of the c paring i of sabo When observa ters wh Alexan membe previou putting bombs The ally re

Receiving and transmitt  
ing sets used by the  
Zionists for their crim  
nal purpose.



## INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM

### IN EGYPT

When Bennett came to Egypt from Israel, he was accompanied by a German called Paul Frank, whose function was to coach the members of the organization in the latest methods of preparing incendiary bombs. He planned the schemes of sabotage and chose the positions of action. When Paul Frank sensed that he was under observation, he dismantled the wireless transmitters which the organization kept in Cairo and Alexandria (parts of them were found in the members' houses) and left for Italy. He had previously discussed with Bennett a plan for putting up a large factory for the production of bombs.

The enquiry revealed that John Darling liberally rewarded his collaborators especially during

the early days of their membership. Later they were paid monthly salaries, which they admitted were generous. The money was supplied by Israel through Darling and later through Bennett.

The organization provided its members with seven richly furnished flats, in Cairo and Alexandria, some of which were to be used as lodgings, and the others as clandestine meeting places.

The members confessed, further, that instructions came either from Israel or from Darling in France, and were received in letters written in invisible ink. Instructions were also given through special wireless receivers.

Victor Levy testified that the first flat which was discovered upon his arrest contained a long range wireless transmitter. This transmitter was not found in the search. It was learnt later that Samuel Cezar took away both it and the receiving set when he read about the arrests of his friends in the newspapers. To get rid of these two sets he dumped them into the sea.



صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

صورتها أعرضه لغيره  
من أجل أن لا يرى الناس  
عمومهم الخ

Signature of Max Bennett at the foot of his statement in which he confessed that John Darling gave him to understand that the purpose underlying the formation of the gang in Egypt was to create a state of chaos

Samuel Meahas, however, that, according to the organization which J payment Testir treasure 500 to Paul F Italy. finding Dr. N he brou John D for him the roc treatm agreed about argue



Samuel Azar led the investigator to Meyer Meahas, who financed the organization. Meahas, however, denied giving financial aid and said that, according to strict instructions of the organization, he kept only a few hundred pounds, which John Darling consigned to him for the payment of salaries and other running expenses.

Testimonies of the accused also proved that the treasurer had received from John Darling L.E. 500 to cover the cost of the bomb factory which Paul Frank had planned before his escape to Italy. Meahas squandered the money and kept finding excuses until the ring was caught.

Dr. Moussa Lieto Marzouk testified that when he brought one of the hospital patients to France, John Darling preceded him and reserved a room for him in Paris. Darling asked him not to leave the room. When he asked the reason for such treatment, Darling told him that since he had agreed to do espionage work he should never ask about the reasons for any order he received nor argue about it.

After nearly a week of confinement in the room, John suddenly ordered Moussa to proceed to Israel and supplied him with the necessary documents.

The system of sending members of the organization to Israel for training before going back to Egypt was as follows: The member left his Egyptian passport with the Israeli Consulate in Paris, which supplied him with a ticket to Israel, and on his return, the Israeli Consulate gave him back his Egyptian passport, which have no Israeli visa.

Arriving at Tel-Aviv, Dr. Marzouk was put in the charge of a Miss Rahel, who worked in the Wireless Institute and Cipher-Code Service of the Israeli Forces. She gave him instruction in those two branches for six months. He then went back to Paris and from there to Cairo to wait for instructions. When he came to Egypt he was appointed head of the Cairo branch of the organization replacing Marcelle, who was then acting head in Bennett's place.



Investig  
organizati  
techniques  
espionage

Incident  
andria bra  
wireless se  
failed to l  
the investi  
In it ther  
concealed.

When  
quarters)  
discovered  
Wireless



*Murder and sabotage... Keynote of Zionist policy!...*



Investigations also disclosed that this Zionist organization made use of the most up-to-date techniques and instruments for terrorist actions, espionage and propaganda.

Incidentally, Victor Levy, head of the Alexandria branch, had in his possession a unique wireless set. Repeated careful search of his flat failed to locate the set until, on a casual visit, the investigator opened a large book on his desk. In it there was a cavity in which the set was concealed.

When the first flat (the one used as headquarters) was searched, a wireless aerial was discovered placed in a north-to-south direction. Wireless experts reported that it was so placed

to relay from east-to-west i.e., from Israel to Libya.

Another apparatus discovered was an automatic distributor for the release of leaflets by means of a time-device. This apparatus was used to spread Israeli propaganda and sabotage instructions.

The latter activity was carried out by Dr. Marzouk assisted by Meyer Youssef Zaafaran, an agricultural engineer who was asked to go to Israel for training but refused. Max tried to persuade him by money and threats. Finally he disappeared to escape punishment by his fellow-members.







#### MINISTER OF INTERIOR'S STATEMENT

When the enquiry was completed and all the members of the organization — except John Darling — were detained, Lieut. Col. Zakaria Moheiddine held a press conference on October 5th, 1954, in which he exposed the activities of the organization.

"The Israeli Intelligence formed a net of espionage and sabotage in Egypt through some leftist Zionists. The organization began operating when it realized the possibility of the evacuation of the Suez Canal. Its aim was to collect military and political information about Egypt and to create disturbances at the appropriate moment, thereby producing a state of chaos."

The Minister mentioned all the destructive acts carried out by the murderous gang in Cairo and Alexandria, and said that investigations had

shown that some of the Egyptian Jews who were approached by the organization to serve their mischievous ends refused, and that Egyptian Jews did not want to work against Egypt. Nevertheless some were forced by the gang, who threatened to blackmail them and accused them in turn of espionage.

The Minister added that the leader of this Zionist organization had admitted that the Egyptian Jews are the only Jews in the world who refused collaboration with Israel.

The following are the names of the thirteen spies who were proved to be members of the organization :

1. — Ibram Dar alias John Darling : an officer in the Israeli Army.
2. — Mousa Lieta Marzouk : a physician in the Israeli Hospital at Cairo.
3. — Samuel Bakhour Azar : a school teacher.

25





Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, an American-born physician, is shown in the photograph. He is a member of the Zionist Organization of America.



Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, an American-born physician, is shown in the photograph. He is a member of the Zionist Organization of America.



Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, an American-born physician, is shown in the photograph. He is a member of the Zionist Organization of America.



Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, an American-born physician, is shown in the photograph. He is a member of the Zionist Organization of America.



Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, an American-born physician, is shown in the photograph. He is a member of the Zionist Organization of America.



Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, an American-born physician, is shown in the photograph. He is a member of the Zionist Organization of America.

The Zionist spies in prison: They told the Correspondent of "Image" of the good treatment they received in prison. ("Images" magazine of January 8th, 1955). From left to right: Cesar Cohen, Dr. Moses Lieta Marzouk, Philip Natanson, Samuel Azar, Elie Jacob Naim and Meyer Zaafaran.



4. — Victor Moïse Levy : salesman.
5. — Victorine Nino, known as Marcelle : an employee in an English firm at Heliopolis.
6. — Max Bennett : an officer in the Israeli Army and an employee in the Anglo-Egyptian Motors Company.
7. — Paul Frank : escaped.
8. — Philip Herman Natasson : a commercial agent.
9. — Robert Nassim Dassa : commercial clerk.
10. — Ely Jacob : an employee at Schwartz Company.
11. — Mayer Joseph Zaaferan : architect.
12. — Mayer Samuel Messiukas : a commercial agent.
13. — Cesar Joseph Cohen : an employee at Zilkha Bank.

The first was accused of inciting and participating in a criminal pact, the purpose of which was to bring about a state of disorder. He formed two groups: one in Alexandria and one in Cairo. Both took orders from Israel in whose army he was a member. Those two groups communicated with Israel by means of wireless transmitters and receivers. They also made a factory for producing explosives which they used in acts of sabotage.

The second person was accused of being the leader of the Cairo group of Zionists. The third was the leader of the Alexandria branch until it was handed over to the fourth. The fifth, sixth, and seventh were accused of undertaking the secretarial and financial work for the organization. The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth were accused of taking an active part in this criminal pact. They were all accused of working for Israel and divulging secret information about Egypt.

All the accused admitted the charges against them.







Victor Levy admitted that he joined the organization and went to Israel, where he was trained in espionage and wireless work. On his return he rented a flat in the name of Samuel Bakhour Azar and used it as a headquarter for the organization. He also admitted that he threw incendiary bombs.

Doctor Moussa Leito Marzouk admitted that he went to Israel at the organization's expense and that there he studied wireless operations. On his return he was appointed leader of the Cairo branch.

Robert Nessim Dassa admitted all the accusations of his conspirators. He also admitted that he, Philip Natasson and Victor Levy had visited Israel and that he had taken part in the incendiary bomb incidents.

Samuel Bakhour Azar admitted that he was leader of the Alexandria branch and that he received money from John Darling to spend on the organization's activities. He also confessed that Meyer Meahas received L.E. 500 from him to build a bomb factory.

Philip Natasson admitted that he was a member of the organization and that he participated in throwing the bombs in Alexandria and Cairo. He also admitted that he owned the chemicals found in his flat and that he had two especially fitted up rooms, one for preparing the bombs used in sabotage and the other for photographic purposes.

Max Bennett confessed that he used to work in the Zionist agencies in Italy and Iran and was later sent to Egypt to supervise the work of the organization after John Darling's departure, that he undertook to carry out sabotage in Egypt, and that he was to be promoted to the rank of Major in the Israeli Army. He showed the Egyptian authorities the wireless set which he had concealed in an oil can in his car. A copy of a full report sent by him to Israel on the political, economic and internal state of Egypt was found in his possession.

In his confessions Mayer Yusef Zaafran said that he joined the organization to make propa-



Samuel  
Cohen ad  
nization.  
sums of m  
Dr. Marz

*Signature of César Josef Cohen at the foot of his statement in which he confessed that the objective of the organization was to create a state of chaos in Egypt.*

[illegible]



In her confession Marcelle stated that she joined the organization in order to serve Israel. She gave the names of all the members in both the Cairo and Alexandria branches. She admitted being the link between both branches of the organization, and said that she had received thousands of pounds to spend on both branches. She had been ordered to prepare a detailed map of all the military objectives in Egypt. Dr. Moussa made the map and she sent it to Israel.

ganda for Israel, and that John Darling had repeatedly asked him to go to Israel but he had refused.

Samuel Azar, Ely Jacob and Cesar Yusef Cohen admitted their membership of the organization. They also admitted receiving large sums of money from John Darling, Marcelle and Dr. Marzouk for their services.



ص لث مانفبه واره واحده تباغ هبوشه  
 من ورازاجانه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 حادرت به خرب به  
 من ورازاجانه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه

ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه

ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه

ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه  
 ص في الهبوشه قشرك سدا رشخاب حادرت صنب الهبوشه

Signature of Philip Herman Natasson at the foot of his  
 statement in which he confessed that, together with Robert  
 Dassa and Victor Levy, they made the explosives which  
 they planted in the post office and in the U.S. Information  
 Bureau in Cairo and Alexandria.

The following  
 used during  
 Victor Levy:  
 t everything  
 Philip Natass  
 t everything.  
 ir influence  
 Dr. Moussa  
 when I joi  
 I be done  
 atever feelin  
 Egypt and  
 life in Egy



## STATEMENTS

The following statements were made by the accused during the trial :

Victor Levy : "I've been deceived. Now I regret everything and will never do it again."

Philip Natasson : "Egypt is my country, I regret everything. I worked against Egypt because of the influence upon me was enormous."

Dr. Moussa Marzouk : "It never occurred to me when I joined this organization that harm would be done to anyone, or to Egypt, because whatever feelings there may be between the Jews of Egypt and Israel, the Jew who lives all his life in Egypt can never do such things."

Robert Dassa : "I have never, at any time, intended to do any harm to Egypt, because I spent all my life in Alexandria, and Egypt is the home of all my family."

Elie Naim : "If I knew that they were going to do anything against Egypt, I would never have worked with them. I was born here and I cannot do any mischief to Egypt, for Egypt is my country."

Mayer Zaafran : "The Egyptians are the most good natured people in the world."

Marcelle expressed her remorse, saying that the lure of money had been too much for her.

Investigations show that the financial position of every member of the organization was suddenly improved. The ability to travel abroad, to rent more than one flat at a time, and to live comfortably indicate the type of temptation offered them.



*Signature of Robert Nessim Dassa at the foot of his statement in which he confessed planting explosives in Cinema Rivoli and Cinema Radio.*

- The confessions committed themselves following reasons
- To undermine
- To create a b
- To instigate Egyptian Gov
- The accused
- Zionism and sabotage and t
- The Israeli or Egypt, began



## CONCLUSION

The confessions of the accused show that committed their crimes against Egypt for following reasons :

- To undermine the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.
- To create a breach between America and Egypt.
- To instigate disturbances against the Egyptian Government.
- The confessions also reveal that :
- The accused were taught the elements of Zionism and the principles of espionage, sabotage and terrorism in Israel.
- The Israeli organisation which operated in Egypt, began its activities in 1951.

3. — The accused are not Egyptians in the true sense of the word, in spite of the fact that some of them were born in Egypt. Since they belong to families of non-Egyptian nationality.

*Max Bennett*

In the capitals of the Arab states there are shops which do not apparently do any business and no one knows how their owners can even pay the rent. No one cares and no one is inquisitive enough to inquire. Every now and then some one goes in, but he does not look at the merchandise; he merely talks quietly with the owner and then goes out again.

In Teheran there was once such a shop, selling rugs. The young owner looked kind and interested in promoting his business. Nobody realized that he was the head of the Zionist organization which carried out acts of sabotage. The power of Israel comes by weakening the Arabs.

Bennett opened small shops only to divert at-

35







n from his underhand dealings. He opened  
Baghdad and then another in Egypt.

Egypt Max Bennett died by his own hand  
he learned that Egypt is the grave of Zion-  
and Zionism.

mett was a Jew of Russian origin and of  
nationality. He was an example of how  
is form a spiderweb of Zionism without  
in or ideals, striving to do the greatest pos-  
sible harm to the Middle East. He was the re-  
presentative and leader of Zionism in Egypt.  
He was to bring about a state of chaos and  
of profitable to Israel.

are extracts from his statement at the  
made in the presence of his English  
Mr. George Wilson. It reveals the char-  
acter common to the Zionists.

mett was born near Cologne in Germany  
Jewish father and a Catholic mother. He  
qualified electrician. In 1949 he mar-  
ried a rich English girl called Jean and named  
her Midel.

Egypt he was the advisor of the Anglo-

Egyptian Motors Company. He spoke English,  
French and some Arabic, and was a member of  
the Gezira Sporting Club, where he made the  
acquaintance of Egyptian members and studied  
their attitudes and thoughts. He had come to  
Egypt twice before. In 1953 he was an engineer  
with Ford's and a year before worked with a  
company for supplying artificial limbs.

At the enquiry he said that he had come to  
Egypt to work for Israel. He began his work  
in 1951 in Germany, where he met John Dar-  
ling. Darling was carrying out Zionist work in  
Egypt and told Bennett to go there to join the  
Zionist organization.

Darling gave him the aliases of the other mem-  
bers and the telephone number of a girl called  
Claude who would explain to him everything  
about the organization. In 1953 Max met Claude  
at the Bigel in Cairo. She told him that there  
were two parts to their work: firstly to spy and  
do sabotage work; secondly to train Jewish  
youths in the Arab states to become agents for  
Israel. In Israel Bennett was a pilot and was







he promoted, provided his work in Egypt was successful to the rank of Major in the Israeli Force.

Bennett entered Egypt with three wireless sets, for himself and two for the organization. He left Marcelle and other members "Piramaron" invisible writing.

When Bennett decided to commit suicide he wrote a letter to his wife in which he said :  
Dearest,

.....There is no hope of release. My sentence will be from 5 to 15 years and I cannot stand either spiritually or physically. You must marry after my death and provide Middel with a father. I hope that your life with your husband will be like the life we led together. You must plant a tree in my name on my birthday in our garden. Let your relationship with the family continue to be on a good basis.....  
Max Bennett.

Some people say that Max Bennett committed suicide to avoid a public confession in court. He never thought that his confessions at the enquiry

would be so publicized to show world public opinion that Jewish spies do not care one way or another for Israel once they are caught.

Others said that his conscience rebelled against his brutality and meanness and therefore he killed himself.

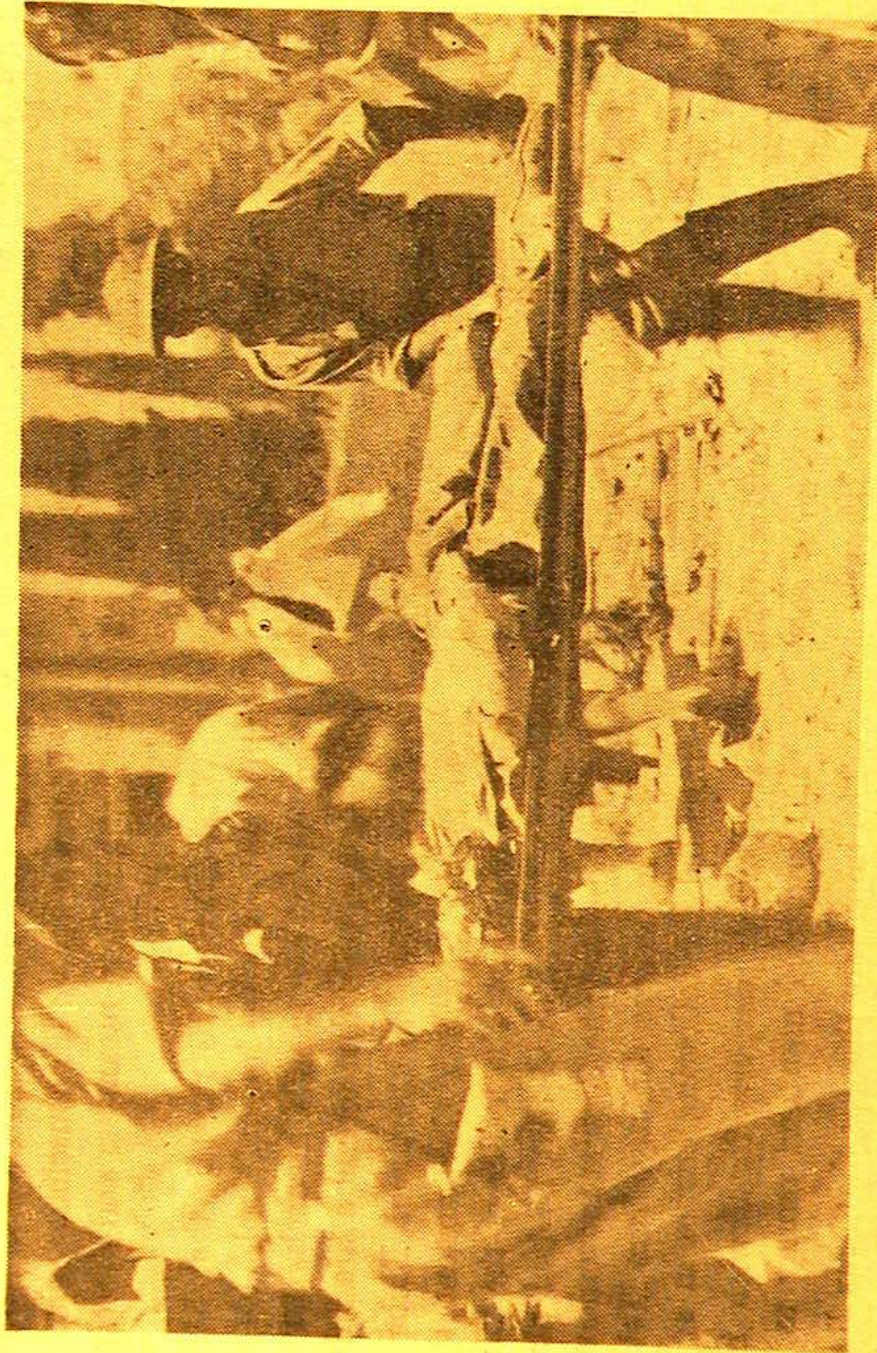
What interests us most is that Max Bennett killed himself after he confessed. He got a razor from one of his friends in exchange for half a chicken and used that to end a life full of crime.

After his suicide the Iraqi Embassy sent a note to the Egyptian Government stating that Max Bennett was the leader of the Zionist organization in Iraq, and that he had also lived in Teheran and led the Zionist movement in Persia. He got his orders directly from Tel Aviv and committed the following crimes in 1951 :

1. Forged passports for Jewish immigrants.
2. Smuggled men and money to Israel.

The important thing is that Max Bennett came to commit larceny in Egypt. There his life came to an end. His body was sent to be buried elsewhere.





*Wounded British soldier being carried to hospital after the blowing up of the Goldsmith club.*

## ZIONIST

Since hostilities started in November 1947, the Zionists have destroyed, damaged and looted Christian and Islamic institutions.

The commission of inquiry by the Zionists was issued by the Union of Palestine, as stated in the published in "The New York Times" of 1948. The Union of Palestine has the following :

Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch, Coptic Patriarchate of Alexandria, Melkite (Catholic) Patriarchate of Syria, Armenian Catholic Patriarchate of Cilicia.



## ZIONIST ATROCITIES

Since hostilities started in Palestine in November 1947, the Zionists have deliberately destroyed, damaged and destroyed many of the sacred Christian and Moslem Holy Places, shrines and institutions.

The commission of these sacrilegious crimes by the Zionists was confirmed in a manifesto issued by the Union of Christian Churches in Palestine, as stated in an Associated Press cable published in "The New York Times" of 1st June 1948. The Union of Christian Churches consists of the following :

Orthodox Patriarchate, Latin Patriarchate, Armenian Orthodox Patriarchate, Custodian de Terra Sancta, Coptic Patriarchate, Vicar of the Melkite (Catholic) Patriarchate, Metropolitan of the Syrian Orthodox Community, Vicar of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate, Arab Evangelical

Episcopal Community, Vicar of the Syriac Catholic Patriarchate, and Arab Lutheran Community in Palestine.

This reliable and impartial body, representing all Christian churches and denominations in Palestine, complained that the Jewish forces had used ten Christian religious and humanitarian institutions in Jerusalem as military bases and that fourteen institutions in the Holy City were destroyed or damaged by shell-fire. Three priests were killed, two wounded and more than 100 women and children and other non-combatants have become casualties inside Jerusalem since the Jews began the attack. The manifesto said :

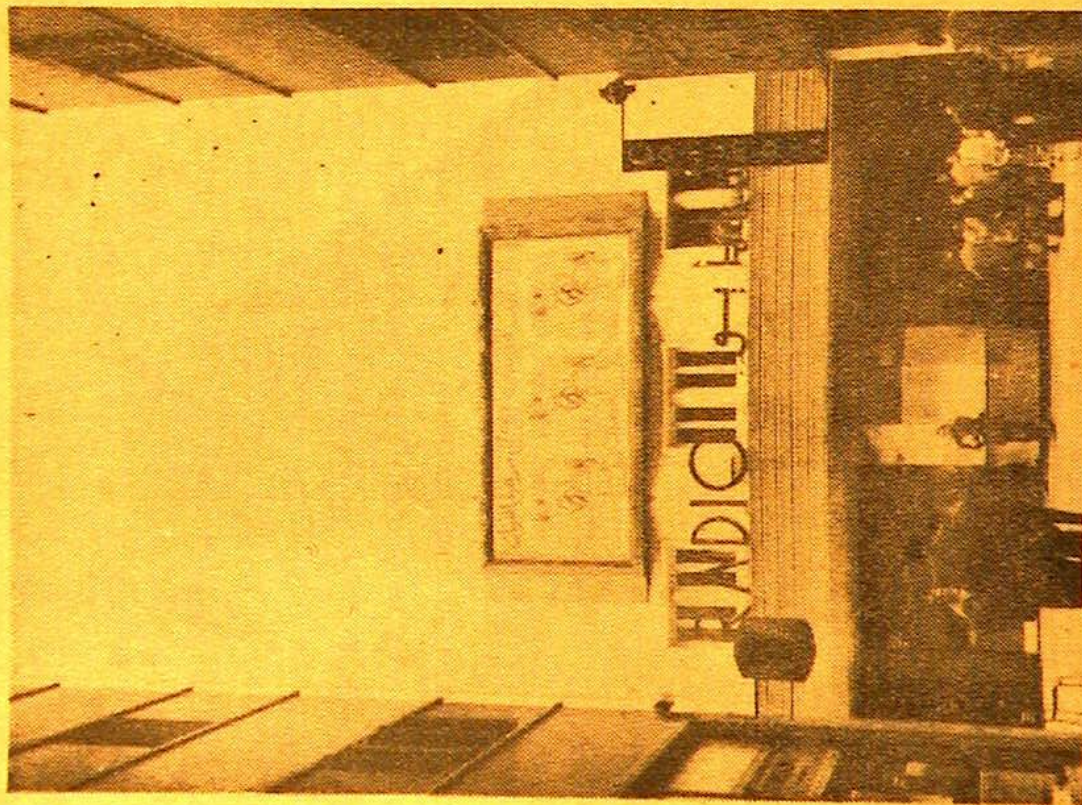
"We declare it the truth, and an objective fact, when we add: The Arabs have stated they respected the Holy Places, the churches, the convents and the Red Cross institutions. In fact they have respected them up to the present time."

The statement, addressed to religious and political authorities throughout the world, added:

"I. — That it was the Jews who began on the morning of Saturday, May 15, to occupy by

41





*The entrance of Radio cinema in Cairo where an incendiary bomb was found*

armed force the  
France, the Rede  
Hospital, which  
they began to fir

"II. — That th  
Zion, the Monas  
Fathers and two  
and Saint Georg  
thodox Church,  
tions and from  
Jerusalem. The  
fly flags of the F  
Sepulchre and o

The manifest  
institutions "fro  
on the Holy Cit

"1. — The C  
George, as well a  
Convent, occupi

"2. — The Co  
occupied May 1

base of attack



armed force the Convent of Notre Dame de France, the Redemptionist Sisters and the French Hospital, which they fortified and from which they began to fire on the Holy City.

"II. — That they occupied likewise, on Mount Zion, the Monastery of the German Benedictine Fathers and two convents of the Holy Trinity and Saint George, belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church, which served for military operations and from which they fired on the City of Jerusalem. They occupy today buildings which fly flags of the Holy See, of France, of the Holy Sepulchre and of the International Red Cross."

The manifesto included the following list of institutions "from which Jews directed their fire on the Holy City :"

"1. — The Orthodox Greek Convent of St. George, as well as part of the Armenian Orthodox Convent, occupied by Jews, May 14.

"2. — The Convent of Notre Dame de France, occupied May 15, fortified and made a principal base of attack on the Holy City.

"3. — The Convent of the Redemptionist Sisters, occupied May 15 and employed in the same manner as Notre Dame.

"4. — The French Hospital, which the Jews occupied militarily in spite of the presence of the Sisters of St. Joseph and their patients and regardless of the Red Cross flag flying from its staff.

"5. — The Italian Hospital, which the International Red Cross placed under its protection May 15. A force of armed Jews occupied the hospital, took down the Red Cross flag and raised their own flag in spite of protests of the Italian Consul. They used terraces as gun emplacements.

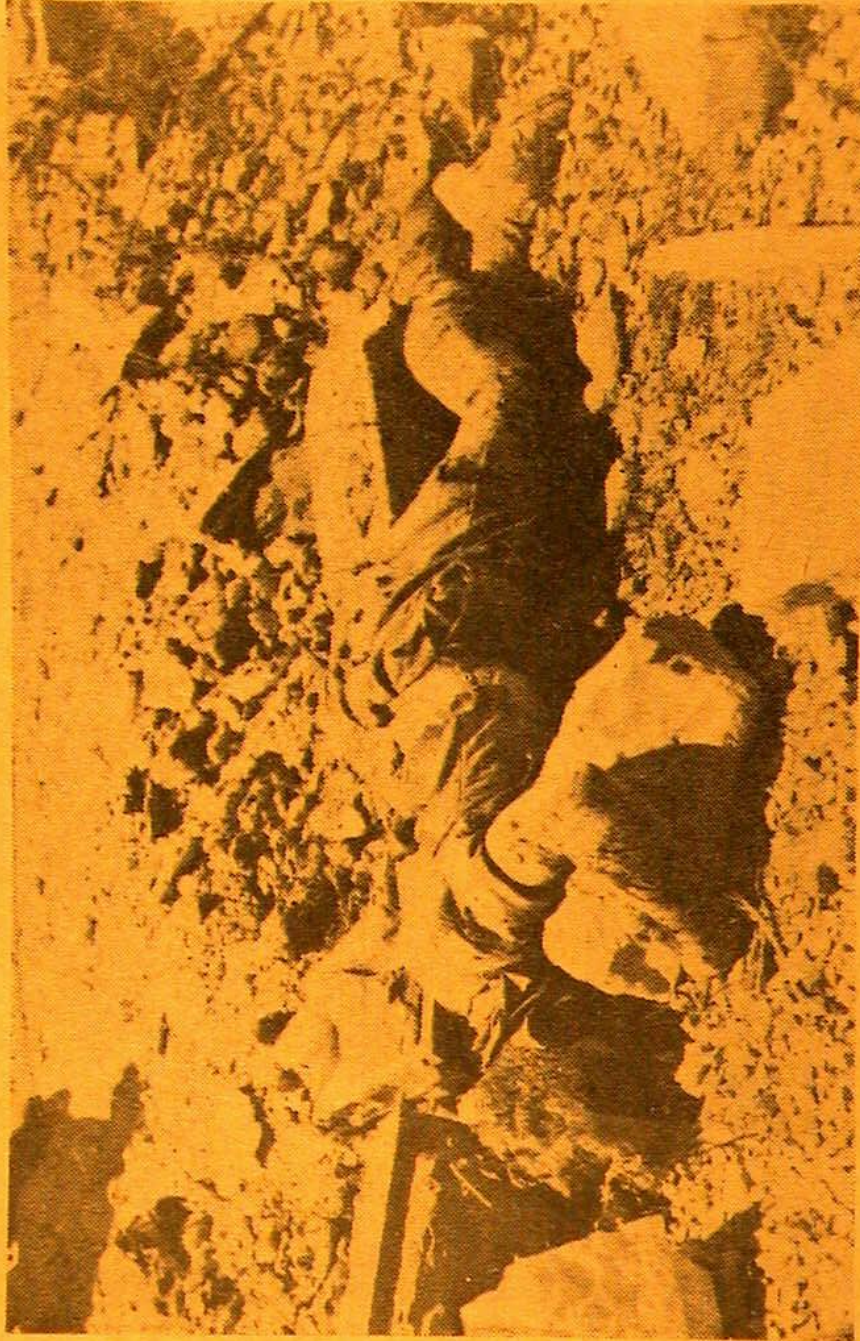
"6. — The apostolic delegation building, protected by the flag of the Holy See.

"7. — The Monastery of the German Benedictine Fathers, occupied May 18 and used by Jews as a strategic position and one of their principal bases for firing against the Holy City.

"8. — The English School of Mount Zion and

43





*Another victim of Zionist terrorism!...*

*Murder of British soldiers.*



the Greek Orthodox Convent of St. John, occupied May 15.

Israeli fighters fired shells from the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus and also from two large synagogues in the Old City.

The following institutions had been hit by shell-fire and seized by Jews:

"1. — The Convent of Notre Dame, a large part of which was destroyed following the occupation by Jews.

"2. — The Redemptionist Convent, which Jews destroyed and partly burned.

"3. — The German Benedictine Monastery, of which the tower and church had been damaged following the Jewish occupation.

"4. — The Seminary of St. Anne (inside Arab lines of the Old City), which received two shells, one May 17 and the second May 19, destroying walls and wounding refugees.

"5. — The Church of Sts. Constantine and He-

lena, near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which were damaged by a shell, the blast striking dome of the Holy Sepulchre, May 17.

"6. — The court of the Orthodox Syrian Church of St. Mark, which received a shell May 16 that killed Father Pierre Somi, secretary to the Bishop, and wounded two persons.

"7. — The Orthodox Greek Convent of St. George, next to the Greek Catholic Cathedral, which May 18 received a shell which broke the convent roof tiles and damaged windows of the cathedral.

"8. — The Convent of the Archangel of the Orthodox Copts, located over the Grotto of the Holy Cross, which is part of the Holy Sepulchre. It was struck by a shell and damaged May 23.

"9. — The Convent of the Orthodox Copts received a shell May 24 which wounded some refugees.

"10. — The large Monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, situated near the Holy Sepulchre, was

47



# الاريل هارت ابحاث الناز في مصر

عندما التقى شريف قصرة النازية الصهيونية

ارادت اسرائيل ان تسجل التاريخ في حيد وبعيد طيلة ١٦ عامًا على نطاق واسع ... ارادت ان تسجل التاريخ في حيد وبعيد طيلة ١٦ عامًا على نطاق واسع ... ارادت ان تسجل التاريخ في حيد وبعيد طيلة ١٦ عامًا على نطاق واسع ...

المرءى الذي كان ...

Maroun Ayak, proprietor of the spectacles shop of Alexandria; Natanson and Levi used to buy spectacle cases from him, which they later filled with incendiary material. His testimony was very helpful to the investigator.



by shells May 19, 23 and 24. The orphanage, convent court and general secretariat were damaged. Many children were killed or wounded.

"11. — The Latin patriarchate received shells May 23, 26, 27 and 28. The environs were damaged and many were wounded.

"12. — The Greek Catholic patriarchate received shells at its entrance May 16 and 29. Buildings were damaged and people were wounded.

"13. The Orthodox Armenian Convent was hit over 100 shells fired by Jews from the Benetidine Monastery on Mount Zion. Eight of the refugees in the convent were killed and about 20 wounded."

Moslem Holy Places also had their share of Zionist Atrocities :

1) "Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa" (the second greatest Holy Mosque in the world) hit by incendiary bombs, one of which demolished its roof. The Zionists actually intended to wipe it out in order

to build the Temple of Solomon in its place. This attack was made during the month of Ramadan — the month of fasting — on 6-7-1948. Had it not been for those who gave their lives in defence of this Mosque, it would have been completely destroyed. Forty bombs were dropped within the shrine of the Holy Rock. Its courtyard was demolished almost entirely.

2) The Mosque of the Red Minaret was attacked, its minaret and Eastern Wall were demolished.

3) "Omar Ibn-el-Khattab's" Mosque, near the Resurrection Church, was bombed.

Women and children of the Tantoura Village, Haifa District, were taken prisoners, raped and massacred.

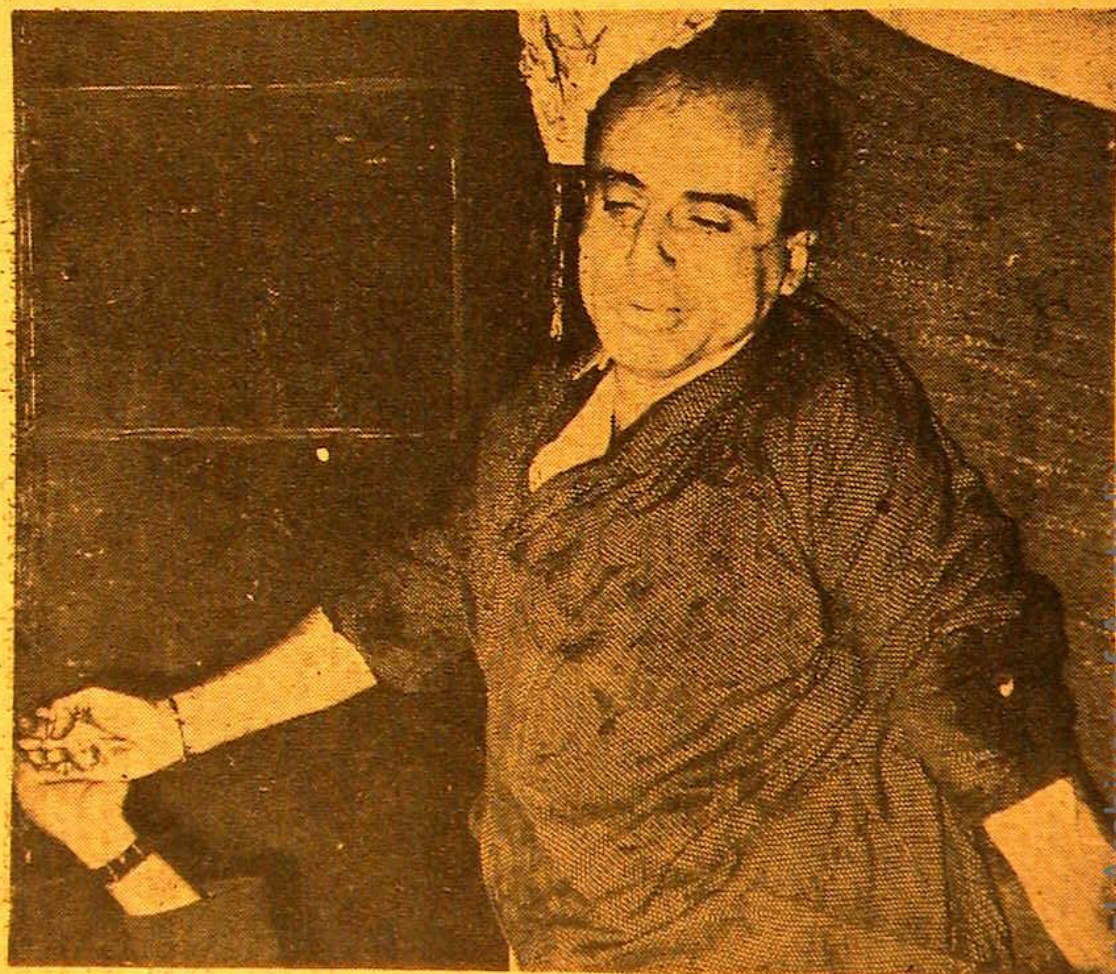
A woman and her two children were taken prisoners by the Zionists. The two children were slaughtered, actually in their mother's laps. The poor mother was left for a while to watch her own children soaking in their blood, and then she was shot dead.



In one of the  
Arab prisoners an  
etrol on them a  
nosque.

Women and ch  
Maronite Church

Max Bennett put an end to his own life



National Archives of Australia

NAA: A6492, 2/5/1 PART 2



firing squad. Facing this cruel death they were told: "Don't fear... the weapon is sharp."

Prisoners whom the Zionists wanted to murder were gathered together, usually in a mosque, and blown up by bombers or used as targets for machine-gun practice.

In one of the mosques, the Zionists gathered Arab prisoners and the old and disabled, poured petrol on them and burnt them, as well as the mosque.

Women and children were herded into the Maronite Church in Haifa and lined before a





*The late Lord Moyne, the British minister of Supply for the Middle East; who was assassinated by Zionist terrorists in Cairo.*

ZIONISTS ASSA

*British Minister of*

On November 11, 1946, an attempt on the life of Lord Moyne, British Minister of Supply for the Middle East, was made in Cairo. Two armed men in a car attempted to shoot him. This attempt failed, but Lord Moyne was carried to a hospital where he died a few days later. The two criminals were later executed.

The murderers of Lord Moyne were not only British subjects but it was revealed that they were also members of the British administration. They admitted their crime in defence of the British Empire.



East Command, revealed that the assassins were Jews.

ZIONISTS ASSASSINATE LORD MOYNE,  
*British Minister of Supplies in the Middle East.*

On November the 6th, 1944, the British Embassy in Cairo issued a statement stating that two armed men in European clothing had made an attempt on the life of the British Minister who was resident in the Middle East, and seriously injured him. This attempt took place in his private residence a few minutes past one o'clock. Lord Moyne was carried to the hospital. A short time after the two criminals were arrested.

The murderers tried to conceal their identity but it was revealed by an authoritative British source and they were obliged to make a statement. They admitted that they committed the crime in defence of the Jewish cause. The statement made by Sir Bernard Paget, G.O.C., Middle

Lord Samuel, who had been for some years as High Commissioner in Egypt, declared in the House of Commons that he was most outraged at the assailants, and suggested that the Palestinian people should expel this band of criminals from their land.

The Jewish Agency issued a statement, reported by Reuter's correspondent in Jerusalem, describing how the Jewish people everywhere abhorred this terrible crime.

It is interesting to note that the Jewish people claimed that they had nothing to do with the crime, while the criminals were making a written confession admitting that they were Jews, Zionists and members of the "Stern" gang who fought for the liberation of Israel, and that they had come to Egypt only to commit the crime, on orders from the "Stern" gang.





The late Count Bernadotte the United Nations mediator in Palestine was murdered by the Zionists.

## COUNT B

"Jerusalem should be the general line Problem

"The P confused L ish political tience and by myself.

On the evening of F the world's political an shocked by the news United Nations repres tween the Arabs and dotte.

The brief news-flas afternoon Count Bern



## COUNT BERNADOTTE

*"Jerusalem belong to the Arabs; it should be given to them as part of the general settlement of the Palestine Problem."*

*"The Palestine problem which confused U.N. and confused British politicians famous for their patience and resolution will be solved by myself."*

Count Bernadotte.

On the evening of Friday, September 17, 1948, the world's political and diplomatic circles were shocked by the news of the assassination of the United Nations representative and mediator between the Arabs and the Jews: Count Bernadotte.

The brief news-flash read as follows: "This afternoon Count Bernadotte, U.N. mediator in  
National Archives of Australia

Palestine, and French Col. Cire were murdered within the Jewish Zone in Jerusalem while travelling in their car; they were attacked by men in army uniforms, who shot them dead near the Sheikh Garrah district."

People all over the world wondered what motives could lead to such a terrible crime. Politicians in America, Britain and France were perplexed and could not even believe the news. They had heard rumours of the intention of the Zionists to murder the Count, but they did not take the news seriously, as they thought his acting on behalf of the U.N. would spare him, especially as he was a mediator only and had no executive power. U.N., then holding its session at Chaillot, near Paris, received the shock with great concern. The Quai d'Orsay received the news from the French Consul at Jerusalem, and transmitted it to Chaillot. The Count had announced a few days before his assassination that he would shortly return to Paris with a solution for the Palestine problem which he optimistically hoped would prove satisfactory.

NAA: A6492, 53/5/1 PART 2





*Court exhibits...*

*Microfilms containing Israeli instructions  
to zionist spies in Egypt.*

While man  
who knew  
quainted wit  
a real motiv  
ite had pref  
N. Secreta  
ad his report  
n. The res  
w of the stat  
ads :

sho



While many politicians were still dazed, the  
who knew the Zionists well enough and were  
maintained with their ways and methods, found  
real motive behind the crime. Count Berna-  
te had prepared his report and sent it to the  
N. Secretariat at Chaillot. Those who  
d his report knew the reason of his assassina-  
1. The rest were at least acquainted with a  
of the statements he made to the Press. One  
ds :

*"Jerusalem belong to the Arabs; it  
should be given to them as part of*

*the general settlement of the Pales-  
tine Problem."*

Although the Count was well aware of the  
fact that the Zionists were checking on his Press  
statements, and that the U.N. Secretariat  
was packed with Jewish employees of Zionist  
tendencies, he forwarded his report to U.N. and  
continued his inspection of the zone. He said to  
press reporters : "I do not like the guerillas and  
snipers, and I do not want to be shot at and my  
life wasted."

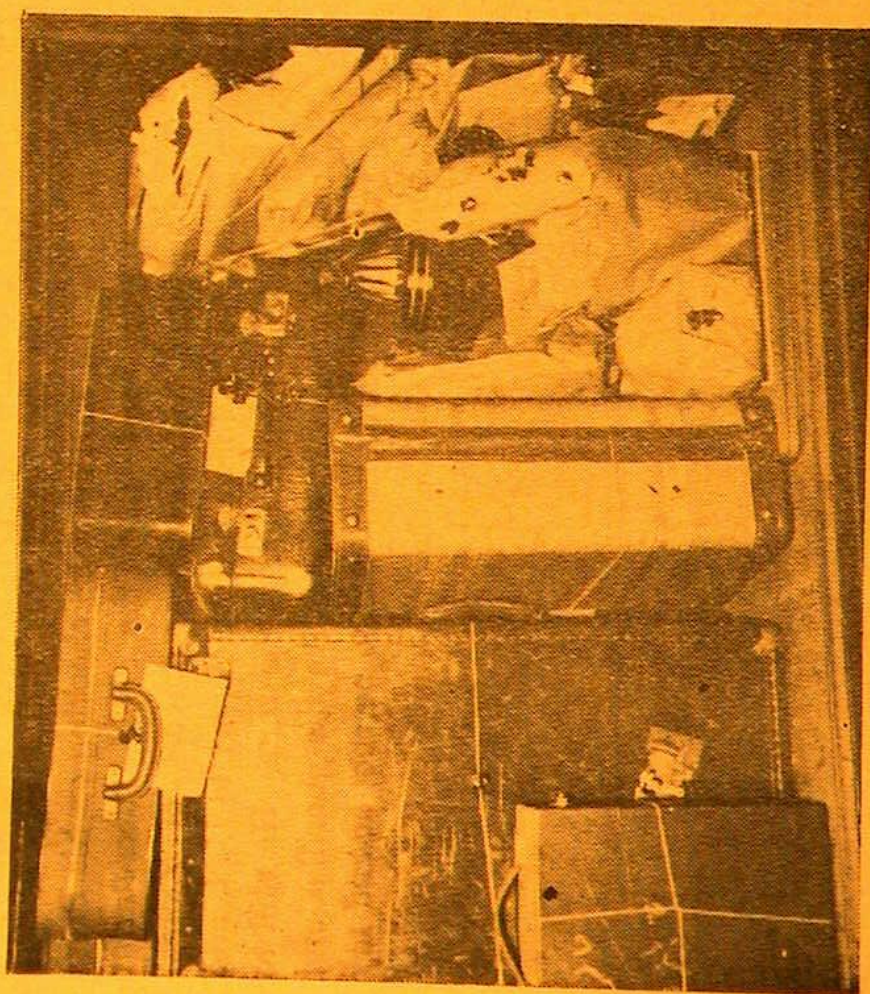


## ZIONISM

ionism and Co  
es with one po  
ation. Both p  
ublic without f  
will eventually  
istory gives us  
, badly treated  
es of emminenc  
is not only be  
is it because "  
elites." They  
they destroy  
tries all over th  
helps Zionism a  
s the other; on  
— Zionist worl  
onists always in  
ideology of Cor  
countries, bec  
le knew that  
munist undergr  
was deported t

*Packets and bags containing concrete evidence of the charges against the*

*Zionist Spies.*





## ZIONISM AND COMMUNISM

zionism and Communism are two distinctive es with one political objective — world domination. Both powers co-operate secretly and public without friction since the power in the will eventually go to Zionism.

istory gives us a good deal of evidence. The badly treated by Czarist Russia, were given s of eminence in Communist governments. is not only because Karl Marx was a Jew, s it because "God's chosen people are the elites." They will not achieve supremacy they destroy the Islamic and Christian tries all over the world. Therefore Commun- helps Zionism and each in its own way com- s the other; only thus will they reach their — Zionist world supremacy.

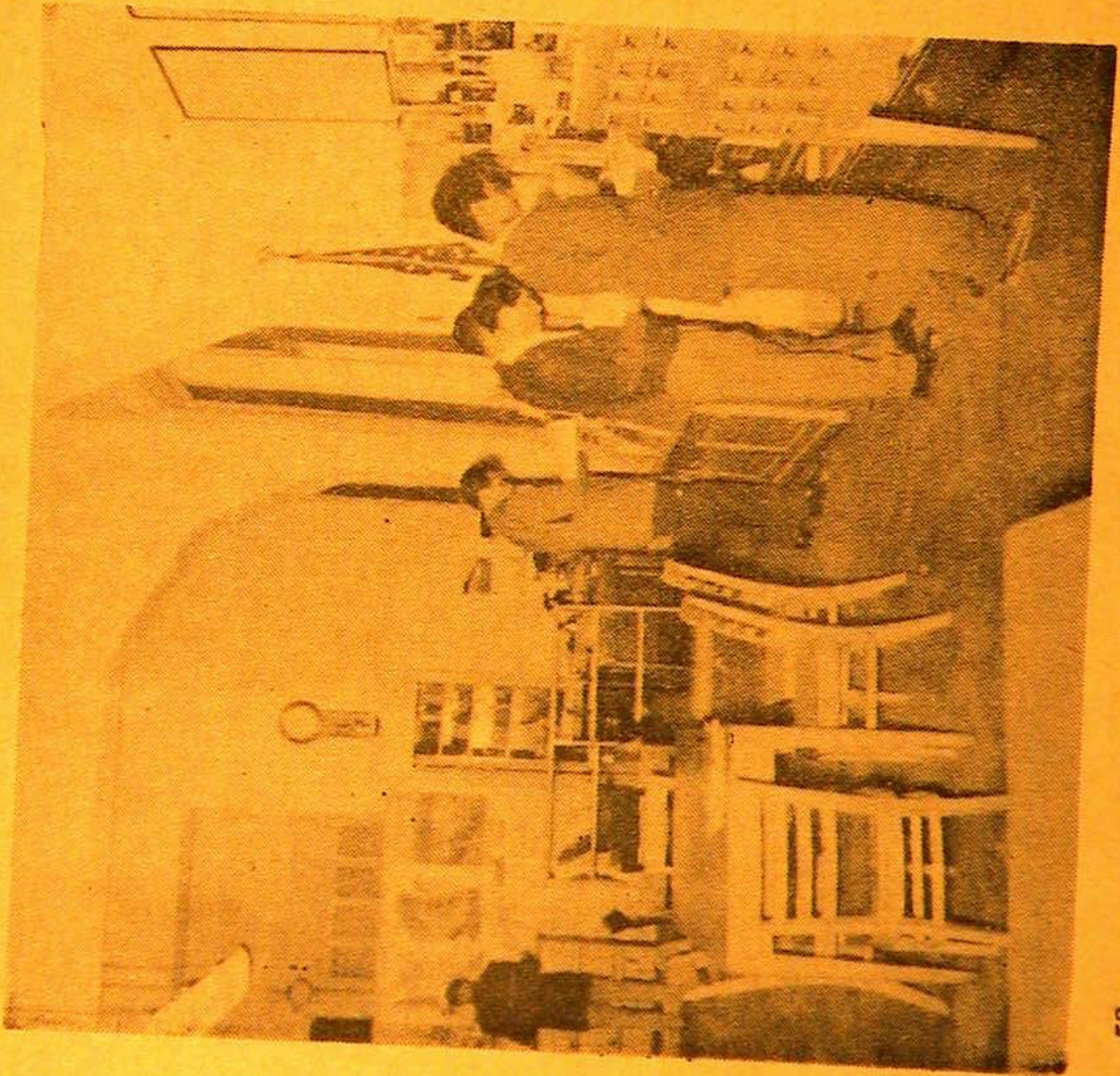
onists always infuse colonized countries with ideology of Communism. This disguised in countries, became quite obvious in Egypt. le knew that Henri Curriel, head of the nunist underground organization in Egypt, was deported to Italy, was in fact a Zionist

leader. Not only was he a link between both "isms," but also was a cheat. He cared not at all for Communism, he was purely a Zionist. The Communist party in Egypt printed leaflets saying that the Egyptians had nothing to do with Palestine and should not interfere in that dispute.

But some members of this Communist party began to say that this was completely against the teachings of their spiritual father Karl Marx, who defined the country as the area inhabited by people with the same history and economic conditions. Thus how could Israel spring up between the Moslem Arabs? The Communists discussed this until finally they realized that Curriel's Communism is Tel Aviv made to further the aims of Weissman.

Why was Zionism always eager to establish a Communist party in Egypt? Not because it cared much for Egypt's good — if that was the way to it. All it was interested in, was the dislocation of values in Egypt so that Communism might spread without opposition throughout the Middle East.





*United States Library, where an anti-Semitic diary bomb was planted.*

RABBI IN EG  
ES JEWISH PER  
ASSERTS THAT  
TY IS LEADI  
PEACEF

Chief Rabbi in E  
ews are not subje  
scrimination.

reason of my statu  
Jewish Communitie  
greement with the  
es, who include w  
d in the various  
ial and commercia  
consider it my du  
bes racial discrimin  
trary, especially si  
w régime, the autl



have, on different occasions, manifested their sympathy with Egyptian Jewry.

"For their part, Jews in Egypt in their loyalty to the country have constantly shared wholeheartedly in all manifestations of a national character, as recently, on the occasion of the happy conclusion of the Agreement of the Suez Evacuation and, again, when there was the criminal and unsuccessful attack on the Head of the Government.

"In conclusion I should like to say that all our cultural, educational, charitable and social institutions continue to function as in the past, enjoying the friendly support of the Government.

"Once again I would like to insist most emphatically that no discrimination exists against our communities, whose members go about their business in complete confidence.

"For their part, the authorities have on several occasions made a point of affirming the complete loyalty of our members to the country."

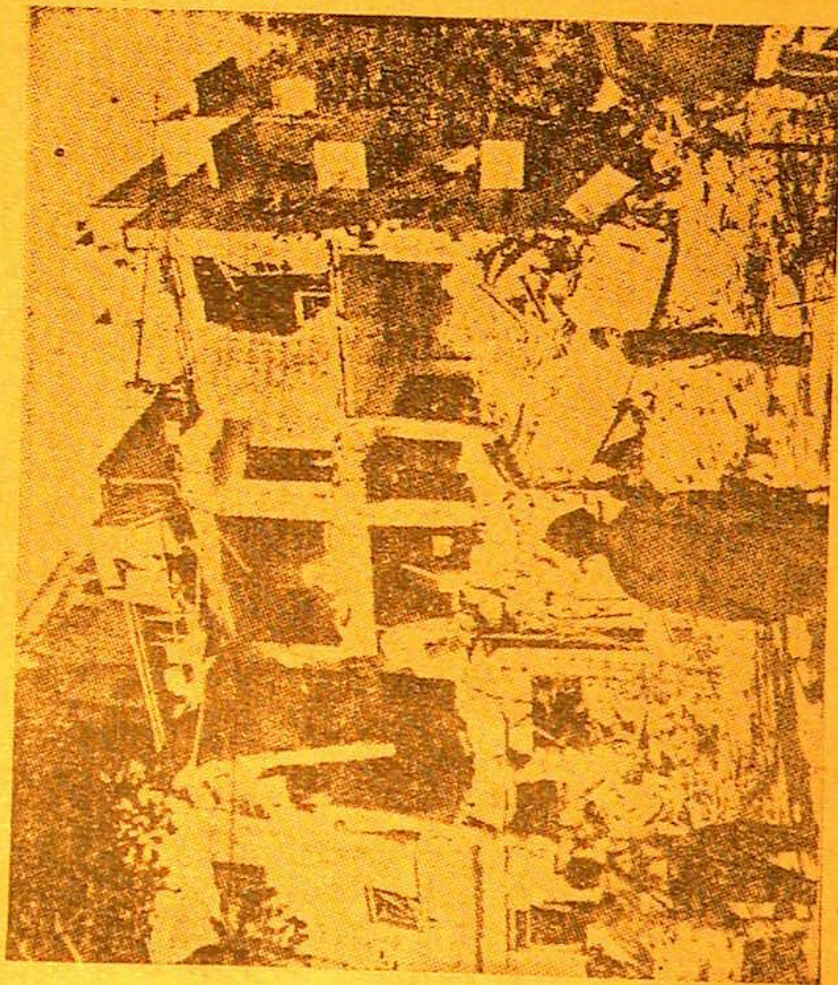
59

# RABBI IN EGYPT CATEGORICALLY ES JEWISH PERSECUTION IN EGYPT ASSERTS THAT THE JEWISH COM- MUNITY IS LEADING A HAPPY AND PEACEFUL LIFE

Chief Rabbi in Egypt affirms that Egyptian Jews are not subjected to any kind of racial discrimination.

reason of my status as the Spiritual Head of Jewish Communities in Egypt, and in connection with the members of those communities, who include well-known personalities in the various intellectual, financial, cultural and commercial activities of the country, I consider it my duty to declare that, notwithstanding racial discrimination not exist, but on the contrary, especially since the inauguration of the new régime, the authorities of the country





*"Goldsmith Club," for British  
Picture taken after the club was*

CON

We have tried to s  
pied as it always i  
which confront i  
the Middle East as  
We have gather  
vile deeds of Zi  
on the conscience  
have been forgot  
We have stressed the  
nt material evidenc  
an enemy of a ce



race as such. And that even during the Palestinian war the civil rights of the Jews domiciled in Egypt were respected.

### CONCLUSION

We have tried to show world public opinion as it always is with the immediate problems which confront it — that Zionist activities in the Middle East as a whole are still mischievous.

We have gathered together only a few of the vile deeds of Zionism, deeds which have shaken the conscience of civilized humanity but which have been forgotten by now.

We have stressed the fact — and produced sufficient material evidence — that Egypt has never been an enemy of a certain creed or a particular

But we are determined to stand firm for law and order and to strike swiftly at those who mislead our civilized and tolerant attitude for weakness, and commit crimes against the peaceful citizens of this land, no matter of what creed or nationality the culprits may be.

Let it also be known that although public opinion in Egypt has demanded death for the Zionist spies caught committing larceny in our midst, this country will continue to treat the non-Zionists with the kindness and respect due to every decent citizen.





*A victim of Zionist terrorism.*



# ISRAELIS BOYCOTT M.A.C.

Jerusalem, Oct. 3

ISRAEL today decided to boycott the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and accused the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation of failing to meet its responsibilities in maintaining peace on the Israel-Jordan border.

An Israeli statement said Israel saw, "no useful purpose" in continuing the routine examination of incidents.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman explained later that Israel will continue to submit complaints to the Commission, but will not participate in the discussion of such complaints or of Jordanian complaints against Israel.

On Monday Israeli delegates walked out of a commission meeting in protest against an alleged attempt by its United Nations chairman "to minimise Jordan's responsibility" for an attack last month at Ramat Rachel, south of Jerusalem, in which four Israeli archaeologists died.

The attack was followed by a reprisal raid in which Israel claimed to have killed about 50 Jordanians.

## "Policy of aggression"

The Israeli statement, released by the Foreign Ministry, said: "Israel remains, as ever, ready to meet in discussion with representatives of Jordan and seek jointly a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems."

It said that the Arab states, instead of fulfilling their obligations under the armistice agreements, had disregarded its provisions and embarked on a policy of aggression against Israel.

"As regards the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation," it said, "not only did it not succeed in deterring the Arab countries from their policy of aggression, but it even failed in its responsibility to draw the distinction between attackers and attacked."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Israel will continue to cooperate under the armistice agreement to provide arrangements for free access to the Holy Places and for exchange of prisoners. — Reuter.

(See also Page 5.)

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*4/10/56*

*2/5/1/1A*



# SURPRISE AT BRITISH PALESTINE STATEMENT

London, October 9.

THE Foreign Office today issued a statement on the Palestine question. The motive for issuing the statement was an interview given by El Sayed Nury el Said, the Iraqi Prime Minister, to the Baghdad correspondent of "The Times."

Arab circles in London have expressed surprise that the statement of the British Foreign Office should be issued a few hours after the publication of the Iraqi Premier's interview in "The Times."

In his statement to "The Times," El Sayed Nury el Said called for fresh efforts to reach a permanent settlement of the Palestine question by persuading the Arab countries and Israel to accept the 1947 United Nations Palestine proposals as basis for a solution.

El Sayed el Said further said that he believed an urgent settlement of the Palestine dispute on this basis was necessary to create peace and tranquillity in the Middle East. Such a step, he added, was also necessary so that forces opposed to the West might not exploit the refugee problem to incite trouble in the area.

El Sayed el Said said that if such a settlement was reached the Arabs could cooperate with the West.

## Few hours after

A few hours after the publication of this interview the British Foreign Office issued an official statement saying that the British Government had always stressed the necessity for a solution of the Palestine problem, and that it welcomed the call by the Iraqi Premier to find an urgent solution.

The British Foreign Office statement further said that the policy of the British Government was to try to help find a peaceful solution.

Meanwhile, responsible British circles here recall that Britain's diplomatic envoys in the Middle East last year felt the pulse in the Arab capitals regarding a half-way solution that would reconcile the partition plan to which the Arab countries adhere with Israel's attitude of clinging to the status quo in Palestine. At that time, British efforts found no response in the Arab countries.

British circles also maintain that by calling for a solution of the Palestine question, Britain aims at helping to strengthen the Baghdad Pact. — M.E.N.

*Egyptian Gazette  
10/10/56*

*2/5/1/A*



*Egyptian Gazette*  
*12/10/57*

## Israelis lose heavily in large-scale attack

Amman, Oct. 11.

**A**N official communique issued by Jordanian G.H.Q. this afternoon said that Israeli forces last night made a large-scale attack on positions of the Jordanian Army and the National Guard in Kalkileh and other Jordanian towns.

A U.N. cease-fire brought to an end the six-hour border flare-up, which began at 10 p.m. on Wednesday and ended only at 4 a.m. yesterday.

King Hussein of Jordan rushed to the scene as soon as he was told of the fighting, and joined high-ranking officers, in directing Jordanian forces during the battle.

The Jordanian communique estimated Israeli losses in the attack at more than 60 killed, including a number of officers. It further said that the number of Israeli wounded was considerable but could not be estimated.

### LOSSES

The communique said that losses of the Jordanian Army and National Guards were 25 killed and 13 wounded.

Late last night, a Jordanian military spokesman told the Middle East News Agency that the number of Israelis killed was not less than 200.

The spokesman said it was difficult to give an exact figure of Israeli losses on account of two factors: the first that the enemy usually removes the bodies of the dead on withdrawal, and second: that Truce supervisors have been unable to find out from the other side the news about the battle on account of Israel's boycott of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

### BRIGADE

The official Jordanian communique issued this afternoon said an Israeli brigade consisting of two infantry battalions and another of half-track armoured cars launched a large-scale attack at 10 p.m. last night on positions of the Jordanian Army and Home Guard at the town of Kalkileh and the villages of Hablah, Soufin, Habousy and El Naby Elias. The Israeli Brigade was supported by two field artillery battalions, one light and another medium, as well as ten jet aircraft.

The attacking forces faced strong resistance from the defending Jordanian Forces, which stopped the enemy's advance, inflicted heavy losses and destroyed a number of its armoured cars.

Jordanian artillery opened heavy fire on enemy concentrations and three Israeli settlements near Kalkileh.

Strong Jordanian reinforcements launched concentrated counter-attacks on enemy positions and mopped up all positions on the neighbouring highway, while another Jordanian Force encircled and wiped out an enemy platoon at El Naby Elias after having prevented the

## ISRAELIS HEAVY LOSSES

(Cont. from page 1)

arrival of enemy reinforcements.

Enemy forces were compelled to withdraw at El Hablah in face of strong resistance by Jordanian Forces, which inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. Enemy armoured cars were subjected to concentrated fire from Jordanian anti-tank artillery. A number of enemy cars were damaged and some of these have been abandoned by the retreating enemy.

### ENCOURAGED

The statement said the Jordanian defending forces had been encouraged by the presence of King Hussein among them during the battle. His instructions and advice to the Chief of Staff who personally supervised the Jordanian operations had greatly contributed to their decisive results.

Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief Truce Supervisor, on receiving the news from the Jordanian authorities, requested the two sides to cease-fire by three a.m. this morning. The Israeli authorities asked for another half an hour in order to withdraw all their killed but being unable to do so within the time-limit they asked for another half-an-hour.

The Israelis began to retreat at 4.30 a.m. in the direction of the Jordanian police station in that area, which was empty. They blew it up in their retreat, the statement concluded.

### CABINET MEETS

The Jordanian Cabinet held an emergency meeting today under the Chairmanship of King Hussein. It was decided to intimate to other Arab countries at once Jordan's need for increased effective aid.

King Hussein had telephone talks today with King Faisal of Iraq and President Shukry el Kuwatly of Syria.

The King summoned this morning the envoys of the tripartite declaration powers — Britain, U.S. and France — and gave them an account of the Israeli attack for communication to their Governments. The envoys were later received by Premier Ibrahim Hashem, who also summoned the Arab envoys.

The Arab News Agency learns that certain measures regarding Israeli attacks were now under joint consideration by Jordan and other Arab countries and that the Egyptian Embassy here has sent one of its officials to Cairo to report on the situation. — M.E.N. and A.N.A.

(Cont. on page 5)



# JORDAN CALLS ON U.N. URGENT MEETING

## Demands 'quick action' to end serious border situation

United Nations, New York, October 15.

JORDAN today called for quick U.N. action to end the "most serious" situation along the Israeli-Jordan border. At the same time Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Palestine Truce Chief, reported that the operations of his investigation machinery have been paralysed by Israel's refusal to cooperate.

"I feel it my duty to draw to your attention the obvious dangers involved," Burns told U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

Hammarskjöld discussed the situation with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd who leaves for London later today after taking part in Security Council meetings on the Suez problem.

The Council was expected to meet on Thursday to take up the Jordan complaint, which was based specifically on the reprisal attack of October 11, against the Jordan frontier posts of Kalkilyeh and similar attacks against three other villages.

Jordan's request was transmitted to the Council by Ambassador Abdul Moneim Rifa'i, who said in a letter to Council President Bernard Cornut-Gentille of France:

"The actual aggressions on the part of Israel are a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement between Jordan and Israel and of the principles of the United Nations Charter, and, constitute a threat to peace and security."

### Security Council

"Upon instructions from my Government I request you, Excellency, to convene the Security Council as early as possible in order to take the necessary action to meet this most serious situation."

Burns reported that Israel had informed him that until further notice Israel would not permit U.N. observers to investigate complaints by Israel before the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission. Israel, he said, now is conducting its own investigations of border incidents.

"The decision, taken by Israel," Burns said, "paralyses the observation and investigation machinery of the Mixed Armistice Commission as far as incidents affecting Israel are concerned." — A.P.

*Egyptian Carette*  
*16/10/56*

*2/5/1/12*



# U.N. GETS REPORT ON PALESTINE

United Nations, Sept. 29.

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld in a report to the 11-nation Security Council published yesterday said that the present dangerous Palestine situation could be improved by strict compliance with the cease-fire agreements he worked out last spring between Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and Israel. He stresses that the Security Council has repeatedly condemned "acts of retaliation."

Hammarskjöld's report was his latest under the Council resolutions of last April 4 and June 5 that brought about and grew out of a Middle Eastern mission on which he obtained the no shooting agreements.

## Refusals

In another enclosed document, Gen. Burns said Israeli Premier David Ben Gurion, meeting with him on September 3, refused:

1. To allow U.N. observers free movement in the El Auja demilitarised zone, arguing that they were not needed since the zone "was now occupied by Israeli military forces."
2. To let Egyptian members of the Egypt-Israeli Armistice Commission enter the zone for Commission meetings.
3. To permit U.N. observers to mark the Egypt-Israel demarcation line around the Gaza strip.
4. To withdraw all Israeli forces 500 metres back from that line.

The council had suggested withdrawal of force, marking of the line and free movement of observers in the demilitarised zone. The Egypt-Israel Armistice Agreement bans the stationing of military forces in the Zone. Burns said Ben Gurion argued that while Egypt failed to respect provisions of the agreement calling for "restoration of peace," Israel need not respect other provisions.

In his report, Hammarskjöld called such a theory "destructive."

## Dag's plan

For the first time, Hammarskjöld told what he had in mind when he said in his May 9 report that the countries involved could improve things through unilateral moves. He said such moves would include:

1. "Abstention from repeated threats."
2. Respect for demilitarised zones set up in the 1949 Armistice Agreement that followed the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.
3. Freedom for Israeli navigation in the Suez Canal as called for by a Council resolution of September 1, 1951.
4. Strict adherence to the cease-fire.
5. "Repatriation and resettlement" of almost a million Arab Palestine-war refugees now living largely on relief in Arab countries bordering Israel.

a. "Utilisation of Jordan waters," for which water-sharing plans are still pending.

Hammarskjöld said such steps were urgent if the spring gains were not to be lost. He said the responsibility lay with the Governments of the region but they had "not taken any initiatives which could help." — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
30/9/56

2/5/1/8



# MOSCOW RADIO SAYS WEST USES ISRAEL 'AS PROVOCATION'

*'All Soviet people' back Egypt on Suez*

London, September 29

MOSCOW RADIO last night accused the West of using Israel "once again as means of provocation against the Arab countries" by stirring up clashes along the Arab-Israeli frontiers.

The radio said that the Israel-Arab dispute "usually gains momentum just when Western imperialist powers are intensifying their pressure against Arab countries with a view to wiping out their independence."

The "imperialists," it said, "employed the bellicose Israeli circles" to intimidate the Arab countries "But such intimidations have never borne fruit."

The imperialist intrigues have always been unmasked before world public opinion," the radio said.

Moscow radio said tonight that Egypt has the support "of all Soviet people" in the Suez Canal dispute.

The broadcast quoted a statement by the "Soviet Committee for Asian Solidarity" as saying that President Nasser's nationalisation of the Canal "is an absolutely lawful measure."

## FERVENT SYMPATHY

"The Soviet Committee conveys to the Egyptian people the feelings of fervent sympathy and the support of all Soviet people," the statement said.

It added that Egypt has "the sympathies of all peoples of Asia, Africa and other parts of the world."

According to Moscow reports, the Soviet Defence Ministry journal 'Red Star' today accused American oil companies of increasing tension over the Suez Canal question so that they could "squeeze Britain and France completely from the Middle East."

"Meanwhile, they have every intention of making good profits from the continued crisis," 'Red Star' said.

The journal, quoted by the Soviet News Agency Tass, also said that British oil companies were exerting pressure in order to safeguard their interests in the Middle East.

## 'MONOPOLIES'

'Red Star' said, "Behind the scenes of colonial policies there have always stood representatives of monopolistic groups who are the true inspirers of colonialist seizure robbery and provocation. The present Suez events have proved to be no exception to this."

"In the present plot against Egypt, the strings are being pulled in the banking, shipping, and oil houses of London, Paris and New York."

'Red Star' said that the "real masters" of the old Suez Canal Company were the largest Western monopolies who were "really an international company of colonisers maintaining a firm grip on the Canal and using it to enrich themselves."

It said they had no intention of resigning themselves to a loss of profits and for this reason proposed setting up the Suez Canal Users' Association to "regain their profits." — Reuter and A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette  
30/9/56*

*2/5/1/4*



Egyptian Gazette  
30/9/16

**THE** Arab News Agency learns that contacts are now going on between Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon to submit a joint complaint to the Security Council against Israel for having recently launched three large scale attacks against Jordan, which resulted in 100 Jordanian casualties.

Representatives of the four countries are expected to meet on Monday, probably here, to draft the complaint.

Dr. Fouad Ammoun, Secretary-General of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, said here today contacts were under way between the four Arab countries to take a "firm stand" against the Israeli attack in the Bethlehem area on September 25. Arab countries were also contemplating a meeting in the near future in one of the Arab capitals, probably Amman, to discuss the carrying out of the resolutions of the Arab military conference held in Riad last month.

The Rlad conference, which was attended by Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, decided that an annual budget of 3,600,000 dinars should be jointly contributed to the aid of the Jordanian Home Guard.

In Amman, King Hussein last night received Sayed Mohamed Ibrahim Seif el Din, Egyptian Ambassador, who delivered a message from President Gamal Abdul Nasser assuring the Jordanian monarch that "Jordan will not be alone in the battle and that Egypt, Government and people, stands by Jordan's side to repel any Israeli aggression and defend the front defence line of the Arab world."

The Ambassador called on Premier Ibrahim Hashem this morning. It is learned they discussed current Arab affairs, particularly recent Israeli aggressions. The Ambassador later met Sayed Ihsan Hashem Jordanian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who received afterwards the Lebanese Charge.

[illegible]

2/5/1/2



# Israeli casualties heavy in attack on Jordan

Amman, September 26.

**A**N Israeli armed force of about 5,000 men launched a sudden attack last night on the Jordanian villages of Wadi Foleen and Hassaan, south of Bethlehem. The Israeli troops were supported by artillery and withdrew after four hours of bitter fighting in which the Jordanians lost 31 men and several buildings, including the police station, were demolished. The enemy's losses are believed to have been approximately 90 dead.

A Jordanian military spokesman stated this morning that members of the Jordanian National Guard as well as regular Jordanian army troops had taken part in repulsing the enemy and had opened fire on him from machine guns and light artillery inflicting very severe losses.

The Israelis were finally compelled to withdraw in obvious panic.

Radio Israel today admitted that this latest aggression was in retaliation for the incident of last Saturday when a Jordanian soldier panicked when he saw some Israelis at the Truce line and opened fire on them.

A dispatch from Jerusalem says that King Hussein has cut short his inspection tour of the northern region of the country and hurried to the scene of the battle. Later he officiated at a special Cabinet meeting.

## Envoys summoned

After the Cabinet rose, King Hussein called the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Amman and briefed them on the situation.

Sayed Awni Abdel Hadi, the Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, also summoned the British, French and American ambassadors and told them of what had happened, stressing the fact that the situation was extremely grave and might well develop into a full-scale war.

The Middle East News Agency has learned that the main attack was preceded by a small-scale advance on the Osselkar outpost in the extreme south near Rahwa for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Jordanian forces from the principal objective. The Jordanian Command, however, became aware of the enemy's intention and dispatched a Jordanian force to a point in the neighbourhood of the Osselkar region.

Meanwhile, the Israeli main force was advancing to attack the village of Hassaan and suddenly clashed with the Jordanian National Guard with whom the Israelis exchanged fire. In the meantime, the Jordanian artil-

(Cont. on page 5)

*Egyptian Gazette*  
27/9/58

## ISRAELI LOSSES

(Cont. from page 1)

lery had taken up their positions in the vicinity of the objective of the Israeli forces who believed that they had become the masters of the situation.

## Israelis encircled

However, no sooner did the Israeli force approach the village of Hassaan than the Jordanian artillery opened fire to which the enemy replied. The enemy force then clashed with the combined Jordanian National Guard and regular troops who succeeded in encircling the Israeli right and left wings and opened concentrated howitzer and machine gun fire on them forcing them to retreat in disorder.

Israeli vehicles carried the dead whose number is estimated at no fewer than 90 but some bodies were left behind including that of an officer with the rank of captain.

The Middle East News Agency learns that Jordanian Foreign Minister Sayed Awny Abdel Hadi left this afternoon for Baghdad carrying a personal message from King Hussein to King Faisal asking for immediate Iraqi military aid. — M.E.N.

*2/5/11/18*



# NASSER CABLES HUSSEIN

*Egyptian Gazette*  
27/9/58

**P**RESIDENT G A M A L  
ABDUL NASSER yesterday  
sent a cable to King Hussein,  
regarding Israeli aggression on  
Jordan.

In his cable, the President  
said that the news of the brutal  
aggression on the Jordanian  
forces, and about what had be-  
fallen the sons of the sister  
country had a great effect on  
him and on every Egyptian.

"I feel grieved and I offer  
you the condolences of Egypt —  
both Government and people,"  
the cable said.

The cable concluded by assur-  
ing H.M. King Hussein that  
Egypt stood side by side with  
her sister country Jordan.

## U.N. ALERTED

New York, Sept. 26.  
**T**HE Secretary-General of the  
United Nations, Mr. Dag  
Hammaraskjöld, today addressed  
a letter to the Security Council  
in reference to last night's Is-  
raeli attack, saying that "if the  
Governments concerned do not  
bring the situation rapidly  
under control, I submit that the  
Security Council should take the  
matter up in order to reaffirm  
its policy as established in pre-  
vious resolutions."

He said were the council to  
find "the continued deteriora-  
tion to constitute a threat to  
peace," it would have to decide  
what further measures might be  
indicated.

## 'New proof'

**C**OMMENTING on the Israeli  
attack on a Jordanian villa-  
ge, Sayed Abdel Khalek Hassu-  
na, Arab League Secretary-Gene-  
ral, in an exclusive statement to  
the Middle East News Agency,  
yesterday declared that the  
treacherous attack provided a  
new proof of Israel's bellicose  
intentions.

Moreover, he believed that  
certain powers thought of using  
Israel as the means whereby  
they might recover their domi-  
nation over the countries of  
the Arab world. — Reuter and  
M.E.N.

*27/9/58*



# U.N. chief talks on 'truce problems' with Ben Gurion

Jerusalem, July 20.

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, and Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion today discussed "current problems in connection with the armistice treaties," an official announcement said.

Gen. Edson Burns, U.N. Truce Supervisor, and Israeli Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Myerson sat in at the talks with their advisers, the announcement added.

It was Hammarskjöld's third meeting with Ben-Gurion since he arrived in Israel yesterday. The announcement said cease-fire violations were also discussed.

Another topic brought forward was Article 8 of the Jordan-Israel armistice agreement.

This article foresees the setting up of a joint committee to make arrangements for: reopening certain roads in Israel-Jordan border areas; allowing Israeli access to Mt. Scopus and ending the isolation of the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Hospital from the Israel section of Jerusalem; and permitting Jewish worshippers access to the Wailing Wall in the Jordan part of the city.

## Further talks

After further talks this afternoon Hammarskjöld, Burns and Mrs. Myerson took tea with Ben-Gurion at his house.

A joint communique issued by U.N. authorities and the Israeli Government afterwards said:

"The Secretary-General of the U.N. Dag Hammarskjöld, and Premier David Ben-Gurion had a full and fruitful review of developments in this area since the last visit of the Secretary General and they discussed ways and means to establish the state of affairs envisaged in the armistice agreements between Israel and her neighbours." —

A.P.

A spokesman of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation said Mr. Hammarskjöld would leave by air for Amman tomorrow morning for talks with the Jordan Government. He will go on to Cairo from there.

When Hammarskjöld arrived at Lydda Airport yesterday from Beirut, he told reporters that he had returned to the Middle East to resume the contacts he had started during his recent visit when he was charged by the Security Council with discussing means of easing tension along the Arab-Israeli truce lines. — A.P., A.N.A. and Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
21/7/56

2/5/1



# HAMMARSKJOELD BACK IN CAIRO: HAS LONG MEETING WITH FAWZY

*No particular mission here, he says*

MR. DAG Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, accompanied by General Edson Burns, Chief of the United Nations Truce Observation Organisation arrived in Cairo at 3 p.m. yesterday from Amman.

In the evening General Hammarskjöld had a two-and-a-half hour meeting with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He will be received by President Gamal Abdul Nasser, at the Presidency, at 12 noon today and will be entertained to lunch at Mohamed Aly Club by Dr. Mahmud Fawzy.

Mr. Hammarskjöld told reporters at Cairo International Airport that he had no particular mission in Cairo this time and would not discuss any new questions. But he felt it was his responsibility towards the Middle East area to seize every opportunity to visit Egypt and to make personal contact with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy. His previous trip to Egypt had had a good effect, he added.

## TO JERUSALEM

It is reported from Jerusalem that Mr. Lucas, Press Attaché to the Truce Supervision Organisation, said yesterday that Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld will leave Cairo for Jerusalem tomorrow. He will also visit Beirut on his way to Geneva.

According to Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hammarskjöld may have a further meeting with the Israeli authorities to advise them of his talks with responsible authorities in Jordan and Egypt concerning the general situation along the armistice lines.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said in Cairo earlier yesterday that he would go direct to Geneva from Cairo.

## AMMAN

Yesterday morning Mr. Hammarskjöld and Gen. Burns had a meeting in Amman with the Jordanian Foreign Minister, El Sayed Awney Abdul Hady, Major-General Aly Abu Nawar, the Jordanian Chief of Staff, was present.

El Sayed Abdul Hady later disclosed that at the meeting Mr. Hammarskjöld explained the questions he had discussed with Israeli authorities, the most important of which was Israel's complaint of the activity of Arab snipers.

The Jordan Foreign Minister spoke to Mr. Hammarskjöld of Israel's systematic acts of aggression stressing that there could be no peace in the Middle East unless Israel ceased aggression and revenge.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was assured that the Jordanian military and civilian authorities have always fulfilled their obligations.

He had brought with him no new proposals, a Jordan spokesman said. — M.E.N.

*Egyptian Gazette  
21/7/58*

*2/5/1*

*[Handwritten signature]*



# JORDANIAN TROOPS MOVE UP: DEFENCE BODY MEETS

## Burns hastens back to H.Q. owing to frontier situation

Jerusalem, July 5.

JORDANIAN troops moved into the front-line areas in Palestine early this morning, in compliance with emergency orders issued at midnight, but frontier tension, caused by Israeli troop concentrations, eased slightly as the day passed without a large scale clash.

The sole incident reported was a minor clash between Israeli and Jordanian forces. A Jordanian Army spokesman said that automatic fire was exchanged for ten minutes across the demarcation line near Rummana village in the extreme north. One Jordanian farmer was injured. The Israelis were also believed to have suffered casualties, the spokesman added.

Jordan complained to the U.N. Truce Observation authorities about the latest incident, the spokesman said, and an investigation is now going on.

### IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Earlier today the spokesman declared that the concentration of the Israeli troops in the Jerusalem area continued until early this morning. The movement started on Tuesday along the truce lines between Jordan and Israel, and particularly in the Jerusalem area, the spokesman said.

At 11 a.m. today the Supreme Defence Council held a two-hour emergency meeting under King Hussein, at which the present tension was discussed.

The Council, which consists of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Staff of the Army and Commanders of the various Army Corps, issued a statement this afternoon saying that it had studied all probabilities and taken a number of important reassuring decisions.

In Amman today, an Arab diplomat said that Jordan might summon the Arab League Political Committee into emergency session to discuss the border situation.

The Syrian Minister to Amman today visited the Western frontier areas for a first-hand impression of the situation. Other Arab diplomats are expected to make similar visits.

Sayed Bahgat el Talhouny, the Chief of the Jordanian Royal cabinet who is in Cairo at present, stated yesterday that King Hussein told General Edson Burns, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Observation Organisation in Palestine when he informed His Majesty of the concentration movement, that any attack on Jordan would be repelled by force not only by Jordan but also by all the Arab countries.

### CONTACTS

Contacts are continuing between the Arab governments to deal with the situation. Sayed Abdallah el Yafi, the Lebanese Premier, who is in Cairo at present, was in constant touch yesterday with Beirut and was kept fully informed of the situation and the measures which were being taken to meet it.

It was reported from Damascus that contacts were held last night between the commands of the Syrian and Jordanian ar-

mies. Agreement was reached on implementing the Syrian-Jordanian military measures planned under the agreement for military cooperation between the two countries in the event of Israeli aggression on Jordanian territory.

The Acting Press Attache to the United Nations Observer Corps in Jerusalem announced today that no reports had been received about any Israeli troop concentrations.

He added that the Israelis were holding manoeuvres in some areas near the Israeli-Jordan border.

General Burns, Chief Truce Observer said today that he had hastened back to Jerusalem on account of the situation on the Israeli-Jordanian border.

### IN DAMASCUS

Damascus reports also say that the Syrian Cabinet held a special meeting today to examine the situation arising from the reported concentration of Israeli troops on the Jordanian border.

Sayed Salah el Bitar, Foreign Minister, said that Syria was alert to what is going on behind the truce line, and that all Arab countries surrounding Israel formed one single military force against her.

A British Foreign Office spokesman asked specifically about reports of troop concentrations on the Israeli-Jordanian border replied: "Our information on the whole is that there have been far more reports than facts." He said the Foreign Office had no information to bear out the reports.

The U.S. State Department in Washington also said it had not received any information about Israeli troop concentrations. — A.N.A., M.E.N., Reuter & A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*

*6/7/56*



EGYPT-ISRAEL TRUCE  
QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

## Burns in Cairo for talks

GENERAL E.L.M. BURNS, Chief United Nations Truce Observer in Palestine, arrived in Cairo yesterday morning to discuss questions relating to the Egyptian-Israeli armistice.

He was received at the airport by Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of the Palestine Affairs Department at the War Ministry.

General Burns said that the major problem which had not so far been settled was the question of El Auja demilitarized zone. He added that he would also discuss matters connected with the implementation of the proposals made by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, for easing tension in the Gaza zone.

He described the present situation in Gaza as "quiet."

### Satisfactory meeting

Following his arrival, General Burns had a meeting with Col. Salah Gohar. General Burns afterwards described the meeting as satisfactory.

At 5.30 p.m., General Burns had a meeting with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He is expected to leave Cairo for Jerusalem this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Arab News Agency reports from Jerusalem that Gen. Burns has decided to transfer Colonel E. Terril, Chairman of the Mixed Jordanian-Israeli Armistice Commission to another post as from today. Colonel Castonguay, Chairman of the Mixed Syrian-Israeli Armistice Commission becomes Chairman of the Jordanian-Israeli Commission.

A source at the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation said the transfer was a routine measure. But Jordanian official quarters noted that the step followed the resolution adopted by the Jordanian-Israeli Commission — for which Colonel Terril had voted — condemning Israel for the incident of Qalqilia on June 24 when two Israeli soldiers were killed, two wounded, and a Jordanian National Guard wounded.

### Complaint withdrawn

The Israeli side had withdrawn its complaint from the commission in protest against the resolution, accusing the chairman of partiality.

Gen. Burns had then conferred with the Israeli Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and Chief of Staff on the subject. His talks were followed by the decision to transfer Colonel Terril.

Colonel Mohamed el Saady, head of the Jordanian delegation on the Mixed Armistice Commission, as a result of Gen. Burns' conduct, said every official of the Supervision Organisation would now be afraid of losing his post and would be subject to Israeli pressure. Consequently, security along the armistice lines would be undermined.

Commenting on the statement by the spokesman for the Truce Supervision Organisation that the transfer was not a result of the Commission's resolution and was an ordinary measure, Colonel el Saady said: "Even supposing that were true, Gen. Burns should have postponed the transfer of Colonel Terril to some other time. Coming as it does now, this action implies that the transfer was a result of Israeli pressure. This is not the first time the Chairman of an Armistice Commission has been transferred under Israeli pressure." — M.E.N. and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette  
4/7/58*



# U.N. Chief not to visit M.E.

New York, June 7.

MR. Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary-General, who has been asked by the Security Council to continue his "good offices" with Israel and the Arab states, said today that he did not think it was necessary for him to return to the Middle East to carry out his task.

He said he had continuous contact with diplomatic representatives at the United Nations and with "the responsible people in the region."

He told his press conference at U.N. headquarters that he had already obtained assurances from both sides of the wish for full compliance. What remained were questions of implementation, which were quite complicated and would necessarily take some time.

What should be done at a later stage when full compliance was achieved was another matter which could not now be gone into.

## Many interpretations

Asked whether he favoured a Palestine settlement "on a mutually acceptable basis," Mr. Hammarskjold replied that many interpretations of the phrase were possible.

The Secretary-General described the Council's latest resolution call for full compliance from both sides as encouraging, definitely helpful and in the right direction. "I am firmly convinced of the will to peace of all parties in the area," he said.

They described the fate of the estimated 900,000 Palestine refugees as "the basic problem" of the region. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/6/56

2/5/1



## 12 observer posts set up in Gaza area

Jerusalem, June 5.

**T**WELVE United Nations observation points already have been established along the Gaza border, U.N. spokesman Albert Grand stated today. He said there were six on Egyptian and six on Israeli territory.

Grand said setting up these observation posts on the armistice demarcation frontier separating Israel from the Egyptian-controlled Gaza Strip was in line with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's plan worked out during his Middle East visit at the end of April and subsequently agreed to by both the Egyptian and the Israeli governments.

The spokesman said the chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission (Col. Robert Bayard, U.S. paratrooper) fixed the location of these points in separate discussions with Egyptian and Israeli Armistice Commission delegates. Some posts already were manned by one U.N. observer per position.

The spokesman explained, however, that no special structures of any kind had been erected or are planned. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*6/6/58*

*2/5/11*



## Dixon says Council should consolidate gains made

**I**N formally requesting Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary General, to continue his good offices in the Middle East, he was not being given a new mission, said Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate, in the Security Council debate today.

He was introducing an amended British resolution on the Secretary General's report on his recent Middle East journey and stated that the Council should work towards putting into effect practical measures already agreed and getting still more of such practical measures agreed and put into effect.

Sir Pierson Dixon was the first speaker among the Council members. He termed the Hammarškjöld report an "important document" and said, "what we should do now is to take stock of the present position and then to look ahead and consider the next steps."

"The primary object of the Secretary General's mission was to reduce tension along the Armistice demarcation lines," Dixon said.

He credited the Secretary General and the parties with progress in that "first essential" and in "reduction of the risk of recurrent serious incidents."

Dixon explained the revised draft resolution. He said he had put it out because on rereading he found the original "left something to be desired, not as regards substance, but as regards accuracy and clarity."

Full compliance by Israel and her Arab neighbours with their armistice agreements could be "the bridge which might lead" to a solution of their differences, he added.

The British delegate said the Council should not now attempt to define those differences. "Our purpose must be to help to bring about conditions in which these differences can be solved," he added.

Dixon said it should be possible "to take advantage of the successful contacts between the Secretary-General and the parties in order to consolidate the gains made and to 'keep up the momentum towards truly peaceful conditions.'"

The Council should "confine itself to fostering this process and should not force it." It should work at this stage towards putting into effect practical measures already agreed and getting still more of such practical measures agreed and put into effect.

The most helpful single step for the Council to take would be to ask the Secretary-General to make himself available to the parties with those objects in view, Dixon added.

In formally requesting him to

delegation believed it indispensable for the Secretary-General to continue to offer his good services to the parties.

It was up to them to maintain the unquestionable good which Mr. Hammarskjöld's mission had brought them. The results of this mission could, undoubtedly, be placed in jeopardy once again by new outbreaks of violence.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States supported the British resolution as a "logical outgrowth" of the Security Council resolution of April 4 which established Mr. Hammarshjold's mission.

Mr. Lodge said Mr. Hammarskjöld had met with "significant success." Conditions in the Middle East had immeasurably improved and dangerous tensions had been reduced.

Mr. Lodge said progress could be made. It remained true today that the practical measures which the Council had recommended were the key to the full functioning of the armistice agreements and peaceful conditions in the area.

Mr. Lodge said a prime feature in all these arrangements was that of freedom of movement for United Nations observers. The observers would thus be in a position to be "the eyes and ears of the Security Council and should be a strong deterrent to any possible aggressive action from any source."

Another important aspect of the British resolution was the provision that Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the Truce Supervision Organisation, report to the Security Council when-

the gains made by the  
ry-General. A6492 2/5  
Dialal Abdoh of Iran also

THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.

IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU



# ARAB U.N. AMENDMENTS TO BE MOVED TODAY

## British resolution tends to broaden scope of mandate

New York, May 30.

**A** RAB delegations said last night they would seek to amend the British Resolution on Palestine in two instances when the Security Council resumes debate tomorrow.

Amendments will be moved by the spokesman for the Middle East area, Dr. Djalal Abdoh, of Persia.

Change of wording will be sought in the present paragraph of the preamble asking the Council to express itself as being "conscious of the need to create conditions in which a peaceful settlement, on a mutually acceptable basis, of the dispute between the parties can be made."

Another amendment will be moved to the final operative paragraph, which at present requests the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to "continue his good offices with the parties."

Arab objections to both clauses are that they tend to broaden the scope of the original limited mandate given to Mr. Hammarskjöld to discuss a general settlement of the Palestine problem.

Commenting on the British resolution Arab delegates said, "The Secretary-General is to continue his 'good offices' for what?"

The Lebanese delegate, Dr. Edward Rizk, said the resolution of April 4, which gave Mr. Hammarskjöld the mandate, did not refer to "good offices", but only to "efforts" and a "survey".

Changes made so far in the British resolution "do not meet our vital objections", he declared.

Sayed Ahmed Shukairy (Syria) will be the first speaker on behalf of the Arabs tomorrow. He said after yesterday's meeting, "We are still deeply entrenched in our position."

The Director-General of the Lebanese Foreign Office, Dr. Fuad Amoun, said in New York today that the Arab states would seek to limit the "meaning and scope" of the British resolution on Palestine.

"One of the main reasons which warranted our decision to participate in the current Security Council deliberations is the vague character of the British proposals," Dr. Amoun said.

"We have been in the past so often victims of surprises and of a policy of 'fait accompli' that we can never be sure and must be cautious when it comes to the Palestine question."

### 'OUR TASK'

"Our task in the current meetings will be first of all to obtain the necessary clarifications and in that light to limit the meaning and scope of the British resolution exclusively to the problem which worries us and worries rightly the Security Council."

"Our task will also be to stress before the Council the distressful effects of the tension, and even danger to peace and security in the whole region, of the threat of Israel to divert the waters of the Jordan River in violation of the Security Council resolution which Israel tried to ignore, as it had always ignored and flouted standing resolutions of the General Assembly," Dr. Amoun said. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette  
31/5/56*



# SYRIA HAS OBJECTIONS SAYS BUZU

Damascus, May 29.

**S**AYED Ali Buzu, Syria's acting foreign minister, said today that Syria had two objections against the British resolution to the Security Council on Mr. Hammarskjold's report:

1. The resolution failed to link the cease-fire pledge given by Arab countries to Mr. Hammarskjold with their reservation concerning the possibility of resuming operations to divert the River Jordan;

2. The resolution also failed to link the cease-fire pledge with the right of self-defence reserved by Arab countries.

Sayed Buzu said the failure to mention these two reservations affected the cease-fire pledge itself.

## United attitude

The Arab countries would adopt a unified attitude at the Security Council and request the clarification of certain points.

In New York the paragraph on "good offices" still dissatisfied the Arabs. Omar Loutfi of Egypt, asked to comment on the new draft, said, "It is not clear. Good offices for what? That I should like to know."

Rafik Asha of Syria had objected before that phrase was too far reaching and "efforts" should be substituted.

Asha also had objected to a reference to "the need to create conditions in which a peaceful settlement on a mutually acceptable basis of the dispute between the parties can be made" He said it would throw out previous council resolutions. The wording of this provision came from the recent British-Soviet London Communique. — Reuter and A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
30/5/56

2/5/11



# 21 U.N. OBSERVERS APPOINTED FOR DEMARCATION LINE

## To man fixed observation posts along the Gaza Strip

New York, May 24

**T**WENTY-ONE new military observers have been appointed to help man a number of fixed United Nations observation posts on each side of the Israeli-Egyptian demarcation line along the Gaza Strip, it was officially announced at United Nations Headquarters today.

Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden would each contribute four officers and Canada five, it was stated.

Several of the new observers already have arrived at the Truce Supervision Headquarters in Jerusalem. The remainder will report within three weeks to serve under the Truce Chief, Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, the Secretary-General said.

Meanwhile, both Egypt and Israel have agreed to talk over the plan by U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld to ease tension along the Gaza Strip, a U.N. spokesman said in Jerusalem today.

But, he told a newsmen, the talks will be held separately with U.S. paratroops Commander Robert Bayard, Chairman of the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission.

### MOBILE PATROLS

His scheme calls for establishing U.N. observation posts and mobile observer patrols on both sides of the Gaza Strip armistice line.

Mr. Albert Grand, press attache at the United Nations Supervision Organisation in Jerusalem, told the Arab News Agency this afternoon that General Burns would leave for New York on Saturday to attend the meetings of the Security Council due there on Wednesday or Thursday.

The Council will discuss the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Sec.-General, on his mission to the Middle East for easing tension between the Arab States and Israel. — Reuter, A.P. & A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
25/5/56

2/5/11

*H.R.W.*



# U.N. ARAB DELEGATES OPPOSE U.K. RESOLUTION

## Shukairy says: 'mutilation of Hammarskjold's mission'

New York May 28

**A**RAB delegations tonight attacked Britain's resolution on Palestine in advance of its presentation tomorrow. The leader of the Syrian Delegation, Sayed Ahmed Shukairy, denounced the resolution as a "mutilation" of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission.

He said that Arab delegations were meeting here tonight to discuss "ways and means" of opposing the resolution tomorrow.

Sayed Shukairy said that Syria and all other Arab nations had decided to oppose the draft resolution unless some "basic alterations" were made.

He said the most dangerous idea in the resolution was that of seeking a solution acceptable to all parties "because the inherent rights of the Arabs of Palestine cannot be made a matter subject to the acceptance or refusal of Israel or any others."

The Chief of the U.N. Supervision Organisation in Palestine, Major-General E.L.M. Burns, who arrived in New York today to attend the Council debate, would be requested, under the British resolution's terms, to report to the Council "whenever any action undertaken by one party to an armistice agreement constitutes a serious violation of that agreement or of the cease-fire, which in his opinion requires immediate consideration by the Security Council."

General Burns said on arrival from his headquarters in Jerusalem that there had been a relaxation of tension in the area and that "things may take a better turn in the future."

"Since I was last in New York in November," he said, "Mr. Hammarskjold's mission has taken place and, as you know, the parties concerned have all agreed to honour their obligations under the Armistice Agreements, and particularly the cease-fire."

### OBLIGATIONS

"Since Mr. Hammarskjold's departure, the parties have been living up to their obligations, apart from some minor incidents, and I think that there has been a relaxation of tension so that things may take a better turn in the future."

"I am here to attend the meeting of the Security Council tomorrow which will discuss the Secretary-General's report and to provide any additional information that may be required."

Britain's delegate to the United Nations, Sir Pierson Dixon, will present the resolution tomorrow.

The draft has been the subject of continuous consultations over the past week. Sir Pierson conferred on it twice with the Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
29/5/56

2/5/1



# BRITAIN WILL AMEND RESOLUTION ON U.N. CHIEF'S MISSION

*Will be submitted to U.N. Council today*

ACCORDING to diplomatic quarters in Cairo, Britain will amend the draft resolution relating to the recent Middle East mission of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General.

The Middle East News Agency states that the amendments will be made in the light of remarks by Arab governments on the draft resolution, and that the amended resolution will be submitted in its final phraseology to the Chairman of the Security Council today.

The Middle East News Agency from Beirut states that the Arab governments will inform British ambassadors in the Arab capitals of their rejection of the British resolution, in its present form and will stress at the same time their genuine desire to maintain peace provided that there is no aggression against Arab rights.

The agency also learns that the Syrian and Lebanese delegates meeting at Shtoura have decided to exercise efforts so that the Security Council may approve the Arab reservation that any Israeli attempt to divert the River Jordan waters would be tantamount to an armed aggression against the Arabs. They have also agreed to try to convince Britain to include this Arab reservation in clear terms in its resolution to the Security Council.

Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, British Ambassador to Egypt, conferred yesterday with Mr. Henry Byroade, the United States Ambassador. Later, Sir Humphrey called on the Foreign Minister.

These meetings were connected with the draft British resolution.

The Middle East News Agency states that Syria and the Lebanon have decided to convene an urgent meeting of the Arab League Political Committee, if the Security Council issues a resolution that does not conform with Arab reservations when considering the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and the British resolution.

## SOVIET RESOLUTION

The agency also learns that the Soviet Government has decided to submit a draft resolution to the Security Council when it meets, to consider the report of the U.N. Secretary-General. The Arab governments have not yet been informed of the Soviet resolution.

The Syrian and Lebanese delegations, which met in Shtoura yesterday, decided to reject the draft British resolution in its present form as it recommended that the atmosphere be paved for a settlement of the dispute between the Arabs and Israel.

Following the meeting, El Sayed Abdulla el Yafy, the Lebanese Prime Minister, declared to the Middle East News Agency that the Arabs were unanimous in rejecting any proposal aiming at the conclusion of peace with Israel. He said that the British resolution, drafted with the concurrence of the United States and France, was tantamount to the conversion of the task of Mr. Hammarskjöld from a military mission to a political mission for peace with Israel.

*Egyptian Gazette  
29/5/56*

*2/5/11*



# U.K. WANTS HAMMARSKJOLD MISSION RESUMED

## Beirut officials study copy of British draft resolution

Beirut May 26

**G**OVERNMENT officials in Beirut have received a copy of the draft resolution which Britain will place before the Security Council when it meets on Tuesday to discuss the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the U.N. about his mission to the Middle East.

The British resolution wants the Security Council to confirm by Mr. Hammarskjold's recommendations and then call on the two sides to implement the agreement which the U.N. Secretary-General concluded to ease tension along the

Arab Israeli Armistice lines as a binding decision issued by the Security Council.

The British resolution describes the Hammarskjold mission as a success. It then recommends that the Secretary-General continue to use his good offices to settle the whole Palestine question. The British draft resolution does not mention the River Jordan problem.

M.E.N. learns from official sources in Damascus that the Arab point of view with regard to the Hammarskjold report can be reduced to four points:

(1) The Arab states have no fundamental objections to the report.

(2) There are certain points which need elucidation before the Arab States accept the report in full.

(3) The Arab states notice that Mr. Hammarskjold wants to consider the cease fire pledge as separate from the other obligations contained in the Armistice agreements, mainly the question of self-defence. This, in other words, means that the cease fire pledge has no relations to the diversion of the River Jordan.

(4) The Arab States insist on considering the contents of the letters which Syria, Jordan, Egypt and the Lebanon exchanged with Mr. Hammarskjold as an indivisible unit and should appear in the Hammarskjold report as such.

### REBUFFED

Meanwhile it is reported from U.N. that the Western powers last night rebuffed a Soviet offer to join them in working out a joint plan for U.N. action on the Middle East situation.

Informed quarters said both British delegate Sir Pierzon Dixon and U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. had turned down a request by Soviet delegate A. Sobolev that they collaborate in drafting a joint resolution.

Instead, they asked the Russians to support a British resolution which had been worked out in consultation with the United States and France. This resolution was finally agreed upon by the Western powers yesterday afternoon and circulated privately to the Council members.

The Soviet delegation was reported to be annoyed by the refusal of the Western powers to work out a common plan, but there was no indication whether or not this would keep the Russians from supporting the British resolution.

### IN LONDON

Major-General E. L. M. Burns, United Nations Truce Supervisor in Palestine, flew into London today on his way to New York to report to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General.

General Burns who arrived from Beirut will stay here overnight and fly on to the United States tomorrow.

He said at London Airport that he had been on two small incidents in the Jordanian border recently, "but we

*Egyptian Gazette*  
29/5/56

2/5/11



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU



# HAMMARSKJOLD REPORT FOR U.N. ON TUESDAY

## Dixon discusses U.K. draft resolution with Sobolev

New York, May 25

**T**HE United Nations Security Council will meet on Tuesday to consider Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's report on his recent Middle Eastern mission, it was learned today. Britain will sponsor a resolution to be placed before the Council. The terms have not yet been officially divulged.

The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, had consultations about it today, including a second talks with the Soviet representative, Mr. Arkady Sobolev. Sir Pierson also saw Dr. Joza Brilej, of Yugoslavia, President of the Council for this month.

These conferences followed discussions last night between Sir Pierson and the United States delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, and M. Herve Alphand of France.

Britain has taken the initiative in the present stage because of her special position following the recent visit to London of the Soviet leaders, Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

An announcement, at the time of the visit, promised support for United Nations moves to bring peace to Palestine.

Sir Pierson Dixon has conferred twice with Mr. Sobolev in the last few days on the text of the proposed draft resolution. The Soviet reaction has not been stated.

But the fact that Britain is now preparing to go ahead with sponsoring the draft at an early Council meeting suggests that Sir Pierson has been assured that the Soviet Union will not oppose it.

### FEATURES

The resolution is believed to contain these features:

To thank Mr. Hammarskjold for his successful efforts to calm the tense border situation;

To urge Israel and the four Arab States to continue to give their cooperation to Mr. Hammarskjold and to General Burns, and

To ask the Secretary-General to continue to give his assistance to the parties when necessary.

Major-General E. L. M. Burns, U.N. Palestine Truce Chief, is due in New York on Monday to tell Hammarskjold how well Israel and the Arabs are keeping the peace. He is expected to be on hand when the Council meets.

Gen. Burns said in a communique issued in Jerusalem yesterday, that both Egypt and Israel have promised to implement the Hammarskjold plan for establishing United Nations observation posts along the Gaza strip border.

The communique said implementing the plan had been delayed by divergent views of the parties as to procedure of formal adoption in the Mixed Armistice Commission.

### EGYPT'S VIEW'S

"The Egyptian viewpoint has been that they accepted the arrangement and that only simple notification of readiness was necessary and they declined to participate in Commission discussion on the subject."

The communique said the question of formal adoption of the plan was made more complicated by the fact that the Israeli-Egyptian Commission has not been meeting for some time.

General Burns said he had been trying to arrange a Commission meeting to formalise the Gaza strip observer arrangement and resumption of regular and emergency meetings of the Commission.

Hammarskjold is adding 21 military officers from Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden to the observers' staff, bringing its strength to 41. The new additions will serve in the Gaza area. — Reuter and A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
26/5/58

2/5/1



# FAWZY RECEIVES TEXT OF BRITISH DRAFT U.N. RESOLUTION

*Trevelyan explains U.K. views on report*

SIR HUMPHREY TREVELYAN, the British Ambassador, last night submitted to Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister, the official text of the draft resolution which Britain will place before the Security Council when it meets next Tuesday to discuss the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, on his recent mission to the Middle East.

At the meeting with Dr. Fawzy which lasted from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., Sir Humphrey explained the British view on Mr. Hammarskjöld's report and the British draft resolution relating to it. Dr. Fawzy outlined the Egyptian viewpoint on the U.N. Secretary-General's report and the British draft resolution.

The Middle East News Agency reports from Damascus that the full text of the British draft resolution was received by the Syrian Government from its permanent delegation to the United Nations. Other Arab governments have also received the text.

According to the agency, the British draft resolution consists of seven points.

The introduction to the resolution points out that Mr. Hammarskjöld's report states that all parties to the armistice agreements have given unconditional pledges to respect the cease-fire, but remarks that the armistice agreements and the resolutions of 1953 and 1956 have not been fully carried out.

## RESOLUTION

The seven-point draft resolution is as follows:

1. — To thank Mr. Hammarskjöld and the parties concerned for the developments achieved by them.
2. — All parties to the armistice agreements should carry out the measures agreed upon with the U.N. Secretary-General. They should also comply with the proposals of Mr. Hammarskjöld and General E.L.M. Burns, United Nations Truce Supervisor in Palestine, in connection with the enforcement of resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the terms of the truce agreements.
3. — The freedom of movement of U.N. observers should be respected in all truce areas as well as in demilitarized zones and defence areas.
4. — Support should be given to Mr. Hammarskjöld's views on adherence to the truce agreements until such time as it becomes possible to reach a solution between the two parties.
5. — General Burns should be asked to continue supervising the cease-fire and to inform the Security Council if he finds that the action of any party to the truce agreements constitutes a flagrant violation of those agreements or to the cease-fire order and such action requires in his opinion, the direct attention of the Security Council.
6. — Parties to the truce agreements should be asked to take the necessary measures to comply with the contents of this draft resolution in order to show their peaceful intentions.
7. — The U.N. Secretary-General should be asked to continue to use his good offices between the two parties and to refer to the Security Council whenever he deems necessary.

## JORDAN DIVERSION

An official source told the Arab news agency that reports received by the Syrian Government from New York say that Iran and Yugoslavia have shown their support to Syria's viewpoint asking for modification of the British draft so as to connect the cease-fire pledge with preventing Israel from resuming work on diverting the River Jordan and to consider any attempt at diversion as violating the truce agreement.

Sayed el-Ghazzy, the Syrian Premier, met Sayed el-Taty, the Lebanese Premier, last night to discuss the British draft resolution. Sayed Selim Lahud, Lebanese Foreign Minister, Dr. Fawzi Amoun, Secretary-General of his ministry, and Dr. Salah el-Tazy, Secretary-General of the Syrian Foreign Ministry, were also present, which took place at Shihura on the Syro-Lebanese border.

Earlier a special meeting took place between Dr. Amoun and Dr. Tazy to discuss legal aspects of the British draft.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
28/5/56

*Middle East News Agency*

2/5/1



# UK delegate discusses next move with Sobolev

United Nations,  
New York, May 24.  
**BRITAIN** opened discussions with the Soviet Union here on Wednesday night on what the U.N. should do next about Palestine.

British delegate Sir Pierson Dixon talked with Russia's Arkady Sobolev at British delegation headquarters. He later met France's Herve Alphand and U.S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

A British delegation spokesman said the conversations were concerned with "possible ways of keeping up the momentum" gained by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's recent peace mission to the Middle East.

## Willingness

The Russians apparently were brought into the talks as a result of a recent Soviet Government statement expressing willingness to join in action to protect peace and arrange a generally acceptable settlement in the Middle East.

Sobolev told a newsman his delegation had not been invited to join the Western Powers in sponsoring a Palestine resolution. He said the Russians would be glad to join if invited.

The Soviet delegation chief said he got the impression in his talk with Dixon that the Western Powers have not yet drafted a resolution. Sobolev said he had not drawn up a resolution either but did have some ideas for one. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
25/5/56

*2/5/1*



# ARABS WILL OPPOSE WIDER MISSION FOR U.N. CHIEF

## Syrian note handed over to five Powers

Damascus, May 23.

THE Arab states will oppose a return of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, with any wider terms of reference than those of his previous mission — a lessening of tension along the Arab-Israeli borders and compliance with the armistice agreements.

Reliable sources here said that this assertion was contained in a note which the Syrian Government handed yesterday to diplomatic representatives in Damascus of five Security Council members. An official statement said that the note dealt with the report of Mr. Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary-General, on his mission to reduce Arab-Israeli tension in the Middle East.

The five nations who received the note were the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, Iran and Belgium.

The note expressed the unified views of Syria, Egypt, Jordan, and the Lebanon on Mr. Hammarskjold's report, following last week's meeting here of the Foreign Ministers of these states.

According to reliable sources, the note reaffirmed that the four Arab states would cooperate fully in any measures to reduce tension in the area.

The sources added that the note requested the five governments to ensure that the debate in the Security Council on Mr. Hammarskjold's report remained within the terms of his mission.

Premier Said el Ghazzy told reporters yesterday the Arab nations bordering Israel had made a four-power reservation concerning the River Jordan in their U.N. cease-fire pledges.

Ghazzy was commenting on local press reports saying that Mr. Hammarskjold had disregarded the reservation in his report on his Middle East peace mission.

### PLAN REJECTED

The Jordan Government has rejected a U.S. sponsored plan for cooperation of the Arab States with Israel in developing the River Jordan for irrigation. In this stand Jordan has been supported by Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon.

Israel has said that if the Arab states will not join in a cooperative project, she will go ahead alone. Jordan reported such a move would be regarded as aggression.

Ghazzy said the Arab cease-fire pledges should be interpreted strictly within an "Arab quadripartite reservation" in accordance with an exchange of letters with Hammarskjold.

Hammarskjold reproduced portions of letters from the Lebanon and Jordan which said they would consider Israeli work on the water project as disturbing the cease-fire situation. — A.P. and Reuter.

*Egyptian*  
*24/5/56*

*Arab*

*2/5/1*



# BURNS ASKED TO ATTEND U.N. COUNCIL DEBATE

Jerusalem, May 18.

GENERAL E.L.M. BUNRS, Chief United Nations Palestine Truce Observer, has been asked by the Security Council to go to New York to attend the debate on the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary-General, on his recent visit to the Middle East. Mr. Albert Grand, Press Attache at the United Nations Truce Observation Corps, told the Arab News Agency yesterday.

The debate is scheduled for May 22.

No date for the departure of General Burns has yet been set, however.

The Arab sub-committee formed to study the legal aspects of the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, met this morning at the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Damascus and made some observations which will be submitted to the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon.

It was decided at the meeting that Dr. Salah el Din el Tarzy, Secretary-General of the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Fuad Ammun, Secretary-General of the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, should be asked to draw up a report.

Dr. Salah el Din el Tarzy declared that the report on the sub-committee's remarks would be submitted to the Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian Foreign Ministers either collectively or separately.

## Syrian denial

Meanwhile, a Syrian Military spokesman denied, at a late hour last night, Radio Israel claims that a Syrian outpost yesterday opened machine-gun and mortar fire in the direction of the Ein Gev settlement in Israeli territory. He said investigation had proved the falseness of this allegation, and that Israel only sought to distort facts.

A Jerusalem report said Israel had complained that Jordanian infiltrators, on Wednesday night, blew up part of the railway line in the Beersheba district. But it was stated that the report was false as there was no indication the infiltrators had come from Jordan.

A sub-committee had investigated the incident and found that the rails had been cut two miles from the armistice line, indicating that the perpetrators had come from Israeli territory.

The Armistice Commission will hold an emergency meeting tomorrow to consider a new Israeli complaint that Jordanian infiltrators planted a mine in the road close to the village of Om El Fahm in Israel two days ago. It is alleged the infiltrators waited until two people driving a bicycle passed over the mine. As the mine exploded the attackers opened fire on the bicycle riders, injuring them.

Jordan lodged a complaint about a reconnaissance flight by an Israeli plane yesterday afternoon over Deir Ballut village in the Tulkarm region. — (A.N.A. and M.E.N.)

*Egyptian Gazette*  
19/5/58



# MINISTERS DISCUSS UNITED ARAB STAND ON HAMMARSKJOLD REPORT

## Sub-Committee will study position

THE Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and the Lebanon, opened talks here today to decide on a unified stand on the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Security Council on his mission to ease tension in the area.

Attending the conference are Syrian Premier Said El Ghazzy, Jordanian Premier and Foreign Minister Samir Rifai, Lebanese Premier Abdulla Yafy and Foreign Minister Selim Lahoud and Egypt's Foreign Minister Mahmud Fawzy.

Following two meetings yesterday, a communiqué was issued, stating that it had been decided to form a sub-committee to study the legal aspects of the report, and to submit its remarks to the Foreign Ministers.

The sub-committee consists of Dr. Salah el Din el Tarzy, Secretary General to the Syrian Foreign Ministry, Dr. Fouad Ammoun, Secretary General to the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, Dr. Mahmud el Aroussy, Director of the Arab Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Egyptian Ministry of War, and El Sayed Sobhy Zel del Kilany, Director of the Jordanian Press Department. The committee will begin its work tomorrow.

Dr. Salah El-Tarzy, Secretary-General of the Syrian Foreign Ministry, said the four Foreign Ministers planned a common policy to face the situation when Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's report is debated by the Security Council on May 22.

An official spokesman said the talks were "strictly confined to U.N. Secretary Dag Hammarskjold's report and possibilities which might arise after it."

Among these possibilities is the reported intention of the West to delegate Mr. Hammarskjold to the Near East in a "fullscale Arab-Israeli peace mission" and new NATO countries shipments of arms to Israel, an official source said.

The first meeting was held in the morning and lasted two and a half hours.

Following the meeting a communiqué was issued stating that Mr. Hammarskjold's report on alleviating tension in the Middle East was discussed.

Dr. Mahmud Fawzy said their view points were identical.

Sayed Abdullah el Yafi, Lebanese Premier, said the Arab States never disagreed on any important question like Mr. Hammarskjold's report.

### UNITED VIEW

Sayed Samir el Rifai, Jordanian Premier, made a similar declaration and added that Arab delegates would arrive at a united view.

Dr. Fouad Ammoun, Secretary-General of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, said he had attended many meetings of Arab foreign ministers, but he had never seen them so agreed on any question as they were during their meeting today.

Sayed el Yafy and Sayed Selim Lahoud, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, were returning to Beirut tonight to attend to urgent business and would return to Damascus tomorrow to be present at the meetings of the Arab League Political Committee.

Some circles here expect that the Political Committee will hold its meetings tomorrow evening as Sayed Samir el Rifai and



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*18/5/58*

*2/5/1*



# Kaissuny tells of big increase in cotton exports

AS a result of the Government's policy of stabilising the Egyptian cotton market on a sound free basis, cotton exports this season have shown an increase of 1,466,000 kantars over last season.

This was declared by Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny, Minister of Finance and Economy, at a press conference yesterday.

It was disclosed by the Minister that the value of Egyptian cotton exports this season had amounted to L.E.83,823,000, against L.E.60,831,000 last season.

## Increased trade exchanges

Dr. Kaissuny said the statistical position of cotton became strong as a result of increased trade exchanges between Egypt, East Germany and Communist China and guarantees provided by Egypt.

It was also the result of increased demand for long-staple cotton and the intention of American officials at present to solve the question of agricultural surplus, including cotton, through international cooperation.

There was also marked improvement in prices. The Government was anxious that Egyptian producers should benefit from this improvement.

That was why the Government decided to reduce duties on cotton exports and sacrifice profits which it used to obtain from dealings through the cotton commission.

The Minister further pointed out that the quantities of this year's cotton crop contracted for totalled 6,173,000 kantars against 4,740,000 kantars last season and that the quantities which had not been contracted for and which were in excess of local consumption totalled 1,500,000 kantars, the greater part of which was expected to be exported before the beginning of the new season.

It was emphasised by Dr. Kaissuny that this year's cotton season had been one of the best and would, no doubt, have a good effect on the new season's crop in that it would enable growers to sell at profitable prices.

Cotton exports from the beginning of the season (September 1) up to the first week of May were as follows:

|                                            | 1954/55   | 1955/56   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                            | Kantars   | Kantars   |
| Western European countries .....           | 1,697,797 | 1,817,036 |
| Eastern European countries and China ..... | 783,152   | 1,637,965 |
| Japan and India .....                      | 642,450   | 1,029,465 |
| The United States of America .....         | 209,217   | 208,983   |
| Other countries .....                      | 196,131   | 339,129   |
| Total .....                                | 3,528,747 | 5,032,578 |

*Egyptian Gazette*  
18/5/56

1/2/5



# BRITAIN 'REGRETS CANAL SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS CONTINUE'

## 'Support for UN chief in solving problems'

MR. A.D. DODDS-PARKER, Foreign Under-Secretary, said last night the British Government deeply regretted that Egypt's restrictions on shipping to and from Israel through the Suez Canal had continued so long after the Israel-Arab armistice.

He told the House of Commons: "We intend to give the Secretary-General of the United Nations our whole-hearted support in getting a settlement by which the many

London, May 16.

problems, Mr. Dodds-Parker was replying to a short debate initiated by Mr. John Peyton, a Conservative, who asserted the British people should get more definite guidance on Middle East matters than assurances that problems were being "looked into, borne in mind and considered."

Anglo-American cooperation in this dangerous part of the world had been conspicuous far too often by its absence, he said. There had been a series of Anglophobe United States ambassadors in the Middle East, who had "done nothing to manifest a willingness to cooperate with or understand this country but have been a constant source of embarrassment."

Mr. Peyton thought the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, appeared to be more easily influenced by "anti-imperialist propaganda than by the desire to be helpful to his principal ally."

Mr. Dodds-Parker said the Arab countries considered themselves still at war with Israel and so were entitled to restrict freedom of navigation.

"We do not agree with the line of the Arab countries but we cannot just remove these restrictions by saying we do not agree with them."

It was no longer a matter for Britain alone but for all the countries at the United Nations and all countries interested in maritime matters and free transit through the canal. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
17/5/56

2/5/1



# FAWZY TO HEAD EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO DAMASCUS CONFERENCE

## *Arab Ministers to discuss UN chief's report*

DR. MAHMUD FAWZY, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave Cairo for Damascus tomorrow to head the Egyptian delegation to a conference of the Foreign Ministers of Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

The delegation consists of Brigadier Mahmud Riad, the Egyptian Ambassador in Damascus, Mtre. Mahmud el Arussy, Director of Arab Affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs.

Meanwhile, El Sayed Said el Ghazzy, the Syrian Prime Minister in Damascus and Foreign Minister, has stated that Egypt, the Lebanon, Jordan and Syria have agreed that their Foreign Ministers should meet in Damascus on Thursday. It was originally proposed that the meeting should be held in Cairo.

The object of this meeting, said Premier Ghazzy, was to discuss the report to the Security Council of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, and the question of unifying the attitude of the Arab countries when the report comes up before the Security Council for debate.

The Syrian Prime Minister further declared that although he had received Mr. Hammarskjöld's report, he had not yet made a full study of it. A cursory glance at it had shown that the report was of a new type in which the United Nations Secretary-General tried to show facts and draw conclusions therefrom. The report further referred to the goodwill shown by the Arab governments which had served to facilitate the Secretary-General's task to a great extent.

It was also pointed out by El Sayed Said el Ghazzy that it was regrettable that Israel should have rejected most of the proposals made by Mr. Hammarskjöld for alleviating tension between her and the Arab countries whereas the Arab countries had agreed to these proposals.

For instance, Israel had declined to allow the Chief Truce Commission Supervisor to set up patrols on the part of Lake Tiberias occupied by her. This refusal, which was contrary to the wishes expressed by Mr. Hammarskjöld personally, served as concrete evidence of the goodwill of the Arabs.

In conclusion, the Syrian Prime Minister said that the United Nations Secretary-General had realised from all this who it was who violated the truce from time to time.

General E.L.M. Burns, Chief United Nations Palestine Truce Observer, today met officials at the Israeli Foreign Ministry and discussed with them the carrying out of proposals made by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, for easing tension on Arab-Israeli frontiers.

General Burns visited Amman yesterday and discussed the proposals with Jordan officials. — M.E.N. and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
17/5/56

2/5/1



# 'EGYPTIAN ARMY MUST BE STRONGEST IF ISRAEL LIKES IT OR NOT'

## Nasser tells of 'conspiracy against us'

THE Egyptian Army must inevitably be the strongest army on the Eastern Front whether Israel likes it or not and whether imperialism — the real force backing Israel — likes it or not.

Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser made this declaration in his last speech to a large number of officers on the Eastern Front before his return to Cairo yesterday evening after his three-day tour of the Eastern Command.

"Egypt would not be alarmed or enfeebled," added Premier Abdul Nasser, "by imperialism supplying Israel with arms."

Premier Abdul Nasser went on:

"We learned of the great conspiracy against us a long time ago. We learned of it when we started to ask for arms from the West which used to consider itself as the only natural supplier of arms to this area. We, of course, obtained no arms from them. Nor was it reasonable to expect that those who created Israel would supply us with arms to repulse Israel's aggression."

"Nor was it reasonable to expect that those who made the Balfour Declaration would like to see us enjoy strength which would enable us to face the danger created by this inauspicious declaration."

"The plot against Arab nationalism continues. This plot, which started with Balfour Declaration and continued until the loss of Palestine, is still directed against the rest of the Arab area."

"The plot was first directed against the Egyptian Army. They had wanted it to remain weak and inefficient. They had refused to supply us with arms. But when we had succeeded in obtaining arms from others they kicked up dust and hurled threats."

### "DISTURBED"

"They argued that the balance of power had been disturbed."

"They argued that the balance of arms in the Middle East had been disturbed."

"They argued that Communism had spread."

"They argued that Russia had entered the Middle East."

"The object of these and other arguments was to affect our nerves and to spread a spirit of hesitation in our ranks. But we have continued on our path and maintained our purpose."

"We let them say what they liked because we did not wish to allow anything to divert our attention from strengthening our Army."

"The West began to supply Israel with arms quietly and silently. Israel took over 24 Ouragon aircraft from France and later 12 Mystères. The day before yesterday Israel received another 12 Mystères."

### N.A.T.O. CONTROL

"I would like to tell you something about Mystère aircraft. The production of this type is subject to the control of N.A.T.O. Israel at present is the only country outside NATO which has been given this type of aircraft."

"I do not say that it is France only which has given arms to Israel. But I consider that it is all the West which has conspired with France in favour of Israel and against the interest of the Arabs."

"They talk about the restoration of balance between the Arabs and Israel."

"How can there be equilibrium between 40 million Arabs and one and a half millions in Israel? And how can there be equilibrium between 23 million Egyptians and one and a half million in Israel?"

"I solemnly declare that the Egyptian Army will continue to be the strongest Army in the area and will continue to enjoy superiority whether the West likes it or not and whether Israel likes it or not."

*Egyptian Gazette  
14/5/56*

*2/5/1*



## Talks in Cairo on U.N. chief's report

THE Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian Foreign Ministers are due to meet in Cairo on Thursday to adopt a unified attitude towards the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, to the Security Council on his Middle East peace mission, according to Arab official sources in Cairo.

The Arab League Political Committee will later hold a meeting to discuss the Algerian question.

Meanwhile, Reuter reports from New York that a return to "quiet diplomacy" in the Middle East rather than public debate in the United Nations Security Council was hinted at by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, in press conference statements at the week-end supplementing the report on his recent mission.

The Secretary-General hopes that Israel on the one hand and Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon on the other can be persuaded to "play down" border incidents, which he conceded are inevitable in the next few weeks, so that the cease-fire agreements can be given a chance to work.

### Confidence

Once again Mr. Hammarskjöld gave public expression to his confidence in the desire of the Israeli and Arab leaders to work towards peace.

The Secretary-General would not go so far as to confirm that he was advising the major powers to adopt a "hands off" policy in the suggestion in his report that they refrain from trying to "impose solutions from outside." He said that he thought the parties concerned should be given "friendly cooperation," but that it would not be helpful if they were told "from the outside" what they should do.

The United States would like to see another early meeting of the Security Council take steps to "maintain the momentum" of Mr. Hammarskjöld's mission. It is the United States view that Mr. Hammarskjöld has a "continuing role" to play.

But the Secretary-General did not give correspondents any impression of wanting to stay in the limelight.

### All quiet

Mr. Albert Grand, Press Attache at the United Nations Palestine Truce Observations Corps in Jerusalem told the Arab News Agency yesterday the situation on all truce lines between the Arab countries and Israel had been quiet since last Friday. There was no truth in reports broadcast by Radio Israel that there had been incidents on the borders of the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip and on the Syrian-Israeli border and that Jordanians stoned an Israeli post in Notre Dame Church in Jerusalem.

Mr. Grand said General Edson Burns, Chief United Nations Palestine Truce Observer, would visit Amman today (Monday) to discuss truce affairs with Jordanian officials.

Mr. Grand said the truce observation corps had not yet received the text of the report submitted by Mr. Hammarskjöld, to the Security Council on his Middle East tour. — A.N.A. and Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
14/5/56

2/5/1



# 'EGYPT NOT ALARMED BY SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL'

## Nasser addresses troops on visit to front-line positions

**P** RIME Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser yesterday declared, during his tour of the Eastern Command, that Egypt would not be alarmed by statements of arms supplies to Israel, as she was perfectly aware that she was not confronting Israel alone, but also the powers who created Israel.

The Prime Minister, who was on the second day of his tour of the Eastern Command, was commenting on an announcement made in Paris on Saturday by the French Foreign Ministry, that France would deliver another 12 Supersonic Mystere IV jet planes to Israel (see page 5).

Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser, who started his tour of the area on Saturday — the second day of Bairam — was accompanied by General Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War and C.-in-C. of the Armed Forces, and Major Kamal el Din Hussein, Minister of Education.

The Prime Minister referred to the question of the delivery of French jet planes to Israel, during his visit to a camp near the front-line positions.

He said that enemies of Egypt had always directed their conspiracies against the Army, which they had attempted to weaken and to render unfit to perform its duty, as they knew that a strong Egyptian Army would be the real obstacle in the way of their ambitions.

He added that he had never doubted that after the strengthening of Egypt's Army, those who created Israel would then supply her with arms.

"They want us to remain weak, so that we cannot live except under their protection, and thus give them a chance to do the same with us as they had done with the people of Palestine who were under their protection," he said.

### NO REPETITION

"That protection did nothing for the people of Palestine, except to conspire against them and convert them into a nation of refugees.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said:

"The tragedy will never be repeated, for we know our duty and we will perform it, whether they give Israel arms or not.

"We are confident of ourselves, and of the aims of our struggle, and we know the facts about the dangers which confront us.

"I want you to know that the whole of the Arab nation has pinned its hopes on you, and that it considers you the shield that will protect it and defend it."

Prime Minister Abdul Nasser said that by supplying arms to Israel, France meant to divert the attention of Egypt from backing the right of the people of North Africa in their struggle for self-determination.

"We have told them that we are not trouble-seekers, but we cannot give up our principles," he went on.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said:

"They do not know the value of principles. They want us to adopt an attitude like that of the Turkish Government towards the case of Algeria, which Turkey refused to support in the United Nations."

"Peace cannot be maintained without a military force to protect it. Peace can only be achieved by those who have ambitions in our land realise that



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*14/5/56*

*2/5/1*



## NASSER VISITS TROOPS IN GAZA AREA

(Cont. from page 1)

Addressing the big crowds which had gathered to welcome him in Gaza on his arrival there on Saturday, Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser said:

"I seize this opportunity to compare this visit and a previous one and I say: 'Thank God, we are today in a stronger and better position. I hope that we shall even be stronger on my next visit. I pray God He will lead us to success in our major cause.'"

The Premier added: "I call on our brothers, and particularly the people of Gaza, to place all hopes in the future."

"I want you to arm yourselves with hope, patience and faith, by which we shall be in

a position to secure victory against all the powers conspiring against us."

"We are one body and do not consider Gaza as separate from Egypt. What affects you affects us as well, and what is directed against you is directed against us, too. I pray God He will lead us to achieve the welfare of the Arab nation."

Addressing members of the Palestinian Armed Force, he said: "I was here a year ago when there was only one Palestinian regiment. I am glad to see that more regiments have been formed composing the Palestinian Army. The name of Palestine has survived. You form the base of the Palestinian Army."

### ARAB ARMY

"I feel towards the Palestinian Army, as I feel towards the Egyptian Army. They both belong to the great Arab Army."

"I feel confident that the Palestinian Army will prove its efficiency. I want you to know that all vicious stories about the people of Palestine, were untrue and misleading. I know more facts about you than others. Those who fought with me were honourable and those who fell in action were honourable. The people of Palestine were not to blame, because they had no arms, while their enemy was well-equipped."

"Now, you are well-armed, and I feel certain that the Army of Palestine will — in the name of Palestine — record a glorious page in history."

### THE COMMANDOS

In a brief statement, the Premier on Saturday said addressing the Commandos: "You have proved worthy of the confidence of your nation. The spirit which commanded your activities inside the land of the enemy should continue and prevail. The whole world heard of your activities, and the enemy knew to what extent your hearts were brave and strong."

Addressing a group of Egyptian Officers, the Premier said: "You are shouldering a heavy burden of responsibilities. It is the greatest responsibility laid on the shoulders of an Armed Force in the history of Egypt."

"Thank God, the Egyptian Army has become a respectable power. I dare say, it is not only looked upon with respect, but also with fear, not only by Israel but also by some other countries."

"The army has become an influential factor in this area, which can resist aggression and foreign ambitions."

*Egyptian Gazette*  
14/5/56

2/5/1



# FRANCE WILL DELIVER 12 MORE MYSTERE JETS TO ISRAEL

*Western accord on 'balance of power'*

Paris, May 13.

THE Western powers, it is disclosed, are ready to help strengthen the air power of Israel.

The French Foreign Ministry said yesterday night that the United States has cleared the way for France to deliver another 12 supersonic Mystere IV jet planes to Israel.

The French planes are made under U.S. "off-shore procurement" contracts. Production under such contracts ordinarily goes into western Allied defence.

Before France could go ahead with delivery of the Mysteres she had to obtain agreement from the United States to withdraw them from those being produced under the off-shore contracts.

France recently fulfilled an Israeli order for 12 Mysteres.

## COORDINATED

According to officials in London, the Big Three Western powers are permitting a "coordinated trickle" of arms to Israel as part of the policy of maintaining the "balance of power" in the Middle East.

The British, French and American Foreign Secretaries discussed in Paris last Sunday the pleas of Israel for arms to counter Czech shipments to her Arab neighbours.

It was afterwards decided that America would adhere to her refusal to supply war material to Israel, but she agreed to sales by France and Britain.

Informants said the new supplies will probably comprise, as well as a dozen or more new jet fighters, some anti-aircraft guns, radar equipment, searchlights, a range of ground weapons and considerable quantities of munitions.

## CANADIAN DENIAL

Mr. Lester Pearson, Canada's External Affairs Minister, has said that there is no foundation for a report in the 'New York Post' that Canada agreed to sell Israel 11 million dollars worth of Sabre jet fighters.

Israel had asked Canada for between 20 and 36 Sabres. — A.P. and Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*14/5/56*

*2/5/1*



# HAMMARSKJOLD REPORTS 'ON FIRST STEP TO PEACE IN M.E.'

United Nations, New York, May 10.

DAG Hammarskjold reported to the U.N. Security Council today that the ceasefire agreements he obtained in the Middle East were a necessary first step to peace. The U.N. Secretary General expressed the hope they would start a "chain of reactions" toward a final settlement.

"It is still too early to say what has been achieved on substance but the efforts made, in my view, were necessary as an initial step," Hammarskjold said in conclusion to his lengthy report which was made public today.

"Their value and effect will depend first of all on the goodwill and the actions taken by the Governments directly concerned; in the second place on the support given to those governments by others and by the world community, as represented by the United Nations."

Hammarskjold told the eleven Council delegates that the present situation offers "unique possibilities."

"If we have previously experienced chain reactions leading to a continuous deterioration," he said, "we may now have the possibility of starting a chain reaction in the opposite direction."

## "Far off"

"The final settlement probably is still far off, but even partial solutions to the harassing problems of the region would be a contribution to the welfare of the peoples concerned and to the peace of the world."

The Secretary General distributed his formal report to the Security Council members after conferring with each since he arrived home on Sunday from his 30-day peace mission to the Middle East.

He has impressed upon the delegates the need of doing nothing that might upset the uneasy calm between Israel and the Arabs. In accord with his idea, the Council is not expected to meet on the report until May 22.

Hammarskjold, who came back from the Middle East with a clear idea of the huge problems involved, wants a three-month trial period to see if the cease-fire agreements can work.

## "Next step"

The agreements are between Israel and its four Arab neighbours, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Hammarskjold's report clearly left it up to the Council and the countries concerned to decide on the next step.

Hammarskjold stressed that he had remained within the mandate of the Security Council laid down in its unanimous April 4 resolution assigning him his mission.

This was to restore calm in the border area and stop the incidents and small scale fighting and to reestablish the cease-fire contained in the armistice agreements of 1949.

## "Open the door"

"What has been done may open the door to new fruitful developments," he said. "The initiative is now in the hands of the governments party to the armistice agreements. It is my feeling that there is a general will to peace, and that this will should be fostered and encouraged, not by attempts to impose from outside solutions to problems of vital significance to everyone in the region, but by a cooperation which facilitates for the governments concerned the taking unilaterally of steps to increase confidence and to demonstrate their wish for peace conditions."

Hammarskjold reviewed the  
(Cont. on page 5)

*Egyptian Gazette  
11/5/56*

*2/5/1*



Cont. - 2 -

## Hammaraskjold reports on M.E. mission

(Cont. from page 1)

background of the armistice agreements and gave details of the unceasing efforts he undertook to ease tension. He also gave the Council members copies of texts of agreements and statements concerned in reaffirming the ceasefire position. Hammaraskjold said that the disquieting situation prevailing when the Council passed its resolution sending him to the Middle East was due partly to uncertainty by the parties as to the scope of their obligations under the armistices. He explained that infringements of other articles in the armistice could not serve as justification for infringement of the ceasefire article, if that could be done, he said, any infringement might not only nullify the armistice regime but jeopardize the ceasefire itself. He reported that he obtained agreements which make possible

more freedom of action for the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation officials. In that connection, Hammaraskjold has asked five countries to supply a total of 20 officers to increase the Truce Organisation. He has ordered 24 jeeps for the truce corps, also.

### Fixed posts

In discussing local arrangements, he said Egypt and Israel agreed to establishment of six fixed U.N. observer posts on each side of their boundary line. He said Egypt agreed to withdraw forces from the line to a distance sufficient to eliminate provocation which might lead to a breach of the agreement. Israel, he added, agreed only to refrain from sending patrols up to the demarcation line "except when it proved essential to do so in order to protect agricultural operations of their settlers or to prevent incursions by persons from Egyptian-controlled territory."

Hammaraskjold said this might work if supported by an adequate observer arrangement but if it did not he would bring it up for new consideration.

### Lake Tiberias

Regarding Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee) scene of a December incident between Syria and Israel in which more than 50 Syrians were killed, Hammaraskjold said Syria accepted proposals to have two fixed observation posts on Syrian territory and one on Israeli territory, plus the right to move between these posts in a U.N. boat.

Israel did not agree to establishing the U.N. boat on the lake or the observer post on Israeli territory. Hammaraskjold said Israel felt "these measures uncalled for and as derogating from the rights which she claims over the whole extent of the lake and the territory to the north thereof and as far east as the old Palestine-Syrian boundary."

### Police boat

Hammaraskjold said he maintained the proposal for the police boat and for a post on Israeli territory, explaining he did not see how patrolling agreements presently agreed upon, would be effective.

He said Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon gave assurances of the complete freedom of movement within relevant areas for the Chief of Staff and military observers. He reported that Israel said it would continue to give U.N. observers the same degree of movement inside Israel which all residents or visitors to Israel normally enjoy, plus movement to specific posts around the Gaza area.

He said the Arabs considered that any Israeli move to resume work on a project diverting the waters of the Jordan River would strain the truce. He added that the strain should not be permitted to endanger the ceasefire but that it is the duty of all parties to avoid any action that might create an additional strain.

Attached to the report as annexes were the declarations from the five Governments concerned of unconditional acceptance of the relevant article of the armistice agreements laying down a ceasefire.

The declaration from Syria

was accompanied by a letter which referred to a Council resolution in 1953 calling on Israel to abandon work on a canal in the demilitarised zone being constructed as part of a Jordan River water project.

Jordan's Prime Minister also drew attention to "the grave consequences" if the Jordan River diversion works were resumed by Israel. Lebanon also made reference to the Jordan River water project.

In his comments, Hammaraskjold said the limit set by the reserve for self-defence should be "so understood as not to bring the reserve in conflict with the substance of the ceasefire assurances themselves."

He said his interpretation made it clear that the reserve for self-defence "does not permit acts of retaliation which repeatedly have been condemned by the Security Council."

Hammaraskjold said the governments concerned "should" do all they can to keep the situation under such control as to minimise or eliminate the risk of further incidents."

"But it is also for the Governments, for the public and for world opinion," he added, "to avoid giving such interpretation to incidents as without justification would weaken faith in the ceasefire or discredit the goodwill of the other party."

In the course of his mission, Hammaraskjold was requested by David Ben Gurion, the Israeli Prime Minister, to raise with Egypt the question of Egyptian interference with Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal.

Hammaraskjold said the Suez question was not one of compliance with the armistice agreements in the sense of his mandate.

"For that reason, I have not, within the framework of my mandate, discussed the issue with the Egyptian Government," he said.

"For the same reason, I have found that I should not in this report evaluate the legal reasons presented by Israel in support of the view that the blockade represents a case of standing non-compliance with Article One of the Armistice Agreement."

"In an approach looking beyond the immediate problems which, as I understand from the resolution of April 4, 1956, the Security Council had in mind, it is obvious that the question raised by the Government of Israel should come under consideration in the light of the Council's finding in its resolution of September 1, 1951, that the blockade is incompatible with the armistice regime, as this regime put an end to a state in which Egypt could avail itself of belligerent rights."

In a separate section on the El Auja demilitarised zone, Hammaraskjold said the position was "that both parties are or must be presumed to be, to a greater or lesser extent, violating articles 7 and 8."

Hammaraskjold said no objections had been raised to proposals for free movement of U.N. observers in the El Auja demilitarised zone, and they should go into effect as soon as action was taken by both parties to establish compliance with articles 7 and 8. — A.P. and R.

Egyptian Gazette  
11/5/56

2/5/1



# 'POLICY OF THE WEST IS TO ARM ISRAEL AGAINST ARABS'

*Govt. expected to take necessary measures*

A RESPONSIBLE Egyptian source told the Middle East News Agency last night that reports received in Cairo showed it was clear that the policy of the West was to arm Israel against the Arabs.

It is learned that the question of supplying arms to Israel has been submitted to Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser during the past two days. It is expected that the Egyptian Government will shortly take all necessary measures to ensure her security against threats from imperialistic powers and the supply of arms to Israel from various sources.

The Middle East News Agency states that responsible Egyptian circles are now studying the results of the meetings held in Paris between May 4 and 6 by the Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Another question under study, according to the agency, is the result of meetings held in the United States between America, France, and Britain.

The Egyptian authorities will study information to the effect that agreements were reached between the three big powers to supply Israel with arms.

A responsible Egyptian source told the Middle East News Agency that the Egyptian Government had received information that an Anglo-Franco-American committee was meeting in Washington to discuss the supply of arms to Israel and coordinate Middle East armament policy in such way that would make Israel superior in arms to all the Arab countries put together.

The source said, however, that the "Russian" arms deal with Egypt had made it impossible for the committee to maintain Israel's superiority.

The Egyptian Government has given careful attention to reports stating that the Canadian Government would supply Israel with Canadian-made aircraft of an American type. The source also pointed out that France had shipped to Israel 12 Mystère jets, and that preparations were afoot to send further aircraft to Israel.

"It is clear from this that the West has decided to arm Israel against the Arabs," the source said.

*Egyptian Gazette  
10/5/56*

*21/5/1*



# GOHAR ASKS FOR TRUCE COMMISSION VENUE TO BE AT EL AUJA

## *Discusses UN chief's proposals with Burns*

COL. SALAH GOHAR, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Egyptian Ministry of War, yesterday requested Major-General E.L.M. Burns, United Nations Chief Truce Supervisor for Palestine, to arrange for the meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission to be resumed in the demilitarised zone of El Auja, as was the case before its occupation by Israel.

Major-General Burns arrived in Gaza yesterday to discuss with Col. Gohar questions relating to the proposals of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General.

At a three-hour meeting, Major-General Burns and Col. Gohar discussed means of implementing Mr. Hammarskjöld's proposals made after contacts with the authorities in the Arab capitals and Israel.

The Middle East News Agency reports from Gaza that Major-General Burns will also confer with the authorities in Israel, and unless they raise difficulties, the implementation of the U.N. Secretary-General's proposals will start.

In Gaza, the U.N. Chief Truce Supervisor told reporters that he hoped Mr. Hammarskjöld's proposals would be carried out and that all parties concerned would help him in this respect.

General Burns arrived at Gaza at 9.15 a.m. yesterday by air. He was received at the Airport by Colonel Salah Gohar, Colonel Robert Biard, Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, Major Abbas Sedky, leader of the Egyptian side on the Armistice Commission and others.

Immediately after his arrival General Burns went to the Truce Supervision Office where he had a meeting with Colonel Salah Gohar, Major Abbas Sedky, Colonel Robert Biard and Colonel Elly.

After the meeting, which lasted two and a half hours, General Burns declared that he had come to Gaza to discuss with Colonel Salah Gohar certain questions connected with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld's proposals.

### SITUATION QUIET

Answering a question about the situation in Gaza Strip, General Burns said that the situation along the truce line between Egypt and Israel was quiet.

At 1.15 p.m. General Burns flew back to Jerusalem.

Col. Gohar returned to Cairo last night. Today, he will report on his talks with Major General Burns to General Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War and C.-in-C. of the Armed Forces, and Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister.

In Amman, Sayed Samir el Rifa'y, Jordanian Prime Minister, told the Arab News Agency yesterday that Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon would adopt a unified attitude towards any Israeli attempt to divert the River Jordan.

He said that the three states and other Arab countries considered any attempt to divert the river a flagrant violation of the 1953 Security Council decision.

He stressed that the three Arab states had made their acceptance of the proposals of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld to ease tension conditional upon respecting the Security Council decision. — M.E.N. and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
9/5/56

*2/5/1*



# RESULTS OF U.N. SEC.-GEN.'S VISIT DISCUSSED AT CAIRO TALKS

## 'Full agreement on uniform policy'

RESULTS of the recent Middle East visit of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, were reviewed at a two-hour meeting in Cairo yesterday between Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and the Ambassadors in Egypt of Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan.

After the meeting, which lasted from 12 noon to 2 p.m., the three ambassadors — El Sayed Abdel Rahman El Azm of Syria, El Sayed Khalil Takieddin, of the Lebanon, and Dr. Fawzy el Mulky, of Jordan, held a meeting at the Lebanese Embassy.

The three ambassadors declared that their governments and the government of Egypt were in full agreement on a uniform policy during the submission to the Security Council of the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld the U.N. Secretary-General.

It is learned that Dr. Fawzy and the three ambassadors dealt with the attitude they should adopt in case any part of Mr. Hammarskjöld's report was contrary to the agreements reached in the Arab capitals.

The three ambassadors informed Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, of the results of Mr. Hammarskjöld's talks in their countries. Dr. Fawzy also conveyed to them details of the U.N. Secretary-General's contacts in Cairo.

Also discussed in detail was the statement made by Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld that Egypt would fulfil her military obligations towards Syria in compliance with the Egyptian-Syrian pact, if a clash occurred between Syria and Israel in the event of the latter resuming work on the diversion of the River Jordan waters, which would be considered as an act of aggression against Syria.

Asked about the proposed meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers in Damascus next week to study the question of the River Jordan conversion, Dr. Fawzy el Mulky, the Jordanian Ambassador, told reporters yesterday that the idea of the meeting existed, but no date had been fixed for it yet.

### MEET HASSUNA

Judge Mohamed El Emary, Yemeni Deputy Foreign Minister, and El Sayed Abdul Rahman Abu Taleb, Yemeni Minister to Egypt, called on Dr. Abdul Khalek Hassuna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, at his office yesterday. They talked to him about the proposed meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers to discuss the diversion of the River Jordan.

Judge el Emary and El Sayed Abu Taleb had two meetings with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister, in connection with current Arab affairs.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, will confer with General Edson Burns, Chief U.N. Truce Supervisor, at 10 a.m. tomorrow in Gaza. The meeting is to study measures for the implementation of the cease-fire order along the armistice lines with Israel. These measures include the setting up of U.N. patrols and observation posts on both sides.

Col. Gohar will leave for Gaza by car this morning, will return to Cairo late on Tuesday.

*Egyptian Corbett*  
*9/5/56*

*MS/1*



## HAMMARSKJOLD BACK IN N.Y. FROM MID-EAST PEACE MISSION

New York, May 6.

THE Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, returned here today to report on his Middle East Peace Mission.

He described the mission as giving the governments concerned a "firm point from which they can move forward."

Mr. Hammarskjold was warmly congratulated by a group of diplomats on the success of his mission.

He reported to the Security Council on Thursday that he had concluded unconditional cease-fire agreements with Israel and her four Arab neighbours, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

Mr. Hammarskjold said, the assignment from which I return is so far unique in the development of the United Nations. It is for others to evaluate the results, and only the future can show what, thanks to the good will of the Governments concerned, may grow out of it.

He brought back with him the full report on his mission. He will make it available to the Security Council later this week.

Attached to the report will be the texts of the cease-fire assurances.

Members of the Security Council and of Middle East Governments were in the welcoming party at the airport.

The President of the Security Council, Senor Jose Briles, said the most important achievement of the Mission so far has been the unconditional pledge of the parties to the United Nations to observe the cease-fire clauses of the general armistice agreements.

### Essential step

An essential step has thus been made towards peace and security in the Middle East."

Mr. James Wadsworth, for the United States, said, "Mr. Hammarskjold's successful negotiations testify both to his own ability and persistence and to the cooperation of the parties in agreeing on practical steps to relieve tension."

"The task of removing threats of war in the Palestine area is a continuing responsibility of the United Nations."

Mr. Herve Alphand, for France, said, "we are happy to see that the road is now open for a solution of the many problems which exist in the Middle East. Without the mission of Mr. Hammarskjold the door would still be closed and more serious events could have happened." — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette  
7/5/56*

*2/5/1*



# U.N. Chief works on final report

*Egyptian Gazette  
5/5/66.*

Rome, May 4.

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, worked here today on his final report to the Security Council about his Middle East peace mission.

He announced in an interim report to the Security Council yesterday that he had achieved unconditional cease-fire agreements between Egypt, the Lebanon, Syria and Jordan on one side and Israel on the other.

Mr. Hammarskjöld will fly to New York tomorrow. He is expected there on Sunday morning. Hammarskjöld is expected to hold a final conference with Chief Truce Supervisor Canadian General E.L.M. Burns. The two are expected to go over specific measures for keeping alive the cease-fire pledges.

Official sources in Jerusalem today said the Secretary-General's final talks in Cairo yesterday were partly devoted to closing legal loopholes in the armistice agreement.

## *Syrian P.M.*

Meanwhile, Sayed Said el Ghazzy, the Syrian Premier, arrived in Beirut today from Damascus. He immediately went into conference with Sayed Abdullah El Yafi, the Lebanese Premier, Sayed Selim Lahoud, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Fouad Ammoun, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry.

It is believed that Sayed el Ghazzy's talks will deal with the interim report submitted by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and made public in New York yesterday, as well as the reply sent by Syria and the Lebanon to Mr. Hammarskjöld's request for a cease-fire pledge.

Yafi said in a statement: "We discussed the text of the Syrian reply to Hammarskjöld and the Lebanese Government is satisfied with the Syrian text. Our attitudes are coordinated."

Sayed el Yafi added that replies of Arab countries concerning the Jordan river were identical in principle. — R. and A.P.

*2/5/11*



# U.N. Chief files his 'progress report'

United Nations, N.Y.,  
May 3.

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld told the Security Council today he has obtained new unconditional cease-fire agreements from Israel and her four Arab neighbours — Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

He told the Council in a "progress report" the next step in the Middle East situation is to re-establish full compliance with other sections of the general armistice agreements of 1949, which ended the Palestine fighting.

There are indications that he may return in June to work for such compliance and put the cease-fire agreements on a more solid basis.

The Secretary General thus completed the first part of the assignment given to him by the Security Council on April 4. He filed his report to the Council President, from Jerusalem, where he engaged in last-minute talks with Israeli officials.

## Background

The Secretary General's report contained mostly background and a report of his efforts to stop the fighting and border incidents. He made no recommendations. He is expected to include some in his next report.

Mr. Hammarskjöld recalled that he had reported earlier the assurances of Egypt and Israel not to engage in hostilities except in self-defence. He then said he had concluded "with positive result" the negotiations with the parties to the other three armistice agreements, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

"In carrying out my mandate," Mr. Hammarskjöld reported, "I have stayed strictly with the scope set by the security Council resolution."

"I have considered it appropriate to give the aim of the resolution and interpretation according to which I should not merely survey and report on the state of compliance which existed at the time of my arrival in the region, but also try to get the parties to re-establish compliance to the greatest extent possible."

"I have considered the basic clauses of the general armistice agreements to be those which establish a general cease-fire," Mr. Hammarskjöld said.

## The Duty

"It has, to me, been obvious that no measures for establishing full compliance with procedural or substantive clauses of the general armistice agreements would be fruitful and lasting unless firmly anchored in a re-affirmation of the duty of all parties concerned to observe a cease-fire."

"You have already circulated documents indicating that, at an early stage, I received such assurances from the Governments of Egypt and Israel. These reciprocal assurances served to relieve the threatening situation in the Gaza area where conditions have since considerably improved as a result of strict orders issued by the two Governments. I have already informed you that I received notification that such orders were in force as of 6 p.m. April 18, 1956, and from that time on."



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Gazette*  
4/5/56

2/5/11



# HAMMARSKJOLD IN CAIRO, MEETS NASSER

## U.N. Secretary General flies to Rome to prepare report

**P** RIME Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser last night conferred with Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary General, who arrived in Cairo from Jerusalem early yesterday afternoon.

The meeting, which lasted from 8 p.m. to 9.10 p.m., was attended by Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister, but no details of the discussions were revealed. The U.N. Secretary General has completed the first part of his peace mission and flew to Cairo on his way to Rome.

Earlier yesterday Mr. Hammarskjold reported to the U.N. Security Council that he had achieved cease-fire agreements between Israel and her four Arab neighbours — Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

In a "progress report" (see column one) requested by the Council, Hammarskjold said he had received assurances from the Governments of Egypt and Israel not to engage in hostile activities except in defence. He said he also had concluded "with positive result" the negotiations with the parties to the other three armistice agreements, specifically Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

### BEFORE THE DEADLINE

The report was received a day before the deadline set by the Security Council in ordering Hammarskjold to undertake his peace mission to the Middle East.

Mr. Hammarskjold was received at Cairo International Airport on his arrival yesterday by Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Ministry of War, and members of the U.N. staff in Cairo.

At 4.30 p.m. Mr. Hammarskjold had a meeting with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at about 8 p.m. he had a meeting with Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser.

### LEFT FOR ROME

The Secretary-General of the United Nations left Cairo soon after midnight, by T.W.A., for Rome where he will meet General Burns, Chief Supervisor of the Palestine Truce Commission, who did not fly to Cairo with him.

In Rome Mr. Hammarskjold will draw up a detailed report on the result of his trip to the Middle East.

U.S. State Department officials said yesterday that the U.N. Secretary General had greatly boosted the chances for avoiding a new Palestine war by negotiating the new Arab-Israeli truce agreement, says an A.P. message from Washington.

High American officials hope Hammarskjold will follow up his present diplomatic triumph with a new undertaking to lay the basis for permanent Palestine peace settlement.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White told reporters at a mid-day news conference "this Government welcomes most heartily" the Hammarskjold report of a truce agreement.

*Egyptian Gazette  
4/5/58*

*2/5/1*

*APW*



# HAMMARSKJOLD TO HOLD NEW MEETING IN CAIRO

## Syria, Lebanon insist Israel must drop R. Jordan project

**M**R. Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General is due to arrive in Cairo at 2 p.m. today. He will leave at midnight for Rome. Shortly after his arrival in Cairo the U.N. Secretary General will confer with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hammarskjold had no intention of returning to Cairo but M.E.N. learns that in view of the difficulties he had met in Damascus yesterday he decided to return to Cairo to contact the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Hammarskjold yesterday paid a three-hour flying visit to Damascus and then returned to Jerusalem.

In that time he had a 145-minute conference with Syrian Premier - Foreign Minister Said Ghazal and Defence Minister Rashid Barmada.

Asked before taking off about the result of this talk, Hammarskjold said in French "Je suis le garçon muet." ("I am the silent boy").

Hammarskjold made the fast trip from Jerusalem in an effort to smooth final negotiations of his Middle East peace mission.

### SYRIA'S TERMS

Mr. Hammarskjold's efforts to achieve a cease-fire agreement between Israel and the Lebanon, Syria and Jordan were reported to have hit a snag when Syria made the cease-fire conditional on an Israeli pledge not to resume work on her Jordan River irrigation scheme.

Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources said in Beirut that the Lebanon has told Mr. Hammarskjold that she will agree on a cease-fire across her borders with Israel only if Israel pledges not to divert the Jordan River waters.

The sources said the Lebanese reply to Mr. Hammarskjold's cease-fire request had been coordinated with that of Syria, which is also insisting on the Israeli pledge.

In Jerusalem, where Mr. Hammarskjold met Israeli leaders yesterday morning before flying to Damascus, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman denied reports that Israel had told him she would not resume work on the Jordan River project this summer.

"No such undertaking was given, hinted or implied," the spokesman said.

### INTERIM REPORT

Mr. Hammarskjold's press adviser said yesterday that the Secretary-General is due to compile his interim report in Rome for presentation to the Security Council on Friday. His final report would be presented about May 20.

It was understood in New York that Mr. Hammarskjold had made plans to meet the deadline of a month set by the Council, but Syria's unexpected insistence that agreement to a cease-fire be made conditional on Israel dropping its Jordan River development scheme threatened to delay submission of the report.

Whether there will be an early meeting of the Council to consider Mr. Hammarskjold's report was not definitely known. Delegation sources said it rather depended on what the Council members decided should be the next course of action.

Palestinian Arab refugees yesterday submitted a memorandum to Hammarskjold calling for the formation of a U.N. Committee to "guard and supervise Arab land and properties until our return to our motherland."

A Syrian Government source said the memorandum, carrying 120 signatures of leading Palestinian figures in Damascus demanded repatriation of Arab refugees and rejected the idea of settling Palestinians in Arab countries — M.E.N., A.P., Reuter and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
3/5/58

*2/5/71*

*608*



# EGYPT, ISRAEL ACCEPT U.N. PLAN FOR GAZA STRIP AREA

## 'Observation posts to be set up along the border'

Jerusalem, May 1.

**E**GYPT and Israel have agreed to a plan for United Nations' observation posts to be set up along the Gaza Strip border, a United Nations communique stated here today.

The posts will be supplemented by mobile United Nations patrols when necessary. The communique said steps had been taken to recruit the extra observers now needed. The communique said:

"In the course of the current contacts with the Governments party to the general armistice agreements, the Secretary-General has submitted to the Governments of Egypt and Israel certain proposals by the Chief of Staff, Major General Burns.

"By these proposals the Secretary-General and the Chief of Staff wish to strengthen the observer organisation in the Gaza area for the purpose of supporting compliance with the armistice agreement, especially the unconditional cease-fire with reserve for self-defence in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and the orders issued for its enforcement of which the Secretary-General has been notified.

"Agreement with the two sides on the proposals of General Burns has now been reached for formal adoption in the Mixed Armistice Commission.

"The proposals provide for the establishment on each side of the demarcation line along the Gaza area of a number of fixed United Nations observation posts, to be supplemented by mobile United Nations patrols when necessary.

"Steps have been taken for the recruitment of additional number of observers made necessary by this agreement."

Mr. Hammarskjöld was reported to have told the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, last night that he intended to return to the Middle East later this summer to negotiate more measures to ease tension.

A Damascus message says Syria announced today that Mr. Hammarskjöld would revisit Damascus tomorrow for more talks on the Syrian-Israeli dispute over use of the river Jordan waters.

A Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Syria was insisting on an Israeli pledge not to divert the Jordan waters in return for Syrian agreement to the cease-fire undertaking proposed by Mr. Hammarskjöld.

### 'POSITIVE'

In Amman the Jordanian Premier, Sayed Samir El Rifai, said that the Arab States had a "positive attitude" to Mr. Hammarskjöld's peace proposals.

Later, the Israeli Foreign Ministry issued a statement that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the policing of the Gaza area announced in the communique was "for a limited period ending on October 31." — R.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
2/5/52

2/5/52



# 'EGYPT IS READY TO COOPERATE WITH U.N. SEC.-GENERAL'

## *Hammaraskjold leaves for talks in Israel*

A RESPONSIBLE Egyptian source declared in Cairo yesterday that Egypt had expressed her readiness to cooperate with Mr. Dag Hammaraskjold, the United Nations Secretary-General, in "everything that could lead to the preservation of peace within the framework of the Armistice Agreement."

The statement was made following Mr. Dag Hammaraskjold's departure from Cairo for Jerusalem yesterday for talks with Israeli authorities.

The responsible source emphasised that Egypt insisted on her rights in full.

El Sayed Samir el Rifa'y, the Jordanian Prime Minister, yesterday told the Middle East News Agency in Amman that the Jordanian Government in its reply sent yesterday to Mr. Dag Hammaraskjold had explained its attitude to the questions which discussed with him during his visit to Amman.

In Damascus, Foreign Ministry sources quoted by the Associated Press, said yesterday that Hammaraskjold had sent a message to the Syrian Government telling of Israel's agreement to a cease-fire pledge with Syria. The message did not refer to any Israeli pledge for non-diversion of the River Jordan, these sources said.

### INSISTS

The Syrian Government immediately replied through the U.N. Truce Organisation insisting Hammaraskjold should get a non-diversion commitment from Israel before a final agreement on a cease-fire, the sources added.

They said Hammaraskjold was expected to answer Syria's new message today.

Hammaraskjold expects to spend about a day and a half in Israel. He will then go to either Beirut or Cairo. He is expected to reach Rome on Thursday to draft a final report. He probably will reach U.N. headquarters in New York after the week-end to present a final report on his Middle East mission to the Security Council.

According to an Arab News Agency report from Jerusalem, Jordan yesterday lodged a complaint with the Mixed Armistice Commission that an Israeli patrol on Sunday crossed the truce line and penetrated about 100 metres into Jordanian territory near the village of Husan in the Bethlehem district.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
1/5/56

*2/5/11*



# SYRO-LEBANESE TALKS IN BEIRUT ON U.N. CHIEF'S MISSION

## R. Jordan diversion question discussed

Beirut, April 29.

DR. SALAH EL-TARZY Secretary-General of the Syrian Foreign Ministry, arrived in Beirut today and met Sayed Selim Lahud, Lebanese Foreign Minister.

An official source said that the meeting dealt with the peace mission Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, and his reported attitude towards the Jordan diversion question.

Official sources said here yesterday that Mr. Hammarskjold had told the Lebanese and other Arab governments that any operations by Israel to divert the River Jordan did not constitute, in his view, any violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 2, of the General Armistice Agreement, which prohibited any force from committing any warlike or hostile act against the other. He had expressed the view that any resumption by Israel of operations in the demilitarised zone to divert the River Jordan was not a military act and that Syria had therefore, no right to carry out military action in such an event.

An official Lebanese source said today that there was full agreement with Syria on the river diversion question. The two governments would send identical replies on this question to Mr. Hammarskjold, the source added.

They were continuing consultations on Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals to ease border tension and bolster armistice agreements.

In Damascus, an official Syrian source told reporters today that Mr. Hammarskjold would not succeed in his mission unless he ensured the respect of the 1953 Security Council decision ordering Israel to stop work on her diversion plan. Contacts were going on between the governments of Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan to unify their replies to Mr. Hammarskjold, particularly concerning the River Jordan question.

The three governments had not yet sent written replies to Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals to ease tension and strengthen armistice agreements.

### NECESSITY

The Syrian source said that the three governments had stressed to Mr. Hammarskjold the necessity of complying with the 1953 decision. He expressed the view that the primary objective which had prompted the Security Council to send Mr. Hammarskjold on his peace mission was to deal with the Jordan diversion question in particular. The signatories of the 1950 Tripartite Declaration realised that any attempt by Israel to resume work on her plan to divert the river would lead to a new war with the Arabs.

Before his departure for Beirut, Dr. el Tarzy attended a meeting between Premier and Foreign Minister Said el Ghazzy and Defence Minister Rashad Barmada.

Sayed el Ghazzy later met Brigadier Mahmud Riad, the Egyptian Ambassador. Sayed el Ghazzy received afterwards Colonel Bakry Kotarsh, leader of the Syrian side of the Mixed Armistice Commission.—A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette  
30/5/56*

*2/5/56*



# HAMMARSKJOLD HAS ANOTHER BUSY DAY IN CAIRO

## Discussions continue with Nasser and Ministers

**M**r. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, had a busy day in Cairo yesterday when he continued his consultations with the Egyptian leaders following his arrival on Saturday.

Mr. Hammarskjold had a long meeting yesterday evening at 8.30 p.m. with Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser, and Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Following this meeting, which lasted until 10 p.m., Mr. Hammarskjold declined to make any statement. He only disclosed that he would have a further meeting with Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy today.

Prior to the meeting, Prime Minister Nasser conferred for half an hour with Dr. Fawzy.

Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser also conferred with Dr. Fawzy after the evening meeting. This was attended by General Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and Major Kamal el Din Hussein, Minister of Education.

Earlier, Mr. Hammarskjold had two meetings with Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy. The first meeting began at 10 a.m. at the Foreign Ministry and continued until 12.50 p.m. This meeting was attended by Mtre. Ahmed Khairat Said, Deputy Foreign Minister, Mtre. Hussein Aziz, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mtre. Abdul Shafie el Labban, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, Dr. Mahmud el Arousy, Director of the Arab Affairs Department, and Mtre. Saleh Mahmud, Director of Treaties Department at the Foreign Ministry.

### ANOTHER MEETING

Mr. Hammarskjold was assisted by General Edson Burns, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Commission for Palestine, and his advisers.

In the afternoon at 2.30 p.m., both parties had another meeting which continued until 3.45 p.m.

Mr. Hammarskjold will leave Cairo tomorrow for Israel on a 24-hour visit following which he will return to Cairo to board the plane for Rome.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
30/4/56

2/5/1



# HAMMARSKJOLD IS ON FINAL PHASE OF M.E. MISSION

## U.N. Sec. Gen. has three-hour meeting with Dr. Fawzy

**M**r. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, the United Nations Secretary General, arrived in Cairo yesterday at 12.30 p.m., accompanied by General Edison Burns, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation for Palestine, and U.N. officials.

Mr. Hammarskjold was received on arrival by Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, Mtre. Hassan Mu-harram, Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and members of the United Nations Office in Cairo.

Mr. Hammarskjold had a three-hour meeting with Dr. Fawzy at the Foreign Ministry. He will stay two days in Cairo, then going on to Tel Aviv on a two-day visit. After his visit to Israel, the U.N. Secretary-General will go to Rome before returning to New York to submit his report on the results of his mission.

According to Beirut reports, Government sources there say that the Lebanon has followed the lead of Syria and given Mr. Hammarskjold only a tentative agreement for a cease-fire.

Syria agreed in principle to a cease-fire but told Hammarskjold it would regard as aggression any Israeli attempt to divert the waters of the River Jordan.

However, the Arab News Agency learns that Mr. Hammarskjold has told the Lebanese and other Arab governments that any operations by Israel to divert the River Jordan do not constitute, in his view, any violation of Paragraph Two of Article Two of the General Armistice Agreement, which prohibits any force from committing any war-like or hostile act against the other.

He has expressed the view that any resumption by Israel of operations in the demilitarised zone to divert the River Jordan is not a military act and that Syria has, therefore, no right to carry out military action in such an event.

### WARNING

The Lebanese authorities, it is further learned, have warned Mr. Hammarskjold that any attempt to divert the river might have serious consequences in the Middle East. They have made proposals to settle this question, but official sources decline to make any disclosures.

Official sources say that most Arab governments have given verbal assurances to Mr. Hammarskjold that they will sympathetically consider any proposal made by Major-General Burns to allow supervisors free movement on truce lines. He was also told that the Arabs agreed in principle to any local measures to ease tension.

Washington reports quote U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Francis O. Wilcox as saying that Mr. Hammarskjold "has made a valuable contribution" toward easing tensions and "avoiding a possible outbreak of war" in the Middle East.

"He may well lay the groundwork for a more lasting peace," Wilcox told the American Society of International Law in a speech on the United Nations last night.

### 'RESOURCES'

State Department officials said Hammarskjold's work toward re-establishing a cease-fire between Israel and the Arab states demonstrates that "there are many resources for peace" in the United Nations "which have not yet been fully tapped."

Wilcox reported that Russia "now seems prepared to play a more active role" in many aspects of U.N. work including the technical assistance programme by which less-developed countries are assisted in raising their living standards.

"If this participation is genuine," he declared, "it is welcome. This is a field in which we do not hesitate to compete with the Soviet Union."

"The New York Times" said editorially today that although comparative quiet reigns over the Middle East as a result of cease-fire pledges obtained by Mr. Hammarskjold, "the present situation seems likely to continue to foster to the peril of all concerned." — Reuter and A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
29/4/58

*2/5/11*



# Egypt studies U.N. Chief's 3-point plan

THE Egyptian Government has received from Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, the plan he has prepared in the light of his discussions in Cairo, Israel and the Arab States to reduce tension along the armistice line.

Mr. Hammarskjold's plan embodies three proposals, the second of which consists of six subsidiary points.

The bases of Mr. Hammarskjold's plan are: —

1. — To set up mobile patrols all along the armistice lines.
2. — To set up supervision centres in sensitive areas.
3. — To strengthen the International Supervision Body.

This plan does not include any reference to the proposal for the withdrawal of the military forces of each party to a distance of 500 metres from no-man-land.

It is learned by M.E.N. service that Egypt insists on this proposal and that she will mention it in her reply to Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals.

Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals were the subject of discussion on Wednesday between Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, at the Ministry of War, with a view to drawing up a report to be submitted to Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser and Major General Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War and C-in-C, of the Armed Forces.

The Egyptian Government will submit its proposals and views to Mr. Hammarskjold before his return to Cairo tomorrow.

## In Beirut

The United Nations Secretary-General arrived in Beirut from Amman yesterday, accompanied by the United Nations chief truce observer in Palestine, General Burns, and his political advisor Mr. Henry Vigier.

Mr. Hammarskjold said he was optimistic about his mission.

Mr. Ivan Smith, Mr. Hammarskjold's press attache, told reporters he believed the United Nations Secretary-General's peace mission in the Middle East was about to be completed, and that he had arrived at certain conclusions.

Mr. Smith added that the United Nations Secretary-General had agreed with the Syrian authorities not to announce the nature of his discussions with them.

Mr. Smith refused to answer a question on whether the diversion of the River Jordan hindered Mr. Hammarskjold's talks in Syria and Jordan.

In Amman, the Jordanian Prime Minister's office, in a statement issued before Mr. Hammarskjold's departure, stated that the talks had resulted in certain conclusions to be submitted to the competent Jordanian authorities and communicated to the United Nations Secretary-General before the termination of his peace mission in the Middle East.

Before his departure to Beirut from Amman, Mr. Hammarskjold said in a statement that he had succeeded in reaching an understanding on all points under discussion.

M.E.N. and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
27/4/56

2/5/1

*(Signature)*



# HAMMARSKJOLD IN JORDAN. ON PEACE MISSION

## Syria agrees to conditional pledge on cease-fire

London, April 24.

**T**HE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, flew to Jordan today on another lap of his Arab-Israeli peace mission bearing a conditional Syrian pledge to respect a cease-fire on the Syrian-Israeli border providing Israel observed the United Nations Security Council's resolutions. He has already negotiated an Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire.

The Secretary-General arrived in Amman from Syria as United Nations truce observers probed the ambush killing of Israeli Government workers in a car near the Jordan border last night.

King Hussein later in the day received Mr. Hammarskjold who was accompanied by Major-General Burns.

The U.N. Secretary General will open his talks with Jordanian leaders tomorrow.

### COMMUNIQUE

A communiqué issued in Damascus after Mr. Hammarskjold's talks with Syrian leaders said proposals by General Burns, the U.N. Chief Truce Observer, including plans to reduce tension in the Sea of Galilee area, were discussed and Mr. Hammarskjold promised to present Syria's views to Israel.

Mr. Hammarskjold's border peace plan is believed to involve the reduction of forces on both sides of the Syrian-Israeli armistice lines and the strengthening of the Truce Supervision Organisation.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Selim Lahoud, stated today that the Lebanese Government had provisionally agreed to Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals for easing border tension. He said Mr. Hammarskjold was expected to return to Beirut on Friday.

Meanwhile, in the Israeli section of Jerusalem a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported tonight that Israeli delegates to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, accompanied by United Nations military observers had gone to the scene of last night's ambush, about 400 yards from the Jordan border and had followed the attackers' tracks to the frontier.

— Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
25/4/56

2/5/11



# Dulles on M.E. and world affairs

Washington, April 24.

THE Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said today that the recent Soviet statement on the Middle East seemed to fit in with President Eisenhower's own statement calling for support of the United Nations efforts to end the threat of war in the area.

Mr. Dulles made this statement at his press conference when asked if he had now studied what he said last week was the "fine print" in the Soviet statement.

He said the Soviet announcement was a step in the right direction to the extent that it seemed to commit the Soviet Union to the support of the Middle East peace mission of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and the handling of the problem in the United Nations, a procedure which it was hoped would not meet a Soviet veto in the Security Council.

Asked if the United States was attempting to discourage Israel from resuming digging on the Jordan River water project in the demilitarised zone, Mr. Dulles replied that the situation had not changed juridically.

## Cold war

He rejected any suggestion that the United States was losing the cold war with Russia.

But he told his press conference here that Russia's hold on the satellite states of Central and Eastern Europe was becoming looser.

He said the West had won a great victory in the cold war if Russia was becoming more tolerant and was beginning to move in a more liberal way.

Mr. Dulles said the NATO countries should consider economic cooperation with non-European countries and assistance in developing backward areas such as the Middle East.

Mr. Dulles also made these other points on world affairs:

1. — Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist party chief Khrushchev may not be so interested in visiting the United States in view of the cool reception they have had in Britain.

2. — Dulles's intelligence advisers have told him that the Soviet Radio has broadcast a more moderate version of Khrushchev's remarks about guided missiles than that which was widely reported in the Western press from Birmingham. — Reuter and A.P.

Egyptian Council  
25/4/56

2/5/1



## Ben-Gurion says 'danger of war not over'

Jerusalem, April 22.

ISRAELI Premier David Ben-Gurion said on Sunday the "prospects for the lessening of tension along the Israel-Arab borders have become better than for some time past" as a result of the mission of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld to the Middle East.

But Ben Gurion stressed that the "danger of an Arab war of aggression against Israel is by no means over."

The Premier was opening a debate in Parliament designed to pave the way for parliamentary approval of a new special defence tax.

"Our policy to strengthen our defence, and at the same time strive for peace with our neighbours now requires the maximum efforts," Ben Gurion said.

Addressing Parliament, Ben Gurion said that at the end of the four-day of conferences with Hammarskjöld he and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett had told Hammarskjöld that "if he found in any of the neighbouring countries a sincere inclination towards peace, he could be confident that Israel would willingly examine all avenues leading toward permanent peace."

### Reducing tension

He said, "on the one hand, the danger of war has increased as never before since the war of independence, and, on the other, opportunities have recently arisen for reducing tension which never before existed."

Profound concern for the maintenance of peace in the region had been aroused among nations great and small. This had resulted in the sending of the United Nations Secretary-General and his mission to the Middle East.

"Israel should not be deceived by signs of decreased tension along the Egyptian tension. Egypt and her Allies continue with their war preparations against Israel. There are no signs that Egypt is in any way prepared to fulfil her basic obligations under the armistice agreements."

"The ceasefire is not a complete reversion to the armistice agreement."

Egypt was continuing her blockade and embargo of Israeli shipping via the Suez Canal or entering the Gulf of Akaba. — A.P. and Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
23/4/56

2/5/1/A.



## U.N. CHIEF 'IN SIGHT OF PLAN TO END BORDER CLASHES'

Beirut, April 22.

THE United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, is "within sight" of a plan to end Israeli-Arab border clashes, according to Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources today.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, who has already obtained Egyptian and Israeli promises to stop border incidents, will leave Beirut tomorrow for Damascus and Amman to seek assurances that Syria and Jordan will also agree to an unconditional cease-fire on their Israeli borders, the sources said.

He is expected to return here at the end of this week with the assurances. The sources said the Lebanon was then expected to give a similar pledge.

A United Nations spokesman said Mr. Hammarskjöld is expected to visit Israel and Egypt once again before completing his Middle East mission.

The sources said the purpose of the visits would be to obtain final agreement to other proposals to ease tension. So far agreement had been given only in principle by Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Hammarskjöld and his small "peace" team maintained silence over the negotiations today, but Lebanese newspapers quoted him as expressing to the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Saïed Selim Lahoud, his satisfaction at the results of talks with Egyptian and Israeli leaders. They reported that he said the risk of clashes had been greatly reduced.

### Col. Gohar

Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Egyptian Ministry of War, left Amman for Damascus this afternoon on his way home.

He met Premier Samir el Rifa'y before his departure.

Col. Gohar has been touring the Arab capitals for consultations on the present peace mission of Mr. Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General.

Colonel Gohar arrived here yesterday from Damascus. Mr. Hammarskjöld, who is now in Beirut, will visit Damascus tomorrow and then Amman. —  
Reuter and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
23/4/56

2/5/1/A



# HAMMARSKJOLD DOES NOT EXPECT ANY FURTHER CLASHES ON BORDER

## Assurances given to Lebanese Premier

Beirut, April 21.

MR. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, assured Sayed Selim Laboud, Lebanese Foreign Minister, today that he did not expect any clashes between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in future since both sides had pledged themselves in writing to cease fire.

The Egyptian and Israeli sides, he said, have agreed in principle, to the proposals he presented to them about increasing the number of international observers, granting them freedom of movement on the armistice lines within 300 to 500 yards to prevent any friction in future and concluding agreements between the local commanders to prevent skirmishes on the Arab-Israeli frontiers.

He also announced that he would meet again the Egyptian and Israeli authorities to get their final agreement to these proposals.

It is understood that Mr. Hammarskjold sought the agreement of the Lebanese to these proposals but Sayed Selim Laboud, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, said the Lebanese Government would not hamper his efforts but is likely to be given a few days before replying to his demands.

An official Lebanese source declared tonight that the talks of Mr. Hammarskjold with the Lebanese authorities today included the general situation between the Arabs and Israel in the light of the U.N. decision to believe between the Arab States and Israel and said that no other political questions were discussed.

### SATISFACTION

Mr. Hammarskjold, he added, had expressed his satisfaction at the results of the discussions with Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Hammarskjold is due to leave Beirut tomorrow for Damascus where he will hold talks with the Syrian authorities. Afterwards he will visit Amman for similar talks and is expected to return to Beirut towards the end of the week.

Mr. Hammarskjold was entertained to lunch by Sayed Selim Laboud after meeting him at the Foreign Ministry for two hours and 15 minutes. The luncheon was attended by General Bawab, Chief of Staff, in Damascus, and Mr. Henry Vigor, political attaché to General Bawab, as well as Dr. Nayef Sabaka, Acting Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, and Dr. Karam Asfari, Director of the U.N. Department at the Foreign Ministry. — A.P.A. and Reuters.

Egyptian Route  
22/4/56

2/5/56



# HAMMARSKJOLD SAYS HE IS 'ON RIGHT ROAD' U.N. Sec. Gen. will next visit Damascus and Amman

Beirut, April 20.

**M**R. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD said tonight he considered that his "stop-the-shooting" mission was "on the right road" but added that this road was likely to be "long and arduous".

The United Nations Secretary-General and General E.L.M. Burns, Chief United Nations Palestine Truce Observer, arrived here tonight from Jerusalem.

Mr. George Ivan Smith, Mr. Hammarskjold's press advisor, said Mr. Hammarskjold intended to spend the week-end in Beirut. He will then visit Damascus and Amman to resume his "peace mission."

Mr. Smith said Mr. Hammarskjold will revisit Egypt and Israel after visiting Syria and Jordan.

Mr. Smith made the following statement on behalf of Mr. Hammarskjold:

"The work I am doing is similar to that of building an arch. I believe I have added a second stone to this building. You know that building does not require only the placing of one stone over another, but also requires strengthening. I am now going along the right road. There is no reason to go out of this road."

But Mr. Hammarskjold cautioned, however, that he faces a long and arduous road on his "peace mission".

## 'BREATHING SPELL'

New York reports say that "The New York Times" expressed relief today at Dag Hammarskjold's success in obtaining a new cease-fire in the Middle East and said "at least there is to be a breathing spell."

Both the "Times" and "Herald Tribune" warned against complacency after Hammarskjold's efforts. "The obstacles to a permanent settlement still stand," the "Herald Tribune" said. — Reuter and A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette  
21/4/56*

*2/5/56*



# EGYPT, ISRAEL WILL OBSERVE THE CEASE-FIRE

## Hammaraskjold announces 'unconditional agreement'

Jerusalem, Israeli Sector, April 19.

**T**HE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammaraskjold, announced this afternoon that both Egypt and Israel had agreed unconditionally to observe a cease-fire along their common borders.

Mr. Hammaraskjold had come to Jerusalem for talks with Israeli leaders after conferences with the Egyptian Government.

Israeli sources had earlier said the Israeli Premier, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, had approved the text of the cease-fire statement by the Secretary-General and that the Egyptian Government had also approved.

A statement issued from United Nations Truce Supervision Headquarters, which is also Mr. Hammaraskjold's Headquarters during his peace mission, said:

"At the request of the Secretary-General, the Governments of Israel and Egypt had notified him that as of 6 p.m. April 18 and from that time orders are in force to the effect that in implementation of assurances to observe Article 3, Paragraph 2, of the Armistice Agreement, no military or paramilitary forces, including non-regular forces, may shoot across the demarcation line or pass over that line for any purpose whatsoever."

The announcement was made just as Hammaraskjold was about to enter his fifth conference with the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, on the Israeli-Arab border situation, particularly the situation along the Israel-Egyptian frontier.

### WAYS AND MEANS

The conferences were held to find ways and means of halting all hostilities as well as measures for averting clashes in the future.

At the United Nations in New York, U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. issued a statement welcoming the cease-fire.

"The United States pointed out in the Security Council on April 3 that unless the armistice agreements can be effectively carried out a grave threat to peace may result," Lodge said.

"It is heartening evidence of the good faith of the parties that it has been possible for the Secretary-General to announce that both Israel and Egypt have notified the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation of orders issued in implementation of assurances for the observation of Article 2 (Paragraph 2) of the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement."

"Word of progress coming from the Secretary-General is most welcome and shows that he is discharging well the mandate given him by the Security Council on April 4."

### WELCOMED

The cease-fire agreement was warmly welcomed by the Foreign Office spokesman in London today.

"This is most encouraging news", he said.

The agreement is considered in London to be a personal triumph for the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Hammaraskjold.

The announcement of the agreement coincided with the start in London of Anglo-Soviet diplomatic talks which will cover recent Arab-Israeli tension.

British diplomatic sources said that it provided a good starting point for the top-level Anglo-Russian review. — *Reuter and A.P.*

*Egyptian Gazette  
20/4/58*

*2/5/58*



# **IKE WELCOMES RUSSIAN M.E. STATEMENT** **He emphasises importance of cooperation with the U.N.**

Washington, April 18.

**T**HE White House said today that President Eisenhower welcomes Russia's announced readiness to achieve peace in the Middle East "if it demonstrates a real desire and determination" to cooperate with the United Nations.

The interpretation generally placed here on yesterday's Russian Foreign Office announcement is that the Soviets appear to be moving with great skill to consolidate their position as a power in Middle Eastern affairs.

M. Murray Snyder, Assistant Press Secretary, was asked for White House comment on the Soviet announcement of readiness to cooperate in U.N. efforts to make peace between Israel and the Arab nations.

Snyder made this statement to newsmen:

"The President on April 9 called upon all members of the United Nations to support the United Nations' effort to achieve peace in the Middle East."

"The Administration is, of course, still studying the Soviet statement, but if it demonstrates a real desire and determination on the part of the Soviet Union to back the United Nations' effort the President welcomes this support."

In response to a question, Snyder said he had talked to Eisenhower before issuing the statement.

On April 9, Eisenhower appealed to Russia and all other U.N. member nations to support the Middle East peace mission of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.N. Secretary-General.

At that time, the President pledged that the United States would meet its commitments under the U.N. Charter, and within constitutional limitations, to put down any aggression in the Middle East.

## **BRITISH VIEW**

In London, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, speaking in the House of Commons, today welcomed the emphasis on the need to preserve peace and reach an Arab-Israeli settlement contained in the Soviet statement. He said in reply to a question that the statement requires careful study.

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) asked whether Mr. Lloyd agreed with the comment made by Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, yesterday, that the Soviet statement might well form the basis of discussions with the Russian leaders during the next few days.

Mr. Lloyd replied: "I have stated our view with regard to what the Russians have stated."

Mr. Henderson asked what action the government would take through the United Nations to deal with the worsening situation on the Israeli-Egyptian border. Mr. Lloyd said Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was now in the Middle East. "His mission has the full support of the Government and I do not think further action through the United Nations by the Government at the moment would be helpful."

Asked whether the Tripartite Declaration of Britain, the United States and France had been superseded, Mr. Lloyd said:

"There has been certain emphasis on action within the United Nations, but that does not remove the possibility of certain courses being taken outside the body if the necessity arose."

Answering further questions he said: "There is no current ban on the supply of arms to Israel or the neighbouring states."

*Egyptian Gazette  
19/4/58*

*2/5/58*



# RUSSIA OFFERS TO BACK ANY MOVE FOR M.E. PEACE

## Calls on Arab States, Israel for 'acceptable settlement'

Moscow, April 17.

**T**HE Soviet Union today called on Israel and the Arab States to settle their conflicts on a basis acceptable to both sides.

Russia offered to join other governments in an effort to reach a solution.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry also called on both Israel and the Arab States to refrain from border incidents along the U.N. approved frontier, and improve the situation of 100,000 Arab refugees.

The Soviet position was set forth in a broadcast by Moscow Radio.

Issued by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the statement outlined a three-point programme for peace in the Middle East.

1. — That the Soviet Union will support any United Nations action to strengthen peace in Palestine.

2. — The Soviet Union considers that measures should be taken for this end without any interference from without.

3. — The Palestine question should be settled, taking into account the interests of all parties. The Soviet Union is ready

to assist in helping to achieve such a settlement.

The statement answered repeated public expressions by Western leaders urging the Soviet Union to use a conciliatory influence in the Middle East.

The statement was issued at a hastily summoned news conference in the Soviet Foreign Ministry on the eve of the arrival in Britain of Prime Minister Bulganin and Communist Party Chief Khrushchev.

Diplomatic hope for good results from the talks between British Prime Minister Eden and the Russian leaders soared in the wake of the statement.

Diplomats regard the statement as clearing the path for discussions in London on the subject of the Middle East.

Before offering its three-point programme for peace in the Middle East, the statement attacked the Western Powers for

(Cont. on page 6)

*Egyptian Cause*  
*18/4/58*

*2/5/11*



# Hammaraskjold sees Israeli leaders

Jerusalem, April 17.

**M**R. Dag Hammaraskjold U.N. Secretary General, today gave Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Israeli Prime Minister, a peace plan during a two-hour discussion.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, had met Mr. Hammaraskjold at Lydda Airport and drove with him to Jerusalem.

Observers here believe that the meeting hammered out differences which had arisen during correspondence since Mr. Hammaraskjold arrived in the Middle East. He is said to have told the Israelis of the Egyptian attitude to his peace plan.

Mr. Albert Grand, press attache at the Truce Supervision Organisation for Palestine, stated here today that Mr. Hammaraskjold had had two meetings today with the Israeli Prime Minister in Jewish Jerusalem. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the Truce Supervision, had attended both meetings, Mr. Grand added.

During his visit to Jerusalem, Mr. Hammaraskjold will stay at the Headquarters of the Truce Supervision Organisation on Mount Scopus as a guest of General Burns.

## Objection

In Beirut, Sayed Selim Lahoud, Lebanese Foreign Minister, said today that the Lebanese Government objected to Mr. Hammaraskjold staying in Jewish Jerusalem during his talks with the Israeli Government. He was commenting on press reports alleging that Mr. Hammaraskjold had preferred Jewish Jerusalem to Tel Aviv as the centre of his talks with Israeli leaders.

Israel has made Jerusalem her capital in spite of United Nations 1947 resolutions calling for the internationalisation of the Holy City. — R. and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*18/4/56*

*2/5/1*



# U.N. SEC. GEN. REJECTS ISRAELI MOVE ON CANAL BAN

## Ben Gurion tries to introduce new issue into border talks

United Nations, April 16.

**M**R. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, the U.N. Secretary General, has turned down a request by Israeli Premier Ben Gurion to the effect that the question of Egypt raising her Suez Canal ban on Israeli shipping be considered at the same time as the issue of easing border tension.

This was disclosed today when the Security Council made public a new exchange of messages between Israeli officials and the Secretary General.

The issue was first raised on Friday in a communication from Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to the Secretary General. Hammarskjold replied that his mission was concerned primarily with the situation which has developed along the demarcation line between Israel and Egypt.

The Secretary General added that the Suez Canal issue, in any event, could be considered only to the extent that the Governments concerned were willing to discuss it with him outside his formal mandate from the Security Council.

Insistence on coupling the Suez Canal issue with the pacification of the tense border area threatened to produce a serious obstacle to Hammarskjold's Middle East peace mission.

Despite Hammarskjold's efforts to brush off the Israeli demand, he received a second Israeli message on pressing the issue.

In his letter to Hammarskjold, Ben-Gurion also deferred giving the Secretary General any definite commitments on an end of border hostilities until he sees him in person.

Hammarskjold, now in Beirut, will go to Israel tomorrow to see Ben-Gurion. He felt it might be better to get the Israeli leader's views in direct conversation. — (AP).

## No 'Big 3' M.E. talks

Washington, April 16.

**T**HE State Department disclosed today that Mr. Dulles has rejected a French proposal for a special U.S.-British-French meeting on the Middle East at Paris early next month.

French Ambassador Maurice Couve de Murville was notified that the State Department felt such a meeting might under-cut the current



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Gazette  
19/4/56*

*2/5/11*



# U.N. Chief continues talks in Lebanon

Beirut, April 15.

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld worked all day on Sunday on the problem of easing tension in the Middle East.

He and his staff worked until 4 a.m., on Sunday following their quick trip on Saturday to both sides of the demarcation line.

Hammarskjöld appeared more relaxed on Sunday afternoon as he resumed conferences with Major General Edson Burns, chief U.N. truce observer, and Henry Labouisse, head of the U.N. Works and Relief Agency.

## Israel tomorrow

Hammarskjöld confers on Monday with Lebanese authorities, including Foreign Minister Salem Lahud.

He will leave on Tuesday for Israel, where presumably he will try to get Premier David Ben Gurion's assurances that Israeli troops have been ordered not to fire across the frontiers.

Hammarskjöld's spokesman declined to reply when asked whether the Secretary General has received such assurances. It is believed here he has not.

Both sides agreed unconditionally to stop firing except in self defence. But Hammarskjöld has specifically asked Ben Gurion whether orders have been given to his troops. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette  
16/4/56*

*2/5/11*



# Fedayeen activities listed

**E**GYPTIAN Commandos, who operated behind the Israeli lines from April 7 to 11, ranged far and wide and destroyed a large number of installations, wrecked transport and destroyed bridges and power houses.

On April 7 the area of operations extended to Isdud, in the north and El Faluja, in the east. The twenty operations carried out included attacks on 9 Israeli motor convoys, an Israeli colony and the blowing up of water plants, agricultural machinery, a railway bridge and an electric power station.

On April 8 the commandos extended their field of operation to the northern parts of the Negev and north of El Auja. The 13 missions carried out that day included attacks on six Israeli motor convoys, two labour camps, and four colonies and the destruction of three water supply plants, two railway bridges, a road and an electric power station. They also clashed with an Israeli patrol.

On April 9, the Commandos attacked four Israeli convoys in the Negev, destroyed water pipelines, attacked an Israeli settlement, destroyed a bridge, and attacked an Israeli patrol.

## 14 missions

On April 10, the Commandos completed 14 missions in the Negev. They destroyed water-pipes and pumping stations, launched three attacks on Israeli camps, destroyed roads and bridges, and clashed with Israeli patrols.

On April 11, the Commandos extended their activities to the north. They attacked the Lydda Airfield, an Israeli settlement east of Tel Aviv, and an Israeli motor convoy near the town of Ramleh. — M.E.N.

*Egyptian Brigade*  
*15/4/56*

*2/5/1/1A*



# HAMMARSKJOLD: 'IN CAIRO I DID WHAT I CAME FOR'

## U.N. Sec. Gen. ends 'phase 1' of mission, goes on to Beirut

**T**HE first phase of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's "stop-the-shooting" mission ended yesterday as the United Nations Secretary General left for Beirut after a second meeting with Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser. He landed at Gaza en route.

Emerging from the Prime Minister's Office after a half-hour talk, Mr. Hammarskjold said merely, "I've done in Cairo what I came for." He was followed by General Burns, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine, and Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, neither of whom made any remark to the waiting reporters.

Earlier, Mr. Hammarskjold has met Dr. Fawzy, who went on afterwards to see the Prime Minister, conferring with him for thirty minutes prior to the arrival of the U.N. Secretary General.

At 3 p.m., the United Nations Secretary General left Cairo for Gaza on his way to Beirut. He will return to Cairo again it is expected.

It is learned by "The Egyptian Gazette" that Mr. Hammarskjold did not encounter any difficulty during his talks in Cairo and that his mission was limited to securing the fulfilment of the conditions specified in the armistice agreement.

It is also learned that the extent of Mr. Hammarskjold's success in his task depends on his talks with the other side (Israel).

At 2 p.m. Premier Abdul Nasser had an hour's meeting with Mr. Dimitrievitch Kesselev, the Russian Ambassador in Cairo, who declined to make any statement to the Press.

Premier Abdul Nasser also had a meeting with Sheikh Yusef Yassin, Saudi Arabian Deputy Foreign Minister.

The Arab News Agency reports from Gaza that when Mr. Hammarskjold accompanied by General Burns arrived there he was invited by Major-General Abdulla Rifaat, Administrative Governor-General of the Gaza Strip, to see the damage caused by the recent Israeli shelling, but Mr. Hammarskjold begged to be excused as he had no time at his disposal.

Mr. Hammarskjold and General Burns drove in a United Nations car from Gaza to Lydda Airport, Israel, from where they were flying on to Beirut.

### 'NO INCIDENTS'

In Jerusalem, Mr. Albert Grand, press attaché at the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, said yesterday that both Egypt and Israel had responded to Mr. Hammarskjold's appeal, and there were no frontier incidents on Friday or during the following night.

Reuters reports from Beirut that Mr. Hammarskjold arrived there last night after a visit to



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Gazette  
15/4/58*

*1/1/58*



# Burns' Truce Corps may be doubled

Washington, April 13.  
AMERICAN officials expect the United Nations Truce Supervision team in the Middle East to be doubled if present U.N. peace efforts are successful.

The United States is supporting the U.N. mission to the limit.

President Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden offered at the conclusion of talks here in February to provide additional manpower for Canadian General Edson Burns, Palestine Truce Supervisor for the U.N., if he wanted it.

It was learned today that Burns has discussed this possibility with U.N. officials and that they have relayed his ideas to the American, British and other interested governments.

He sent word he would like to have a larger force, but felt it would be useful only if he was assured of unhindered movement. His operations depend on the agreement of Israel and of Egypt and the other Arab states.

Officials here said that at present his men move without restriction in some countries. Their movements in Israel have reportedly been sometimes limited at least temporarily, either as to the areas they could enter or as to the time when they could enter them.

## Strength now 36

Burns's team now includes 36 military observers, including himself. This group is made up of these nationalities: Americans, French and Belgians, seven each; Canadians five; Swedes and Danes, four each; and New Zealanders two.

Preliminary informal exchanges with Burns to date have dealt with an increase up to possibly 100 military observers. The feeling here is that any formal request would be somewhat smaller than that, but probably at least double the present 36.

In addition to the military observers, Burns's staff of 100 or more persons includes political, legal and public affairs advisers, communications experts, and the like. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*14/4/56*

*2/5/1*



# U.N. CHIEF REBUKES BEN GURION

(Cont. from page 1)

of the steps involved in the proposed orders which the Secretary General sought to have put into effect.

On the question of yesterday's plane crash, Hammarskjold told Ben-Gurion that Israel itself had admitted in its complaint to the Mixed Armistice Commission that the incident occurred over a demilitarised zone "where the presence of military aircraft from both sides would have been in contravention of the rules applying to that zone."

The blunt nature of Mr. Hammarskjold's latest letter to the Israeli Prime Minister caused considerable comment in diplomatic quarters at the United Nations today.

The Secretary-General did not try to disguise his annoyance at the release by Mr. Ben-Gurion, through the Israeli delegation to the U.N., of his Message yesterday before Mr. Hammarskjold had received it in Cairo.

## 'SURPRISE'

He expressed his "surprise" at this action and pointedly said that he was holding up circulation of his own reply "until I can assume you have received this message."

Private and unofficial comment in the corridors classified the Secretary-General's letter as "really tough". Some impartial opinion was that Mr. Ben-Gurion had asked for a rebuke and had received one.

Diplomats who have had many private dealings with Mr. Hammarskjold have frequently expressed their appreciation of his outspokenness on many issues. But rarely has this quality been so prominently displayed in public before.

In Cairo yesterday, Mr. Hammarskjold had a meeting with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister.

At another meeting, the Egyptian side was represented by Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Ministry of War, El Sayed Abdul Shafey el-Labban, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. el-Aroussy, Director of Arab Affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting was attended also by General Edson Burns, U.N. Truce Supervisor in Palestine, Mr. John Ridman, U.N. expert on Palestine, and Mr. Henry Vigier, Political Adviser to General Burns.

This meeting was devoted to the study of certain technical questions relating to the U.N. Secretary General's mission in Egypt.

Today at 11 a.m., Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser will have a final meeting with Mr. Hammarskjold who will leave Cairo for Beirut this afternoon.

## DENIAL

A responsible Egyptian source, quoted by the Middle East News Agency, denied reports about certain proposals which Mr. Hammarskjold, was said to have submitted to Prime Minister Abdul Nasser last Wednesday.

The report denied by the responsible source was to the effect that Mr. Hammarskjold had submitted to the Prime Minister a six-point plan for easing tension in Gaza.

The Middle East News Agency also said last night that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary General, would visit Gaza today.

Cont. -2-

Egyptian Gazette  
14/4/56

2/5/1



# HAMMARSKJOLD'S REBUKE TO ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER

## 'Really tough' letter presses Israel for truce assurance

United Nations, New York, April 13.

**T**HE United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold today pressed Israel for quick assurances that the necessary orders had been given to prohibit shooting across the Egyptian border.

This was the second time in three days that the Secretary General had formally called for such assurances.

The request was contained in a bluntly-worded letter which Hammarskjold sent to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and which later was transmitted to the Security Council here. The letter was a reply to an inquiry from Ben-Gurion yesterday as to whether Egypt had given orders to her border troops to refrain from hostile acts.

Hammarskjold expressed surprise that the Israeli leader had permitted this letter to be released at U.N. Headquarters before the Secretary General had received it in Cairo.

Egypt and Israel have assured Hammarskjold they would refrain from any provocative steps.

Ben-Gurion expressed doubt in his letter that Egypt was sincere. In the light of subsequent raids on Israeli territory and Thursday's air clashes. He asked Hammarskjold to obtain assurances that Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser had actually ordered his troops to stop shooting across the border.

Hammarskjold told Ben-Gurion he did not feel the incidents of Wednesday night and yesterday should give rise to doubts as to Egypt's sincerity. He recalled that he had asked Israel for assurances that it had ordered an end to the shooting but he said, "I regret that so far I have not received such assurances."

### SIMULTANEOUSLY

He said it was obvious that any such orders would have to be based on an arrangement under which they would go into effect simultaneously.

"I repeat," he said, "that I hope to receive at your earliest convenience the assurances for which I asked in my previous message. As soon as such assurances have been received, I will, in relation to the Government of Egypt as well as in relation to your Government, ask for confirmation of the fact that the orders indicated have been issued."

A Hammarskjold letter dated April 11 disclosed he had received a pledge from both Nasser and Ben-Gurion that they would patrol back from the demarcation line. This was one

(Cont. on page 5)

*Egyptian Route  
14/4/56*

*-1-*

*2/5/11*



# HAMMARSKJOLD IN CAIRO, MEETS NASSER TODAY

## U.N. Chief begins mission in Middle East capitals

**P**RIME Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser will today confer at his office at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, who arrived in Cairo from Lydda by a U.N. plane yesterday. The meeting will begin at 11 a.m., and will be attended by Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, arrived in Cairo International Airport at 5 p.m. yesterday, accompanied by General Edson Burns, U.N. Truce Supervisor in Palestine, Mr. Henry Vigier, General Burns' Political Adviser, Mr. John Ridman, U.N. expert on Palestine, Mr. Lio Mallania, of the U.N. Executive Bureau in New York, and Mr. George Smith, Press Adviser.

He was received at the airport by Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hassan Muharram, Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs.

Mr. Hammarskjold declined to make any press statement on his arrival in Cairo.

Mr. Hammarskjold who flew in to Beirut from Rome early yesterday quickly plunged into the job of trying to reduce Arab-Israeli tension in Palestine.

He told newsmen at Beirut airport he felt it would be discourteous to give his views on the situation now.

He left Beirut during the morning for Israel and landed at Lydda Airport, south-east of Tel Aviv, where he was met by Maj. Gen. Edson Burns, U.N. Truce Chief. He spent two hours in consultation with Burns and other U.N. officials, then came into Tel Aviv for lunch with the Israeli leaders.

In mid-afternoon, he took off for Cairo, accompanied by General Burns and other U.N. advisers.

### MET FAWZY

At 6.30 p.m. yesterday Mr. Hammarskjold, accompanied by General Burns, called at the Foreign Ministry where they had a meeting with Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy. The meeting, which lasted until 8 p.m., was attended by Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs.

Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy will today give a lunch party at the Mohamed Aly Club in honour of Mr. Hammarskjold.

Mr. Hammarskjold's period of stay in Cairo and his visits to other Arab countries are still indefinite. The U.N. Press Adviser said Mr. Hammarskjold might fly back to Israel next Monday.

*Egyptian Gazette  
11/4/56*

*2/5/11*

*2/5/11*

*15/05*



# U.K. warmly welcomes statement by Ike

London, April 10.

BRITAIN today "warmly, welcomed" President Eisenhower's statement promising action in support of any Middle East country which was the victim of aggression.

The Foreign Office spokesman, answering questions at his daily news conference, agreed that the statement set out more clearly the United States attitude to the new spate of Arab-Israeli tension than had been apparent from American statements in the last few weeks.

Consultations among Britain, France, and the United States about the action they would take in the event of a renewal of the Arab-Israeli war would continue in Washington, the spokesman added.

Diplomatic sources said the American statement was welcomed here principally because it helped to show that the Western powers meant business.

Some observers here, however, fail to see how the statement had radically changed the situation.

## Outside U.N.

Britain would prefer to deal with any aggression by one side or the other outside the United Nations, fearing a Russian veto in the Security Council against any proposed united action.

The President's statement, however, strongly indicated that American thinking preferred action by the United Nations.

Official quarters are keenly awaiting the outcome of the talks which the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, held with Congressional leaders about the implication of the statement.

In Paris, French Government quarters expressed warm satisfaction at President Eisenhower's promise to action to back any victim of aggression in the Middle East.

## 'No requests'

It is reported from Washington that 14 members of Congress met the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, today to discuss the Middle East situation.

Eight Republicans and six Democrats went to Mr. Dulles's office.

Senator Walter George (Democrat) said after the 90-minute meeting, "there were no requests for legislative action."

Senator Leverett Saltonstall (Republican) told reporters, "There was a discussion of possible Congressional action, but no request was made."

Senator Knowland nodded in assent.

Mr. Leslie Arends (Republican) said there had been no resolution and "no request."

State Department officials said there would be no official statement on the meeting. — R

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*12/4/58*



# Fedayeen strike again at Israeli installations

Jerusalem (Israeli Side), April 10.

**M**ORE raids by Egyptian commandos were reported here today.

An Israeli spokesman said that there were more commando raids in the night, when water installations east of the Gaza Strip were damaged.

Egyptian raiders blew up the Tel Aviv-Beersheba railway in two places, the spokesman said.

Others attacked an Israeli police patrol in the suburbs of Beersheba. Aqueducts and pipelines were damaged in two settlements.

Raiders opened fire on two other Israeli settlements and an Israeli vehicle was blown up by a landmine near Beerotaim, in the El Auja demilitarised zone, the spokesman added.

The latest attacks were mostly on settlements round the Gaza Strip with deep commando penetration to the South-East Beersheba area, he said.

They supported Israel's belief that Egypt had launched a new commando wave.

In Damascus a Syrian military spokesman said that Syrian patrols opened heavy fire on an Israeli patrol which crossed the armistice line into Syrian territory in the Zawiya area last night.

He said the Israelis left behind a quantity of ammunition and grenades when they retreated. This was handed over today to United Nations truce observers who went to the scene near the Sea of Galilee. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
11/4/56

*2/5/1*



# HAMMARSKJOELD IN B TO START MISSION

## He may ask both sides to pull back troops

Rome, April 9.

**A** grave-faced Mr. Hammarskjöld flew toward the Middle East tonight on a difficult mission of peacemaking. With the U.N. Secretary-General went the blessing of Pope Pius XII for success in easing tension between Arabs and Jews.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was travelling with seven members of his team in a British airliner due to land in Beirut at 02.35 local time tomorrow.

A spokesman said Mr. Hammarskjöld would announce his future travel plans "when we get to Beirut." He added: "At the moment all plans are fluid."

Mr. Hammarskjöld had intended to stay in Rome until tomorrow night and to hold preliminary discussions here with the United Nations Truce Supervisor in Palestine, General Burns.

But, after receiving reports of fighting in the Gaza Strip and elsewhere on the Israeli frontiers, he asked Gen. Burns yesterday to remain at his post in Jerusalem and decided to cut short his Rome stay.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was received in private audience by the Pope, then called on the President of the Italian Republic, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, and on Premier Antonio Segni and Foreign Minister Professor Gaetano Martino.

Mr. Hammarskjöld spent the rest of the day in continuing discussions he began yesterday with his staff.

Among these were M. Henry Vigier, Gen. Burn's political adviser, and M. Henry Labrousse, Chief of the United Nations Agency for Arab Refugees.

Mr. Hammarskjöld's spokesman declined any comment on reports that in these preliminary discussions the Secretary-General was working out a plan to make the Palestine armistice more effective by asking the opposing sides to pull back their troops and to thin them out.

**"Nothing to say"**

Mr. Hammarskjöld was seen off at Rome Airport by Italian Foreign Office officials and representatives of the Lebanese and Egyptian embassies in Rome.

He told reporters: "I have nothing to say about my mission. But I would like to say how glad I was to visit Rome, my first visit since Italy became a member of the United Nations (last December) and I hope soon to repeat it."

At the airport Mtre. Ezzedine Riad, Second Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy here, shook hands with the Secretary-General.



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Consulate  
10/4/56*



# Ike says 'we observe obligations in M.E.'

Augusta, Georgia, April 9.

**P**RESIDENT Eisenhower made it known today that the United States "will observe its commitments within constitutional means to oppose any aggression" in the tension-ridden Middle East.

A statement issued at the President's vacation headquarters here said both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Foster Dulles regard the situation in the area "with the utmost seriousness".

Secretary of State Dulles, acting with the express approval of President Eisenhower, was asked Republican and Democratic congressional leaders to a meeting tomorrow on the Middle East.

## Consultations

Today's statement was issued by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty with what he termed "the full approval of the President and the Secretary of State."

Mr. Hagerty's statement said further:

"In their discussions concerning the area, they are guided by fundamental principles of the United States' foreign policy, which are designed to promote and strengthen world peace.

"Therefore:

## Full support

"(1) The United States will support in fullest measure the mission of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the area, pursuant to the unanimous action of the Security Council, the body on which all the members of the United Nations have conferred primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The United States trusts that all United Nations Member-countries, including particularly the States directly involved, will similarly support that mission of peace.

"(2) The United States, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, will observe its commitments within constitutional means to oppose any aggression in the area.

"(3) The United States is likewise determined to support and assist any nation which might be subjected to such aggression. The United States is confident that other nations will act similarly in the cause of peace." — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*10/4/56*



# ISRAELIS DESCRIBE EGYPTIAN ATTACK

THE Israeli newspaper 'Al-mishmar' published on April 6 under a headline which read: "Big Egyptian attack against five Israeli colonies in the region of Gaza," details of an attack carried out by Egyptians against the colonies of Kaissoufim, Ein el Salasah, Nahloz, Yegoif and Nerim.

"The attack started at 3 p.m. and lasted between four and five hours. 120 m/m mortars were used during the attack and the Egyptians did not cease firing until General Burns, Chief of the U.N. observers, intervened, "at about 6.30 p.m."

"During this attack four soldiers and two Israeli citizens were wounded, one of them seriously."

Later, during the course of the evening an Israeli military statement gave details of the attacks by the Egyptians, corroborating the account published by the Israeli newspaper.

## "TIME-TABLE"

Time-table of the attacks:

"These latest aggressions were preceded by a series of attacks when Egyptian artillery opened fire on Israeli patrols which were moving inside our territory in the zones of Kaissoufim, Maflessim and Bari."

"An Egyptian position attacked an Israeli patrol at 8.30 a.m. from the other side of the demarcation line, while this patrol was moving within Israeli territory in the region of Kaissoufim. This attack was made with rifle and machine-gun fire. The Israeli patrol returned the fire and the engagement lasted about 20 minutes."

"At 09.25 the Egyptians again opened fire on an Israeli patrol, which replied. None of our soldiers were wounded."

"At 10.15 a.m. a number of Egyptians penetrated Israeli territory in the region of Bari. But the Israeli patrol compelled them to withdraw."

"At 11.30 a.m. the Egyptians opened fire on an Israeli patrol in Israeli territory at Maflessim and the Israelis replied in the same fashion. None of our soldiers were wounded."

"At 12.15 p.m. an Egyptian position opened fire with its

(Cont. on page 5)

# ISRAELIS DESCRIBE ATTACK

(Cont. from page 1)

machine-guns in the region of Kaissoufim and the Israeli patrol replied. The exchange of fire lasted until 12.45 p.m."

"At 12.35 p.m. the Egyptian positions again opened fire with their machine guns on an Israeli patrol. But the patrol smothered the Egyptian positions with a brisk and sustained fire. None of our soldiers was hit."

"At 4.30 p.m. the Egyptian positions launched an attack with 120 mm. mortars on the colony of Nahloz."

*Egyptian Gazette  
9/4/56*

*2/5/1*



*Egyptian Gazette*  
*9/4/56*

**STOP PRESS  
FEDAYEEN AGAIN  
ACTIVE**

Jerusalem, Israel, April 8.  
An Israeli military spokesman said tonight that Egyptian Feddayeen (Commandos) had renewed attacks today in Southern Israel.

Jordan infiltrators had also carried out an attack in East Israel he said.

In the past 24 hours hand-grenades had been hurled into two buildings at Shafir Settlement, north of Ashkelon, the scene of yesterday's attacks, he said.

At the same time Jordan infiltrators attacked road traffic near Ein Hashofet settlement, north of the Jordan town of Toulkarem. — Reuter.

*2/5/1*



# U.N. Chief to leave Rome for Beirut tonight

Rome, April 8.

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld today speeded up his dramatic Middle East peace mission and ordered the truce supervisor to stay at his Jerusalem post because of the new Egyptian-Israeli fighting.

Mr. Hammarskjöld rushed through final briefing sessions on Sunday with two top U.N. Middle East officials who had flown here for the meeting.

On Monday Pope Pius XII and Italian President Giovanni Gronchi separately will receive him to give their views on the problem. Then he leaves by an evening British plane for Beirut — a day earlier than scheduled.

The Secretary General is expected to receive the Pope's blessing on his mediation efforts.

## Plea for peace

As recently as Easter Sunday the Pope repeated a plea for peace and urged a halt to "suicidal" arms races.

Hammarskjöld will also visit officials of the Vatican Secretary of State tomorrow. This could afford him a further briefing on the Middle East situation from the Vatican's well-informed "Foreign Office".

He has a tentative luncheon date on Monday with Italy's Prime Minister, Antonio Segni.

Hammarskjöld has had full discussions with the U.N. representatives who came here to meet him. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
9/4/56



# NEW CLASH 10 MILES INSIDE JORDAN TERRITORY

## No incidents reported from Gaza Front in past 24 hours

London April 8

**A** new clash occurred today on the tense Arab-Israeli borders. But all was quiet today on the Gaza front, where no incidents have been reported since last night.

Arab Legion sources in Amman said two Israeli soldiers and two Jordanian Home Guards were killed in a clash on Jordanian territory in the Maan area. The sources said Israeli forces also fired automatic weapons across the armistice line in the Tulkarem area of Jordan.

The Israeli Cabinet today tightened border security measures against raids by Egyptian Commandos on Israeli civilians and road traffic.

All Israelis over 15 instead of over 18 will be required to carry identity cards.

Israeli spokesman said that Egyptian Commandos (Fedayeen) struck deep into Israel last night.

The Cabinet met shortly before the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, conferred with the United Nations Chief Truce Supervisor, Major General Burns.

Reports from Beirut, Damascus and Amman today said the Arab States were tightening defences along their borders with Israel.

### SHOOT ON SIGHT

Lebanese soldiers have been told to shoot people on sight if they attempt to cross the frontier, according to one report.

Another report quoted the Jordanian Defence Minister, Faleh El Madadha, as saying that Major-General Radi Ennab, the Arab Legion's new commander, had left Amman for the front line to "supervise military preparations there."

Arab Legion sources in Amman said United Nations observers had left for Maan where the Jordanians claim an Israeli patrol penetrated nearly 10 miles inside Jordan territory.

United Nations observers have left for the scene of the Maan incident to investigate and to deliver the two Israeli bodies to Israeli authorities.

Arab Legion forces have been ordered to stand by to repulse any further attack, the sources said. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
9/4/56

*2/11*



# A 'searching test' for Hammarskjold

London, April 7.

THE British press commented today on the latest Gaza clashes in the light of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's survey tour of the Middle East.

The "Economist" writes of the searching test to which Mr. Hammarskjold's skill will be put when he sets out to fulfil the Security Council's resolution on Palestine. ...

"By its terms, he is to go forthwith to the Middle East to survey the present state of compliance with the armistice resolutions between Israel and each of its four Arab neighbours, and to report back within a month on measurements for reducing frontier tensions.

"When disagreements are acute, terms of reference are important: he will, therefore, be bound to stick closely to the brief which the Israelis and Arabs alike have been keen to confine within the narrow limits of the armistice.

"But even if he can begin to discuss functional frontier arrangements more efficient than those so far organised under the United Nations Truce Commission, he will have restored some lost confidence in the United Nations' capacity for handling disputes."

## Needs strengthening

The "Yorkshire Post" says, "Major-General Burns's frontier-watching organisation is zealously seeking to fulfil its duty, but it needs strengthening.

"One useful result of the impending visit of the Secretary General of the U.N. to the danger spots may be such a strengthening of General Burns's staff. But would such measures prove adequate to maintain the peace?

"In view of the tense situation and the frequent breaking of the truce along the borders, the possibility of sending a strong neutral force to patrol the area and prevent clashes between the two sides should be urgently considered. Inaction in face of the present perils would be inexcusable."

The "Glasgow Herald" says, "The fresh outbreak of firing in the Gaza Strip will, one may be sure, give Mr. Hammarskjold reason to speed his journey to Palestine."

In Beirut, the newspaper "Beirut" wrote that the massacre of Gaza should not be allowed to pass in silence, particularly as civilians, including women and children, were killed in it.

## An incentive

"It should be an incentive to us to consolidate our just case to Mr. Hammarskjold, who has called for restraint. He would have done well to direct that advice to Israel alone."

The newspaper "Al Hayat" said, "The Arab homeland will never feel secure so long as the enemy, Israel, continues to lurk for us in our territory. We shall remain silent until the Arab leaders give the signal." — ANA.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*8/4/50*

*2/1/11*





THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

# Kuwaitly expresses grief to Nasser

Damascus, April 7.

IN a message of condolence sent today to the Egyptian Premier Lt.-Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser, President Shukry el-Kuwaitly, said: "Your martyrs on the battlefield of right, heroism and defence of our sacred heritage are our martyrs."

President Kuwaitly stressed the faith of Arabism in a new strong future as well as the readiness of the Syrian people to support their Egyptian brethren in the struggle for raising high the banner of right, freedom and justice.

Dr. Munir El Aglani, Acting Syrian Prime Minister said that reports reaching the Syrian Government confirmed that the purpose of Israel's new aggression in the Gaza strip was to impress the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold on the eve of his visit to the Middle East that peace has really deteriorated.

Another purpose was to pull the Arabs legs for entering into a general struggle with Israel and to give a pretext to the Western powers to intervene militarily in the area, the sources said.

## Deliberate

Commenting on the Israeli aggression, Sayed Fares el Khury, a former Syrian Prime Minister, said it was deliberate and premeditated. He urged to meet Israel with force and called upon the United States, if she were in earnest about maintaining peace in the Middle East, to ban the export of arms to Israel.

A statement in London from Dr. Youssef Haikal, retiring Jordan Ambassador to Britain claimed the fighting on Thursday was "an act of war of the most provocative character."

Dr. Haikal called for sanctions "economic and if necessary military" which he claimed were the only means of deterring the "Israelis from their policy of violence and arrogance against the Arabs."

## Gallantry

The Executive Committee of the Refugees Congress in Gaza has sent cables to Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser and General Abdel Hakim Amer, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces and Egyptian War Minister, praising the gallant attitude of the Egyptian forces defending the refugees in Thursday's clash.

The refugees also sent a cable

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/4/56



# HAMMARSKJOLD IN ROME, TO CONFER WITH PONTIFF

## 'I will talk to anyone about peace in the Middle East'

Rome, April 7

**T**HE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, arrived here by air tonight on his way to the Middle East to investigate Arab-Israeli border tension. Waiting in Rome to talk with him were Henry Vigier, Political Adviser to Maj. E. L. M. Burns, the U.N. Truce Chief, and Henry R. Labouisse, the American head of the U.N. Palestine Refugee Relief Agency.

General Burns himself is due in Rome tomorrow if the Gaza situation quiets down enough to make his departure possible.

"It would not be proper for me to talk at this time," Mr. Hammarskjold told newsmen who swarmed around to ask how recent outbreaks on the Gaza peninsula would influence his mission.

"I have no fixed schedule," he added. "I must see my people first."

Then he stepped into a limousine, which once belonged to Benito Mussolini, and was taken to a ten-room suite at the Excelsior Hotel, where Mr. Vigier and Mr. Labouisse joined him.

Mr. Hammarskjold counts on three busy days of planning at a special office set up for him in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation building. Then he heads eastward for two to three weeks on the spot investigation.

United Nations officials said today that Secretary General Hammarskjold planned to confer with Pope Pius XII in Rome.

### 'TALK TO ANYONE'

Before he left New York last night Mr. Hammarskjold told reporters at the airport "I hope to talk to Pope Pius about the Middle East. I will talk to anyone about peace in the Middle East."

A definite meeting time between the two remained to be fixed.

It was disclosed that Mr. Hammarskjold asked for the audience with the Pope two weeks ago when it became evident he might be going on a Palestine mission.

Announcement that the audience was granted by the Pope was held up here for protocol reasons to allow the Vatican to make the first official announcement. An adviser to Mr. Hammarskjold said here that it was not intended as a move to dramatise his Middle East trip. It was expected that a meeting on Monday or Tuesday will be arranged.

Mr. Hammarskjold stopped over for 75 minutes in London. His plane was delayed three and a half hours in the flight from New York.

The Secretary General had planned a stop-over of about 2 1/2 hours in London, but the late arrival cut into his time there.

The plane ate up so much fuel fighting headwinds it had to make an unscheduled stop at Gander to fill up the tanks.

### AIRPORT LUNCH

The United Nations leader conferred with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd over a sandwich lunch at the airport.

Mr. Hammarskjold said he does not intend to make any special appeal to the rival sides in the Palestinian dispute beyond the appeal already made by Gen. Burns for an immediate cease-fire along the demarcation line.

The Secretary General said he did not know exactly how long he would be in the Middle East but he expected to be there two or three weeks.

He said, "I do not think there is any special explanation" for the latest flare-up along the Arab-Israeli frontier.

"It starts off with a minor incident and flares up in a way we know only too well. This is natural if you know how human beings react, but I don't think we should try to find some deeper political motive."

Mr. Lloyd who himself returned from a tour of the Middle East only last month, told Mr. Hammarskjold at London Airport that Britain was seriously concerned about the sharp deterioration in Arab-Israeli relations.

Mr. Lloyd was believed to have discussed with Mr. Hammarskjold his own idea for a strengthening of the United Nations truce observer teams on the Arab-Israeli borders.

This suggestion, however, has had a generally cool reception, especially in Israel. Neither Hammarskjold himself, nor Major General E.L.M. Burns, Canadian Chief of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Commission for Palestine, are reported to be keen about it.

Mr. Lloyd also told Mr. Hammarskjold about an interview he had yesterday with Eliahu Elath, Israel's Ambassador in London.

Elath pressed for British arms supplies to enable Israel to defend herself against the modern military equipment received by Egypt from Czechoslovakia if called upon to do so.

Diplomatic quarters in London today said that there had been high level exchanges between Britain and the United States on the latest serious outbreak of fighting between Israel and Egypt in the Gaza strip area.

Asked whether Britain was asking the United States to send troops to the Israel-Arab border, a Foreign Office spokesman referred to a statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd on March 19 stating that he had never advocated the establishment of national contingents, but was pressing for the strengthening of the observer team.

Mr. Hammarskjold told reporters at Idlewild Airport last night.

"I have nothing but hope and good will toward the nations concerned and expect to receive cooperation from them."

"Some thing useful should be done and something useful can be done. The latest developments, if anything, add further reasons for this mission and increase the significance of this decision of the Security Council."

The reference to developments concerned renewed outbreaks of fighting along the Gaza strip.

— A.P. and R.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/4/56



# U.N. Chief postpones departure

MR. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary General, has postponed his departure from Egypt till tomorrow, when he will have further meetings with Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser, and Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was scheduled to leave Cairo today.

Mr. Hammarskjöld had a meeting yesterday at the Foreign Ministry with Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting was attended by General Edson Burns, U.N. Truce Supervisor in Palestine; Mr. John Ridman, U.N. expert on Palestine; Mr. Henry Vigier, Political Adviser to General Burns; Mtre. Abdul Shafie el Labban, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, and Dr. Mahmud el Amrousy, Director of the Arab Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

## Technical details

In the afternoon, at 3.30 p.m., a meeting took place at the Foreign Ministry to discuss technical details of the proposals made by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. The meeting which lasted for two hours, was attended by General Burns, Mr. Vigier, Mtre. Abdul Shafie el Labban and Col. Gohar.

The U.N. Information Centre in Cairo yesterday issued a statement announcing that Mr. Hammarskjöld would resume his talks tomorrow with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister. The statement said that the U.N. Secretary General was continuing his consultations with his assistants.

This morning, El Sayed Khalil Takiuddin, Lebanese Ambassador to Egypt, will call on Mr. Hammarskjöld to discuss with him the programme of his visit to the Lebanon.

The U.N. Secretary General is due to leave Cairo for the Lebanon on Saturday afternoon, according to the amended programme. He will stay in Beirut till Tuesday morning, and will then leave for Israel.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
13/4/58

*2/5/1/A*



# EGYPT, ISRAEL TO REFRAIN FROM HOSTILE ACTS

## Hammaraskjold reports to U.N. on talks with leaders

U.N. SECRETARY General Dag Hammarskjold reported to the Security Council yesterday that both Israel and Egypt have agreed to refrain from hostile acts against each other except in self-defence, according to an A.P. message from U.N. Headquarters, New York.

The pledges were made, however, before the air clash between an Egyptian jet plane and Israeli aircraft.

Mr. Hammarskjold, now in Cairo on a special Middle East Peace Mission, made his report when he transmitted to the Security Council a series of communications he had with the leaders of Israel and Egypt.

In response to a special appeal from Hammarskjold, both Egypt and Israel promised to comply with provisions in the Israeli-Egyptian Armistice Agreement barring hostile and warlike acts.

Although both reserved the right to act in self-defence, Hammarskjold told them in separate letters that he did not understand the reservations in any way to detract from their unconditional undertaking to observe the armistice terms.

The Hammarskjold communications were made public as Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban plunged into a series of private talks with leading Security Council members.

### ATTACKS

The spokesman said Eban had informed Lodge of the Egyptian attacks against Israel.

Altogether Hammarskjold sent the Council copies of six communications. These included letters which he sent from Rome on Sunday to Gamal Abdul Nasser and Ben Gurion, their replies to him and his final response to both.

Their pledges referred specifically to article 2, paragraph 2 of the Armistice Agreement which says "no element of the land, sea or air military or paramilitary of either party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or paramilitary forces of the other party, or against civilians in territory under the control of that party."

### AIR CLASH OVER THE FRONTIER

A military spokesman announced in Cairo last night that while Egyptian planes were on patrol duty over the Egyptian frontier today, they encountered two enemy planes and chased them away from the border. All our planes but one returned to their base.

It was learned, however, that the missing plane had to land during the chase north-east of El Arja demilitarised zone. The pilot was reported safe. The plane was a "Vampire."

*Egyptian Gazette*  
12/4/56

*2/5/1/18*



# U.N. Sec. Gen. gives Nasser his proposals

PREMIER GAMAL ABDUL NASSER conferred at his office at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers at 11 a.m. yesterday with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was accompanied by General Edson Burns, U.N. Truce Supervisor in Palestine. The meeting lasted 75 minutes.

Mr. Hammarskjöld declined to make any press statement. He told reporters that he would lunch with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and confer with him in the evening.

Answering questions, the U.N. Secretary-General said that he would meet Premier Abdul Nasser again on a date not yet fixed and that he would stay in Egypt until Friday at least.

It is learned that Mr. Hammarskjöld submitted to Premier Abdul Nasser his proposals within the framework of the task entrusted to him by the Security Council for easing border tension and that Premier Abdul Nasser explained Egypt's views in this connection.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was entertained to lunch at the Mohamed Aly Club by Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## Confers with Fawzy

At 4 p.m. the U.N. Secretary-General, accompanied by General Burns, drove to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where they conferred with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy and Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Ministry of War, until 5.30 p.m. when General Burns and Colonel Gohar left. Mr. Hammarskjöld continued to talk with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy until 7 p.m.

It is learned that the discussion centred on the details of Mr. Hammarskjöld's proposals.

There will be another meeting at 11 a.m. today between Dr. Mahmud Fawzy and Mr. Hammarskjöld.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
12/4/56

2/5/1/A



# Eden, Lloyd confer on Mid-East situation

London, April 11.

SIR ANTHONY EDEN today conferred on the current Middle East crisis with his Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as the Foreign Office reported Britain's firm backing for the 1950 Anglo-U.S.-French Declaration.

The Foreign Office comment came as some Washington reports suggested that the United States Administration was now "disengaging" from the 1950 pledge.

These reports hinted that the U.S. was putting more weight on possible action only within the United Nations in the present Arab-Israeli flare-up.

Replying to questions at his Press Conference, a British spokesman said there was "no change" in the British attitude to the Declaration to back it up. He quoted a recent statement by Mr. Lloyd that Britain stood "by the spirit and letter" of that document.

Diplomatic quarters said Sir Anthony Eden discussed with Mr. Lloyd today the prospects of the Middle East mission of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld.

They also reviewed the implication of the statement on Monday by President Eisenhower on possible United States action in the Middle East. The President's statement did not specifically refer to the 1950 Declaration.

## Bonn's attitude

West Germany will "act in the Middle East, politically and economically, only in accord with her Western Allies," a Government spokesman said in Bonn today.

He was commenting at a Press conference on "certain anxieties" expressed in the British Press after the recent Istanbul conference of West German Diplomatic Mission chiefs in the Middle East.

There was no intention of doing anything likely to clash with the policies of other nations, he said. — Reuter.

~~2/5/1~~

Egyptian Gazette  
12/4/56

2/5/1/A



# FEDAYEEN OPERATE IN ISRAEL

Jerusalem (Israel Sector),  
April 12.

**F**URTHER details of attacks by Egyptian Commandos in Israel territory were given today by an Israeli Army spokesman. He said that the new outbursts of violence were in the coastal plain villages along the Tel-Aviv Jerusalem Highway.

A hand grenade was thrown into a house in Achieser village. A bus was attacked near Shafir, while shots were fired at a policeman in the Lydda area.

Two crowded buses moving out of Tel Aviv were fired upon. A hand grenade was hurled at two Israelis going home from work near Gan Yawmen.

## Comb out

Today a number of reconnaissance planes and hundreds of police and soldiers combed hundreds of acres of orange groves in an attempt to track down the Egyptian Commando units, which have been operating only ten miles from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Albert Grand, Press Attaché at the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, told the Arab News Agency today that the organisation had received an Israeli complaint from the Mixed Israeli-Egyptian Armistice commission, lodged by the Israeli side alleging that Egyptian Commandos yesterday attacked a number of objectives in Ramleh District.

2/5/1A

Egyptian Gazette

12/4/52



# STOP PRESS Commandos shoot up Israeli towns

Tel Aviv, April 7.

An Israel Army spokesman said tonight that Egyptian Commando squads operating from the Gaza strip entered the town of Ashkelon, 25 miles south of Tel Aviv, and shot people in the streets.

He told a hastily summoned news conference another attack had been reported from Nizanim where the Commandos attacked Israeli transports with rifle fire and hand grenades. The transport also attacked at Faluja crossroads and north of Shuval — both en route to Beersheba.

All points reportedly attacked are within a 15-mile radius of the northernmost tip of the Gaza border. First reports indicate several Israeli deaths.

The spokesman listed nine separate simultaneous attacks by the commandos tonight, adding:

"The frequency and form of these murderous attacks makes it absolutely certain that the base for the attacks is the Egyptian Gaza strip. It is also certain that this means renewal on a considerable scale of Fedayeen (commandos) activity staged by the Egyptians with the aim of murdering the civilian population and terrorising transport." — A.P.

The spokesman listed the following commando attacks last night:

1. A civilian vehicle attacked with automatic fire near Shuval, resulting in one civilian killed and one wounded.
2. Several cars attacked 10 kilometres south of Faluja cross-roads with some wounded.
3. Hand grenades thrown into a yard of the Nizanim settlement.
4. A water pipeline in the Ashkelon region blown up.
5. Civilians fired at near Ashkelon.
6. A truck fired at on the main road from Beersheba to Faluja, with automatic weapons, resulting in two wounded.
7. Two civilian cars attacked near Maoz Yoab where some were wounded and possible some killed.
8. Hand grenades thrown at a tractor station near Nizanim settlement and civilians wounded.
9. A water pumping station near Migdal blown up and people fired on the spokesman said reports of more attacks were still coming in. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/4/56



# FEDAYEEN RETURN TO THEIR BASES AFTER RAIDS

## 50 attacks by 300 men deep in Israeli territory

**T**HE Egyptian Commandos have returned to their bases from inside Israel after having retaliated for the acts of aggression committed by Israel against elderly men, women and children in the Gaza Strip.

It is also learned that the number of Commandos who participated in these reprisals is 300, ten of whom were killed.

The commandos carried out 50 "suicide" raids, causing heavy losses in lives to the enemy and destroying communications.

According to an Israeli spokesman in Jerusalem (reported by Reuters) Egyptian Commandos today ambushed an Israeli bus near Ghafrir, only some ten miles south-east of Tel Aviv, wounding a number of people.

The spokesman said the ambush — the closest yet to Tel Aviv — took place on the Beit Dagon-Ramle road, near Ghafrir, which is on the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway.

Geneva reports (by the A.P.) say that Israel protested against the economic blockade by the Arab states in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe today, describing it a "flagrant violation" of the U.N. Charter.

Moshe Bartur, director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry's economic division, said the interference by Arab countries in Israel's air and sea connections and the discrimination against firms dealing with Israel creates obstacles to trade between Europe and Israel.

### 'AGGRESSION'

"One of the most disturbing aspects of this intolerable situation lies in the compliance of some countries with the arbitrary rules and regulations laid down by the organisers of this peculiar form of economic aggression," Bartur said.

The Israeli economist said there had been cases where certain Western European governments "actually advised shipping, air and trading companies to submit to these illegal practices."

"My government is of the opinion," he said, "that whoever co-operates passively or actively with acts of aggression, economic or otherwise, makes himself willingly or unwillingly a partner to these very acts."

*Egyptian Rosette*  
*12/4/58*

*2/5/11/r*



# ISRAELI GUNS OPEN FIRE, KILL MANY CIVILIANS

## Egypt informs U.N. of new aggression in Gaza Strip

**A**N Egyptian military spokesman announced in Cairo last night that 42 civilians were killed and 103 injured, including women and children, as a result of Israeli aggressions yesterday in the Gaza strip.

The spokesman also said that seven members of the Egyptian Armed Forces were injured.

The spokesman declared that Israel usually attacked Egyptian positions with small arms but in yesterday's fighting, Israeli artillery took part in the attacks, shelling the Egyptian positions and the town of Deir el Balah.

News of the attack was also given in an urgent letter sent by the permanent Egyptian delegate to U.N. Sayed Omar Loutfi, to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

The military spokesman in Cairo last night declared:

"Israeli forces yesterday opened artillery fire on the towns of Gaza, Deir el Balah and Khan Younis from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

He added that the toll among civilians included many women and children. Egyptian artillery immediately replied by shelling Israeli Kibbutzim.

The spokesman said a further clash occurred later between Egyptian and Israeli forces all along the demarcation lines. Seven Egyptian soldiers were wounded. Fighting ended at 6.30 p.m.

Giving further details of the Israeli attacks the spokesman declared that at 1 p.m. yesterday, an Israeli patrol opened fire on an Egyptian position. In the meantime, the Israeli artillery bombarded the town of Deir el Balah. Later, Israeli artillery bombarded the towns of Gaza, Khan Younis and Issan.

### GRAVE LOSSES

Obviously, he said, Israel meant to cause grave losses among the civilians in these towns which are crowded with Palestinian refugees.

The Egyptian Armed Forces immediately repelled the aggressors; and Egyptian artillery shelled the Israeli settlements of Kissufim, Ein Allousha, and Al-Nour Ayeef.

Losses among civilians in the towns of Gaza, Deir el Balah, Khan Younis were 42 killed, including 29 men, 11 women and 2 children; and 103 wounded, including 59 men, 25 women and 19 children.

Sayed Loutfi in his letter, said he would keep Mr. Hammarskjöld informed about developments and reserved the right of his delegation "to pursue the matter further."

The Egyptian delegation spokesman said the Israelis' attack was "an act of atrocious assault."

### PRELIMINARY

He emphasised that Sayed Loutfi's letter to Mr. Hammarskjöld giving the reported casualties contained only "preliminary reports."

The Egyptian spokesman said the "atrocious assault" provided irrefutable proof of Israeli intentions towards the Secretary-General's mission.

Sayed Loutfi asked that his letter be directed to the President of the Security Council.

The President of the Council for April is Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of the United States.

U.N. Chief of Staff General ... in an urgent message to the Defence Minister ... Minister, last

*Egyptian Gazette  
6/4/58*

*2/5/1*

*10968*



# U.N. chief starts his journey today

United Nations,  
New York, April 5.

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld announced today he will fly to Rome on Friday for a three-day meeting with U.N. experts before launching his Middle East peace mission.

He said he was hopeful of good results from the mission.

He told a news conference that his schedule of the month's survey of Arab-Israel tension was still incomplete. But he will fly on to Beirut, Lebanon, early next week and use that capital as a base for trips into Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

The Secretary General told reporters the terms of the Security Council mandate gave him scope for a wide range of discussions but that his own powers as Secretary General give him the right to expand the mission if necessary.

Hammarskjöld said the month's peace-making deadline set by the U.N. Council might result only in a progress report and that he is prepared to continue negotiations beyond that time if necessary.

## No miracles

"Even the U.N. can't work miracles," the Secretary General cautioned. He said he felt sure that with good will and cooperation which, he said, exists in the region results would be fruitful.

In Rome, Hammarskjöld will confer with Maj. Gen. Edson Burns, U.N. Palestine truce chief, and Henry R. Labouisse, head of the U.N. Works and Relief Agency for Palestine Arab refugees.

He said Labouisse is being called in for the meeting in his personal capacity and not as a refugee official.

Stressing that at this time he is working under the terms of the Council mandate, Hammarskjöld said the refugee problem as such did not figure in the negotiations.

The Secretary General said he may survey the question of arms sales in the Middle East if he finds it a tension factor but he does not plan now to do so. During a two-hour fuel stopover in London on Saturday he does not plan to see British Foreign Office experts. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
6/4/56

*2/5/1*



# RUSSIA PROPOSES AMENDMENTS TO U.N. RESOLUTION

## Jordan and Lebanon line up with Egypt and Syria

**T**HE Soviet Union today proposed several amendments in the United Nations Security Council to the United States resolution asking the Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to investigate the troubled Israeli-Arab border situation.

One amendment said the Council found the continuation of the present situation "unsatisfactory" rather than "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security," as the U.S. statement said.

New York, April 3.

Another amendment sought to obtain the concurrence of the parties to any measures which the Secretary-General might propose to reduce border tension between them.

A third sought to limit the proposed full freedom of movement for U.N. observers to the armistice demarcation lines and not to include the demilitarized zones as provided in the American draft.

Jordan and Lebanon today joined Egypt and Syria in saying they would welcome Mr. Hammarskjöld's proposed mission.

Sayed Abdul Monem Rifai of Jordan said the Council should take note of Jordan's "clean record" in living up to the armistice agreements, despite difficulties.

Sayed Rifai said the creation of tension could not be considered an Arab production and the government would favour any attempt to reduce tension within the framework of the armistice agreement.

### TRAGEDY

Mr. Fouad Ammoun of Lebanon said those called on to prevent tragedy in the Middle East were entitled to seek understanding and assistance from all to put an end to this "ever-increasing danger looking over the world."

"It is the intent of my government to support any initiative taken by the United Nations to safeguard peace and security," Mr. Ammoun said.

The Lebanese delegate added that no Arab state had anything to conceal about its actions or intentions.

"Our sole resolve is to preserve peace," he declared.

Mr. Ammoun said there had been some concern over the nature and scope of the Secretary-General's mission, and it was this concern which had led them to ask for a hearing.

Lebanon's misgivings had been dispelled by the statement of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. delegate.

Mr. Ammoun referred to the provision in the United States resolution that the Secretary-General report back within a month, "to assist the Council in considering what further action may be required."

When the afternoon session resumed Israel's Abba Eban delivered a short statement.

### 'QUESTIONS'

He said that the Secretary-General would be faced with a number of questions during his tour, and promised liberal co-operation from his nation.

These questions dealt with the size of forces along the borders, among other things, Eban said.

He declared that his government would have to reserve its position, however, on interpreting clauses in the U.S. resolution.

Arkady Sobolev, Soviet chief delegate, told the Council that some Western powers, "under the pretext of preventing war between Israel and the Arab states, actually intended to intervene directly in the area."

Sobolev said the U.S. Press was filled with stories that the Western Big Three were ready for quick military intervention and that a U.S. fleet was also ready to move into the Eastern Mediterranean to act.

He said that a conference on Middle East problems had been called by the Western Big Three Foreign Ministers to meet in Paris in May, but that no representatives of the Middle East

(Cont. on page 5)

*Egyptian Gazette  
4/4/58.*

*2/1/11*



-2-

Egyptian Council  
4/4/56

## U.N. debate on Middle East

(Cont. from page 1)

ern countries had been invited. This proved, Sobolev argued, that the Big Three hoped to settle affairs without the participation of the Middle East countries.

The Soviet delegate insisted that no measures must be taken without consent of the Middle East countries and that no measures must be taken outside the United Nations itself.

It was for this reason, Sobolev said, his delegation had submitted amendments in an attempt to clarify the U.S. resolution.

Sobolev said that his delegation would support the U.S. resolution if it included the Soviet amendments which, he said, covered points made by the interested parties during the discussion since last week.

He insisted that the core of the Soviet demand was that any moves by the Secretary General to reduce tension must fall within the provisions of the armistice agreement and be acceptable to all the parties.

Britain's Pierson Dixon said it was unfortunate the Soviet delegate, alone of all speakers in the Council, had seen fit to go beyond the terms of the debate.

"If we were to discuss the question of responsibilities of the Big powers and what they have

done in the area, much could be said," Dixon told the Council. "But I do not propose to follow our Soviet colleague..."

"His contribution does little for the reduction of tension in the area... it appears that the Soviet delegate has taken a sledgehammer to crack the nuts he objects to in the U.S. resolution."

Lodge expressed regret at what he called the "intemperate expression" of the Soviet delegate. He said he would not debate these questions but did want to deny that the United States intended any intervention, military, political, or anything else in the Middle East.

Abdoh said that war was not so imminent in the Near East as some speakers had made out.

These charges did not help to reduce tension in the area, he said. He was convinced, Abdoh said, that the Arab countries wanted peace and that the rulers of Israel would not listen to extremist elements which had preached a preventive war.

Herve Alphand, (France) followed with a brief defence of Western Big Three action in the Middle East.

He remarked that Lodge had called Sobolev's statement out of bounds of the current debate. But he added that the charter gave all members of the U.N. the right to consult on mutual

problems — and such consultations had never increased tension in the Middle East area. Alphand contended.

Lodge said that if no one else wanted to speak, he would suggest that the Council vote but he understood that one country wanted to speak on Wednesday.

Syria's Ahmed Shukairy spoke up and said that he would prefer to speak on Wednesday.

Lodge, speaking as U.S. delegate, then told the Council that the Soviet amendments were "no improvements."

He called "fallacious" the Soviet amendment which would change the U.S. resolution blaming the tension on non-compliance with the provisions of armistice agreements. Who could deny that such non-compliance was at the base of the dispute, Lodge argued.

Lodge decried the amendment intended to keep Hammarskjold from surveying conditions in the so-called defensive areas — these were areas specifically set up by the armistice agreements, he pointed out.

Lodge then told the meeting that he understood that both Syria and Egypt's Omar Louffi wanted to speak on Wednesday.

With that understanding he set the council meeting for 10:30 on Wednesday. — (Reuter and A.P.)



# 'TELEGRAPH' GIVES EGYPT'S 'MAIN POLICY OBJECTIVES'

London, April 5.

THE "Daily Telegraph" today published a report claiming that Egypt has told Syria and Saudi Arabia that she plans to "liberate" strategic points on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean from imperialist domination.

The London newspaper said this was the first of a series of objectives put forward by the Egyptian Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, at his six-day Cairo talks last month with King Saud of Saudi Arabia and President Shukri El-Kuatly of Syria.

The report, by the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, covering nearly two columns on the "Telegraph's" front page was said to be a complete, authentic account of Col. Nasser's statement which had never before been published.

Strategic considerations, Arab unity, the Palestine issue, North Africa and foreign alliances were also embraced by Col. Nasser in his reported statement.

The "Daily Telegraph" gave this summary of the objectives said to have been listed by Col. Nasser during the Arab "summit" talks which ended on March 11.

1: Egypt's main objective is to assist in liberating Arab countries from any form of domination by imperialist governments, also to extend every kind of assistance to other countries in Asia and Africa whose aims are similar.

2: To achieve these objectives, the means employed must be flexible and adapted to existing international and local conditions. They must include retreat as well as attack, if retreat appears likely to promote stronger attack in the future as for instance in the case of North Africa.

## Growing strength

3: Egypt considers herself to be in a specially favourable position within the Arab League by reason of her geographical situation and of her growing physical strength. The "Telegraph" said Col. Nasser declared that Egypt wanted to exercise her leadership on a basis of full equality.

4: Egypt does not intend to interfere in the local affairs of any common interest of the general Arab cause should require it.

5: Remains and will remain loyal to the Arab League and its principles, but she feels it her duty to work in the interests of the Arabs generally towards bringing the entire membership of the League into line with Egyptian views.

6: As regards the Palestine question, Egypt will support the full recognition of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs and will not enter into any negotiations for peace outside the Arab League.

7: Egypt is the sole arbiter of what is necessary for her self-defence and will advocate and support a like attitude on the part of any other Arab country. Col. Nasser added that Egypt would resist any pressure to restrain their right to purchase arms from any desirable source.

8: Apart from Palestine, Egypt regards North Africa as the most important field for achieving ultimate Arab unity and the consolidation of free Arab

(Cont. on page 5)

## 'POLICY OBJECTIVES'

(Cont. from page 1)

governments between the Taurus Mountains in Southern Turkey and the Atlantic.

The "Telegraph" reported Col. Nasser saying it was important that association with North African Arab nationalists should follow closer ties between members of the Arab League.

9: Egypt regards it as of the utmost importance to consolidate Arab interests at strategic points on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean where foreign positions may always jeopardise the military, economic and political independence of the Arabs in the hinterlands.

Complete liberation of these points from imperialist domination is one of the objectives of Egypt's policy which she will endeavour to achieve in association with the local Arab authorities directly concerned. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
3/4/56



# Syria and Israel exchange prisoners

Damascus, March 29.

SYRIA and Israel exchanged prisoners today. At Banat Yacoub bridge on the Syrian-Israeli border, under the supervision of Colonel Francois Giacomaggi, Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

The Syrians were taken prisoner on December 11, when Israeli forces attacked Syrian position on Lake Tiberias.

The Israeli military prisoners were members of a patrol, which was captured in Syrian Territory on December 9, 1954, while carrying out sabotage and espionage work. The Israeli civilian was arrested in Syrian territory last year.

Israel has also released the Syrian ship "Feisal," which was detained with its crew of four last year, when it was forced by rough sea to take refuge in Israeli waters. The ship is expected to return to Syria tomorrow.

## "Satisfaction"

Major-General E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Chief Truce Observer, issued a statement in Jerusalem today expressing satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the exchange of prisoners and at their return to their own countries.

The statement said the exchange was effected "pursuant to the Security Council resolution of January 19, 1956."

It is reported from Amman that General Burns, who is now on a visit there, discussed with Sayed Falah el Madadhah, Minister of Defence, and Major-General Rady Ennab, Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion, measures to decrease mounting tension on the Jordan-Israel border.

— A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*30/3/56*

*2/5/1*



# U.K. plan for 'automatic action' reported

London, March 22.

THOUGH Foreign Office sources in London are very reserved in commenting on a reported British plan for "effective military action within 24 hours," in the event of an Arab-Israeli war, it is regarded here as fairly certain that plans now exist for almost automatic action by the Tripartite Declaration Powers to prevent any major outbreak spreading into a full-sized conflagration.

With British forces in Cyprus at a high degree of readiness and British-American Naval Forces within an easy call, not to mention United States Marines and considerable available Anglo-American air power, official quarters evidently entertain little doubt that necessary action, in the interests of peace, could be taken almost at the press of a button.

In handling inquiries on this, however, officials have to be careful to emphasise that such action would be taken within the strict framework of the Tripartite Declaration.

The concluding words of the declaration are clearly of immediate importance as the implementation of it comes more immediately into discussions.

## Violation

Signatories declared their intention of preventing forcible violation of "frontiers or armistice lines". Israel's frontiers are, of course, still not finally defined and any action to prevent the violation of the armistice lines would not imply the recognition of them as permanent Israeli boundaries.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office made known today that it fully supported the United States resolution due to come before the Security Council. When as expected the Security Council has passed the resolution, it is believed that Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, will go to the Middle East immediately to confer with Major-General E. L. M. Burns, U.N. Chief Truce Observer, and the Mixed Armistice Commission. — A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
23/3/56

2/5/1



# EGYPT PREPARES FOR SECURITY COUNCIL TALKS ON BORDER TENSION

## Gohar tells of cooperation with Burns

IMPORTANT discussions are now taking place amongst the authorities in Cairo to Egypt's attitude in connection with the meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which is to be held within the next few days, to consider the critical situation between the Arab states and Israel.

The move for holding the meeting came from Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. delegate to the Security Council.

It was learned last night that Mre. Omar Lutfy, leader of Egypt's delegation to the United Nations, had been briefed on Egypt's views concerning the proposals of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary General, and the results of discussions held in Cairo by Major-General E. L. M. Burns, U.N. Chief of Staff in Palestine, on easing tension along the armistice demarcation line.

In a statement to the press yesterday, Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Ministry of War, enumerated examples of Egypt's cooperation with General Burns for the sake of easing tension on the armistice demarcation line.

Col. Gohar recalled that in his press release of March 12, General Burns proposed a system of periodic visits by U.N. military observers, with complete freedom of movement for purposes of inspection in the areas of the Western Front of Palestine, under Egyptian and Israeli control, to give an assurance to both parties that the limitations on troops and armaments were continuously being observed by the other side.

Continuing, Col. Gohar said: "The same proposal was instructed by the Chief of Staff on April 12, 1955, and has been in operation for the last 11 months, only in the area of the Western Front under Egyptian control (named the Gaza strip). This implementation came as a result of a request having been made by Egypt to maintain U.N. military observers at observation posts in the Gaza strip to help in easing tension along the armistice demarcation line.

"Early in April, 1955, I had requested the Chief of Staff, in writing, to effect the establishment of observation posts as soon as possible at some vantage points in the 'Gaza Strip' along the demarcation line. This request was meant to provide a practical measure for easing tension along the armistice demarcation line.

"On April 11, I received a letter from the Chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission stating that instructions had been given from the Chief of Staff for the implementation of Egypt's request.

### ANOTHER LETTER

"On the same day, I received another letter from the Chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission outlining the duties of those observers as instructed by the C-o-S, which were accepted by me immediately, so as to give full cooperation to the C-o-S in easing tension.

"Those observers started carrying out the duties outlined above without interruption from April 12, 1955, until now.

"It will be seen from the terms of duty 'C' outlined above that those observers have, for the past 11 months, been actually authorised to report on the presence of any vehicles or weapons prohibited by the G.A.A. in Article 7, Para. 3, as proposed now by the Chief of Staff.

"I had requested the same practice to be established on the other side of the demarcation line by Israel to help in easing tension, but that request was not accepted.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
23/3/56

2/5/1/11



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU



# U.S. WANTS URGENT MEETING OF SECURITY COUNCIL

## 'To consider critical situation' between Arab States, Israel'

New York, March 21.

**T**HE United Nations Security Council will meet within the next few days to consider the critical situation between the Arab States and Israel.

The United States called for an emergency meeting last night, declaring the recent developments in the region might "well endanger the maintaining of international peace and security."

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. delegate, addressed his formal request to Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, this month's Council Chairman.

His letter came after prolonged negotiation between the Western Big Three, which was said to have resulted in a plan to call on the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and other key U.N. officials to make a flying fact-finding tour of the troubled region.

Sources at the United Nations said today that the Americans were anxious for the Council to meet tomorrow or Friday.

But other members favoured waiting until next week.

Mr. Arkady Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, told Reuter that the Western Powers had not told him what they intended to place before the Council. But he said he was "not complaining".

The last time the Council discussed the Palestine situation was last month when it passed a resolution condemning Israel for a breach of the armistice agreement in the December clash with Syria which resulted in many dead and injured.

### VIOLATIONS

"The instances of firing across and otherwise violating the demarcation lines are recurring at a dangerous rate," Mr. Lodge wrote in his letter asking for a meeting of the Council.

He recalled the efforts of the U.N. Chief of Staff in Palestine, Major-General E.L.M. Burns, to get the agreement of Israel and the Arab States to proposals aimed at reducing tension and to three resolutions approved unanimously by the Security Council last March and September and on January 19 this year.

Mr. Lodge said it should be a matter of genuine concern to the Security Council members to "ascertain the extent of compliance" being given to the Council's resolution.

### 'DEEP CONCERN'

"It is a matter of deep concern to the government of the United States and it, therefore, requests urgent and early action by the Security Council to consider the situation now prevailing in the Palestine area", the letter added.

There was a meeting yesterday between Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, Sir Pierson Dixon, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Pierre-Edouard of France.

The Western Powers are believed to have drafted a formal proposal to place before the Council but this has not yet been made public.

Britain today backed the request by the United States for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the situation in Palestine.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons "what the United States are doing has our approval". — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*

*22/3/56*

*2/7/1/18*



# EGYPT REFUTES 'CAMPAIGN OF DISTORTIONS' BY ISRAEL

## Col. Gohar reveals true facts for world public opinion

**A** LLEGATIONS by the Israelis that Egypt is violating the General Armistice Agreement by massing troops in the Gaza Strip and El Arish areas were described as a "campaign of distortions" by Colonel Salah Gohar, head of the Palestine Affairs Department at the Ministry of War, at a press conference last night.

In a statement, Col Gohar said:

"For the last ten days, Israel has been launching a campaign of distortions designed to mislead world public opinion into believing that Egypt is violating the General Armistice Agreement. Recently, this campaign of distortions reached an intolerable limit when an Israeli spokesman stated:

"Israel's complaint demanded immediate investigation by U.N. Observers of menacing Egyptian troop concentrations. Increasing numbers of Egyptian fighting forces have been massing in recent weeks in the Gaza and El Arish areas along the Israeli border in violation of Article 7 of the General Armistice Agreement."

"I had so far refrained from answering such distortions because I was anxious to give General Burns every possible help in his endeavours to reduce existing tension. However, I now feel it is incumbent upon me to bring the actual facts to light, and to reveal to world public opinion the motives behind Israeli distortions."

### THE FACTS

"Israeli allegations that Egypt has been concentrating troops in El Arish area in violation of Article 7 of the G.A.A. completely without foundation, for the following reasons:

"Early in 1949 — and exactly on April 7th, 1949, the same issue was raised at a M.A.C. meeting when Israel claimed the reduction of Egyptian forces in El Arish area. The M.A.C. rejected the Israeli demand by a majority vote in its resolution of May 23rd, 1949 (the same decision being later confirmed by a special committee on August 18th, 1949) ruling that the El Arish area is not covered by Article 7. The resolution stated:

"The area of the Western Front under Egyptian control is bound by the Armistice Demarcation Line as given in the G.A.A. as far as the Egyptian-Palestine frontiers, and then continues in the Northern direction along the frontier to the sea-coast."

Paragraph 3 of Article 7 reads:

"In the area of the Western Front under Egyptian control, Egyptian defensive forces only may be maintained."

"It is quite clear that the area at El Arish is not included in Article 7, since it falls entirely within Egyptian territory. So

(Cont. on page 6)

*Egyptian Gazette*  
16/3/56

2/5/1/A



# Israeli distortions

(Cont. from page 1)

## refuted

there could be no violation by Egypt of Article 7.

"It could thus be seen that the allegations referred to by the Israeli spokesman have no foundation whatsoever, and they amount to nothing more than a baseless repetition of what had been refuted before. In fact, it is Israel who is guilty of repeatedly violating Article 7 of the G.A.A.

"Para 4 of the said article reads:

"In the area of the Western Front under Israeli control, Israeli defensive forces only, which shall be based on the settlements, may be maintained."

"The M.A.C. has on several instances condemned Israel for a series of violations in 1955, of which the following may be cited:

"1. — M.A.C. decision of May 9, 1955:

"Calls upon the Israeli authorities to withdraw immediately any armoured half tracks and 120 mm. mortars which may be in the defensive area mentioned in Article 7, para 4, and annex III on the definition of defensive forces."

"2. — M.A.C. decision of June 8, 1955:

"Calls once again upon the Israeli authorities to withdraw immediately these armoured half tracks which are in the defensive area mentioned in Art. 7, para 4, and annex III of the definition of defensive forces."

"3. — M.A.C. decision of June 21, 1955:

"Decides that the act mentioned in para. (4) is a violation of Art. 7, para 4 and 5, completed by annex III of the G.A.A. signed by Israel."

"Notes with grave concern that, despite the obligations imposed upon Israel by the G.A.A. and the M.A.C. decisions, half tracks are still in this defensive area."

"4. — M.A.C. decision of July 4, 1955:

"Decides that the presence of half tracks is a flagrant violation by Israel of Art. 7, para. 4 and 5, as defined in annex III in the G.A.A."

"Calls upon the Israeli authorities to withdraw all half tracks from the prohibited area, and to implement fully the G.A.A."

"5. — M.A.C. decision of September 5, 1955:

"Calls upon the Israeli authorities to withdraw immediately any armoured half tracks, vehicles and 120 mm. mortars which may be in the defensive area mentioned in Art. 7, para. 4, and annex III on the definition of defensive forces."

### THE PROOF

"These, and several other instances where Israel was repeatedly condemned, bear conclusive proof that what the Israelis are alleging about Egypt in March 1956 — which allegations have been proved totally unfounded — they themselves have been guilty of committing since May 1955, and have been duly condemned by the M.A.C.

"Moreover, I wish to affirm that the Israeli offensive forces for which Israel was condemned by the M.A.C. decisions, (and which forces are prohibited in Article 7 of the G.A.A.) are still in the very same defensive area, despite my letter of October 15th, 1955, to General Burns in this connection.

"So, it is not Egypt, but actually Israel, who is guilty of threatening peace and security in the area by repeatedly violating the G.A.A. The situation could be clarified even further by quoting Article 4, para. 3, of the G.A.A. which reads:

"The right of each party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other should be fully respected."

"This is how the G.A.A. provides for the freedom from even the mere fear of attack that may be created by the least apprehension of hostile designs."

"Now the question is: Why is Israel launching such a vicious campaign of distortions? To answer this logical question, I have to refer to the proposals contained in the U.N. Secretary-General's letter to both parties on November the third, 1955, — proposals to ease tension in the El Auja demilitarised zone. Despite the fact that these proposals were unconditionally accepted by Israel, as I was informed by General Burns in his letter dated January 5, 1956:

"I have just received a letter from the government of Israel accepting the proposals in the Secretary-General's letter of November 3, 1955, without attaching any conditions."

and as publicly declared by the Israeli government, nevertheless not until the end of February

were any steps taken for the implementation of those proposals; no Israeli troops were withdrawn from the El Auja Demilitarised Zone.

"Moreover, on March 6, in Cairo, General Burns informed Egypt that in his last interview with Sharet, the latter announced that Israel shall not implement the proposals she had previously accepted unconditionally until Egypt withdraws her military concentrations from El Arish area — a request they very well know was previously rejected by the M.A.C. for being completely unfounded — thus creating a problem to which General Burns was trying to seek a sortie. I wonder is it for Israel to raise difficulties and for Egypt to provide solutions and sorties.

"Having all those facts in mind, together with the recent tension they have created along the Armistice Demarcation Line surrounding the Gaza Strip, I think it becomes quite evident that the recent Israeli distortions are launched only to cover up for deliberate disavowals of their highly propagandised acceptances and promises."

### PROPAGANDA

"These gentlemen, are the motives behind their malicious propaganda. Israel's aggressive intentions are proved beyond any doubt by her constant refusal to implement any proposals for the easing of tension including those recent proposals of the U.N. Secretary-General. Owing to this stubborn defiance, armed forces are still to be found in an area supposed to be demilitarised according to Article 8, para. 1, of the General Armistice Agreement. The existence of these Israeli armed forces in El Auja demilitarised zone gives Israel political and military advantage. It was exactly against this military preponderance that the Security Council resolved on November 4, 1948 and the G.A.A. stipulated in Article 4, para. 1. To prove the high strategic value of this demilitarised zone — a value specifically for which it was demilitarised — I have only to quote Mr. Shabatai Rosenne, Legal Adviser to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in his book "Israel's Armistice Agreement with the Arab States."

"Mr. Rosenne says in page 51 of his book:

"The latter history of this place, however, has demonstrated its strategic value. Auja El Hafir is 250 kms. from Ismailia, 352 Kms. from Cairo and 83 Kms. from Bir Sheeba on the direct road which was built by the British. During the fighting in 1948 one Egyptian column advanced along the traditional coast-road, through Rafah, Khan Younis, Gaza, while the other advanced through this new road via Auja, Bir Sheeba, Hebron, Jerusalem. When, in December 1948, Israeli forces penetrated into the Sinai Peninsula, it was through Auja that they advanced."

"The military events cast their shadow over the negotiations at Rhodes."

### CONCLUSION

"Gentlemen, The above-mentioned facts which, in brief, are:

1. — The existence of Israeli offensive forces in the area of the Western Front under their control in violation of Article 7 of the G.A.A.

2. — The continued existence of their armed forces in El Auja demilitarised zone in violation of Article 8 of the G.A.A.

3. — The refusal of any of the forwarded proposals to ease tension.

4. — The constant attempts of reflecting those violations on Egypt.

all lead to one major serious fact: It is Israel that is really endangering peace and security, and creating tension."

*Egyptian Gazette  
16/3/56*



# ISRAEL COMPLAINS OF CONCENTRATIONS

Jerusalem, March 11.

ISRAEL today called on the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation to investigate alleged Egyptian troop concentrations in the Gaza Strip and Tel el Arish areas, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

The spokesman said Israel had also lodged a complaint with the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission against these concentrations.

The spokesman described the Egyptian concentrations as "menacing" and added:

"In recent days Egyptian fighting forces have increased both in the Gaza Strip and Tel el-Arish (on the Sinai peninsula) in violation of Article 7 of the Israeli-Egyptian armistice agreement.

## "Heavy armour"

"These troops include heavy armour and other offensive arms far in excess of those required for defensive purposes".

The spokesman said Israel had demanded that United Nations observers investigate Egyptian troop movements.

It is believed that Israel's demand will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow between Major-General E. L. M. Burns, Chief United Nations Truce Supervisor, and Mr. Moshe Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
12/3/56

25/1/15



# SYRIA WILL MEET ISRAELI AGGRESSION BY FORCE, BIG 4 ARE TOLD

*'War would be neither local nor short-lived'*

Damascus, March 7.

SYRIA warned the Big Four today against the consequences of Israel's continued violation of the armistice agreement.

Dr. Salah el-Din el-Tarzi, Secretary-General of the Syrian Foreign Ministry, summoned the Ambassadors of Soviet Russia, the United States, Britain and France, in that order, and handed them copies of a Syrian official statement on the Israeli attack on the eastern bank of Lake Tiberias on March 4-5.

He warned them that Syria would meet by force any Israeli aggression and said that Syria and other Arab countries could not tolerate the great powers' connivance at Israel's continued violation of the armistice agreement.

Meanwhile, Syria's Ambassador told the U.S. State Department today the Arab states had no intention of starting hostilities in the Middle East but that should war break out, it would be neither local nor short-lived.

Ambassador Farid Zeineddin met for one and a half hours with William Rountree, acting Assistant Secretary for Middle East Affairs. Afterwards, Zeineddin told reporters the Arab states were doing their best to maintain the Palestine truce.

He said the Arabs were apprehensive that Israel might start a war this spring by attempting to divert part of the waters of the Jordan River. Syria had vowed to fire on any Israelis who entered the demilitarised zone on their common border to work on the

diversion project. Zeineddin said he told Rountree that the Middle East situation was "exceedingly dangerous and with very wide ramifications."

## IKE WANT ACTION

The Associated Press reports from Washington that President Eisenhower called today for urgent and early action by the United Nations to deal with the growing crisis between Israel and the Arab states.

Shortly after he spoke at a news conference, there were these other developments at the State Department:

1. — The United States, a spokesman disclosed, is sticking to its position of cooperating with, but not joining, the Baghdad Pact despite proposals by Britain for U.S. membership. This indicated that Eisenhower had rebuffed a reported new plea by British Prime Minister Eden for U.S. membership.

2. — Press Officer Lincoln White also disclosed that the United States had refused to take a stand on France's proposed sale of 12 Mystere jet fighters to Israel. Deputy Under-Secretary of State Robert Murphy reportedly told French Ambassador Maurice Couve de Murville that the French Government would have to decide for itself on this issue.

## ISRAEL PROTESTS

Israel protested today to the United Nations Security Council against "two acts of aggression" by Syrian forces against Israeli citizens pursuing their "lawful activities inside Israeli territory."

The protest was in the form of a letter to the President of the Council, Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, from Mordecai Kidron, Israel's deputy permanent representative at the United Nations.

The incidents he referred to concerned the killing of three Israeli policemen in the incident on Lake Tiberias on Sunday and the forcing down of an Israeli plane which was hit by Syrian anti-aircraft fire on Monday.

Mtre. Omar Lutfy, Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, conferred with the secretary general, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, for an hour today.

Afterwards Mtre. Lutfy said that there was no special significance in the talk. He said this was the first opportunity he had to see Mr. Hammarskjöld since his return from his Middle Eastern and round-the-world trip.

— A.N.A., A.P. and R.A.

*Egyptian Cassette  
8/3/58.*

*2/5/1*



# PROPOSAL TO SEPARATE ARAB AND ISRAELI ARMIES

## Put forward by Selwyn Lloyd with U.S. approval

London, February 22.

**B** RITAIN today disclosed a proposal for separating the armies of Israel and her Arab neighbours as a first step towards reducing tension.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told Parliament about the plan — a one-kilometre withdrawal by rival Israel and Arab armies along the 1949 armistice lines with an international police force moving into the no-man's-land.

Lloyd said he made the proposal secretly a month ago to United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

Lloyd told questioners in the House of Commons that he still awaits Hammarskjöld's "considered views" on the proposal.

The British proposal was submitted — with American support — after Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser had passed word to the West that he would be ready to pull back his forces one kilometre if Israel does the same.

### CAIRO VISIT

The Foreign Secretary leaves London on February 29 primarily to attend the Ministerial Council meeting of the South East Asian Treaty Organisation (S.E.A.T.O.) in Karachi, Pakistan, beginning March 6. He intends to visit Cairo and other places en route.

His schedule will enable him to canvass the ideas of the Arab Governments of the Middle East.

In Karachi, Lloyd will have the chance to consult with American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, also resisted a Labour proposal in the House of Commons that he should invite Russia to meet Britain, the United States and France to discuss the supply of arms to the Middle East.

Our experience of quadripartite consultations and control in recent years has not been such as to encourage us to extend it to this area," he said.

— A.P. and Reuter.

*Egyptian. Gazette*  
*28/2/56*

*2/5/56*



# EDEN REJECTS SOVIET CHARGE ON WESTERN MEASURES IN M.E.

London, February 14.

SIR Anthony Eden declared today that the 1950 declaration of Britain, France and the United States underwriting Arab-Israeli peace was "wholly in harmony" with the United Nations Charter.

The Prime Minister's statement in answer to a question in the House of Commons rejected a Soviet charge that the Western Powers were planning measures in the Middle East in violation of United Nations principles.

In answer to a question Eden said "so far as the 1950 Declaration goes our position remains the same. We will carry out the terms of the declaration."

The leader of the Labour opposition, Hugh Gaitskell, had earlier asked whether Eden intended to make an official reply to the statement by the Soviet Foreign Ministry last night which charged the West with planning measures in the Middle East which threatened peace.

## In harmony

Eden said he would consider it. Answering a further question on whether the 1950 Declaration was entirely consistent with the United Nations Charter, Eden replied: "Yes, the Declaration of 1950 is wholly in harmony with the terms of the United Nations Charter. In fact so far as I know I have never hitherto heard anybody cast doubts upon that."

## Soviet veto

In Washington, the U.S. State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, told Reuter today the West would not permit a Soviet veto to paralyse the United Nations if action was required to restore peace in the Middle East.

His statement was the first official U.S. reaction to the Soviet Foreign Ministry's warning yesterday that the despatch of troops to the Middle East would be regarded as a threat to peace.

Mr. White said the West would work through the United Nations "as far as we possibly can".

"But if the United Nations becomes paralysed as it did in the past due to Soviet action, there will be no alternative but to work outside the United Nations", he added. — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*15/2/56*

*4/3/56*

*2/5/56*



# EBAN SAYS 'ISRAEL'S FEARS ARE INCREASING'

Washington, February 10.

ISRAELI Ambassador Abba Eban told U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today that Israel's fears for its security increase with each day of U.S. delay on its request for defensive weapons.

Eban talked for 45 minutes with Dulles. Afterward, he told newsmen that he emphasised Israel's "strong hope for early action" on the list of weapons Israel requested on November 19.

"In that context," Eban said, "we had a rather broader discussion of Israel's security."

"Every week that passes increases our apprehension," Eban said he told Dulles.

Asked if the possibility of a Western guarantee of armed intervention had been discussed, he said: "Our view is that our first concern must be the defensive capacity of our state. Anything from outside could only supplement this."

## "Dangerous reasoning"

The "Business Week" magazine said in an editorial today that American politicians who are urging more arms for Israel "are not contributing to a relaxation of tension in the Middle East—or the security of Israel."

The argument that the U.S. must help redress the balance of arms because of the Soviet arms deal to Egypt, is the "most dangerous kind of reasoning," the magazine said.

"Whatever Moscow's game is, and it is safe to assume the worst, there is this much to be

said for Premier Nasser of Egypt: he made this deal only after: (1) an unexpected Israeli attack late in February 1955; and (2) an unsuccessful effort to get arms from the U.S.

"But the real point is this: Israel cannot hope to find security by trying to maintain its present military superiority over its Arab neighbours.

"What we must do in this situation is to find a formula on which enduring peace can be built. There are two key problems—establishing borders and taking care of the 800,000 displaced Arabs who are now in refugee camps.

## "Our responsibility"

"Our proposals to meet these problems must bear the stamp of equity before world opinion. Then we must try to persuade both the Arab nations and Israel to accept them as a basis for settlement. Meanwhile, we will have to be prepared, as Eisenhower and Eden warned, to intervene with force if either side uses force to violate the present frontier and armistice lines."

— (AP & REU TER).

*Egyptian Rosette*  
11/2/56

*2/5/56*



# 'NOT CONVINCED' DULLES TELLS ISRAEL BACKERS

Washington, February 7.

THE Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, yesterday told Congressmen who have been urging increased arms for Israel:

"The security of states in the Near East cannot rest upon arms alone, but rather upon the international rule of law and upon the establishment of friendly relations among neighbours."

He was replying to 40 Republican members on Congress who in a letter dated February 3 had said that Israel should be allowed "to obtain in the open market such weapons as would assure her protection against aggression."

Five of the 40 Congressmen called on Mr. Dulles for a reply yesterday. Their letter and his reply were then made public.

A spokesman for the Congressmen told reporters that they were urging the State Department to approve an Israeli request to buy 50,000,000 dollars worth of American weapons to counter a purchase by Egypt of 80,000,000 dollars worth of Communist arms.

Mr. Dulles said in reply to the letter that the United States Government recognised that "current developments" could upset the Arab-Israeli arms balance which was guaranteed in a 1950 declaration by the United States, Britain and France.

"However, we are not convinced that disparity between the arms of Israel and of the Arab states can be radically offset by additional purchases of arms by the state of Israel".

Referring to the supply of arms to Arab states by the Soviet bloc, Mr. Dulles said: "Under this circumstance, the security of Israel can perhaps better be assured by means other than an arms race."

## Short shrift for Eban

Meanwhile, Mr. Abba Eban, the Israeli Ambassador, yesterday called at the State Department to urge anew the granting of his country's four-month-old arms request and to seek clarification of the references to the Middle East in last week's communiqué following the Anglo-American conference.

Mr. Eban told reporters as he emerged from his 75-minute meeting with the State Department's top Middle East expert, Mr. George Allen: "I drew attention to the strong urgency with which we regard the Israeli request for arms for legitimate self-defence."

"All the assurance I got was

that our concern would be communicated to the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles", Mr. Eban said. The other purpose of his talk was to seek clarification of the Anglo-American "summit" communiqué and of what might be discussed in official talks beginning this week on the Middle East between United States, British and French experts.

## "Reflections"

"I gave Mr. Allen my reflections on the international and juridical factors involved in any discussion of security in the Middle East", Mr. Eban said.

He declined to detail what these factors were.

Asked to comment on reports that both Arab and Israeli forces might be asked to withdraw one kilometre on each side of the Israeli frontier, Mr. Eban replied: "All matters which would involve a change in the armistice agreement would have to be discussed by all the parties concerned."

"We have not yet been seized of such a proposal." — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/2/56



# U.S. favours enlarging truce teams

— Dulles

Washington, Feb. 7.

SECRETARY of State John Foster Dulles said today the United States and Britain have formally notified the United Nations that they favour enlarging the U.N. truce teams in the Middle East.

Dulles told a news conference that no word has yet been received in reply to the Eisenhower-Eden declaration last week that they favoured improving and enlarging the truce team headed by Canadian General E.L.M. Burns.

Dulles said a copy of this statement by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden was sent to the U.N. and forwarded to Burns, who now is in Syria. He said no reply has yet been received, but, he added, there hardly had been time for that.

## No man's land

In reply to a question, Dulles said there was no discussion during Eden's three-day talk with Eisenhower last week of a suggestion that Israeli and Egyptian forces each pull back one kilometre from the Israeli-Egyptian frontier so that an enlarged U.N. truce team could patrol this "No Man's Land".

Dulles said he supposed that if such a suggestion had merit, Burns would put it forward.

On the general question of U.S. efforts to heal the Arab-Israeli dispute, Dulles referred newsmen to his August 26 speech. His proposals then were that the United States would participate in an international security guarantee of any borders that Israel and the Arab States agreed upon.

## Economic aid

Dulles then held out an offer of economic aid in the form of a loan to Israel to compensate Arab refugees and also in the form of technical help, grants and loans for such projects as the Jordan River development plan.

Asked when a reply would be sent to the latest message from the Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, to President Eisenhower, Mr. Dulles said there was no urgency about replying because the message appeared to be designed for domestic Russian consumption.

He described both the messages, which advocates friendship treaties with the Soviet Union, as being "pretty much in a propaganda channel".

The United States had not yet really got around to working on the second Bulganin letter, he said. The American position was fully set out in President Eisenhower's rejection of the first proposal. — A.P. and

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/2/56



# NO PLAN FOR NATIONAL UNITS IN PALESTINE--EDEN

## U.K. position is 'expansion of U.N. Observer Corps'

Ottawa, February 7.

SIR Anthony Eden said at a press conference today that "we have to keep on making every effort" to ease tensions with the Soviet Union.

Sir Anthony also said he thought that an expanded United Nations Observer Corps in Palestine would increase the chances for peace in the Area.

He also said it would be for General Burns, Head of the Palestine Supervisory Organisation and Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary General, to make re-

If there was to be a settlement, the points of view of both Arabs and Israelis would have to be reconciled, he added.

Eden made it clear that Britain was not thinking of any plan for national contingents to serve in Palestine.

commendations regarding the strengthening of the group.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who sat next to Sir Anthony Eden agreed saying "there is no idea of sending national contingents, as we sent to Korea."

Mr. Lloyd added: "There is going to be no attempt to impose on unwilling people something they do not want."

Eden said the British position was that the present Observer Corps of between 40 and 50 might be expanded through recruiting from "all sorts of nations."

Asked whether there was any hope of ending tensions and the cold war "in our lifetime," the Prime Minister replied by referring to the fruitless Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin two years ago.

### CHANCES SMALL

He said the Russians refused to agree with anything and if he had been asked then what the outlook was for a settlement he would have replied that the chances were very small.

But referring to the unexpected Soviet agreement to sign a state treaty for Austria, the Prime Minister added, "we just cannot tell. We have to keep on making every effort... to make a success of it."

Asked if he favoured Israel granting territorial concessions in order to reach a settlement with the Arabs, Eden replied, "there must be reconciliation and compromise... I am not prepared to go beyond that if I did I should not help a settlement in any way."

Again discussing the present observer corps in Palestine, Mr. Lloyd remarked that its function was not preventive at all. The British feeling was that if Arabs and Israelis could withdraw, say one kilometre, from the frontier, there would be less chance of incidents.

### USEFUL CONTACTS

Asked if he felt British recognition of Communist China had been helpful to the West, Eden said since last year's Geneva conference, contacts between British representatives and Communist China authorities in Peiping had increased "and have certainly been useful and not only to us."

Mr. Lloyd replied to a questioner who asked if Britain had rejected the latest Communist Chinese proposal for a new international conference on Indochina.

He said Britain had received "a communication" and was now obtaining the views of the other countries concerned. It was Britain's policy to sustain the 1954 Indochina Armistice Agreement which called for All-Vietnam elections this summer. — R

*Egyptian Gazette*  
8/2/56

2/5/11



# 'BIG TWO' ISSUE PEACE TO ARABS AND ISRAEL

## 1950 Declaration is reaffirmed in Washington communique

Washington, February 1.

**P**RESIDENT EISENHOWER and Sir Anthony Eden today called on the Arab nations and Israel "to reconcile the positions" they have taken in their long dispute, in order to satisfy the "urgent need" for peace in the Middle East.

In a communique on their three days of conferences, they also reaffirmed the 1950 Declaration of the United States, Britain and France to act in or out of the United Nations in the event of new use of force in the Middle East.

Talks will be held with France to decide precisely what actions may be taken, they said.

"We are bound to recognise", the communique said, "that there is now increased danger of these contingencies (use of force) arising".

The communique also referred to the sale of Communist arms to Egypt, saying: "The action of the Soviet Bloc in regard to arms supplies to Middle East countries had added to the tensions in the area and increased the risk of war. Our purpose is to mitigate that risk."

The "Big Two" warned Red China that they are "firmly united" in determination "to deter and prevent aggressive expansion by force or subversion in the Far East".

### ATOMIC PROGRESS

In a "Declaration of Washington" which accompanied the statement on their talks, the two leaders said: "We are determined to make the conquest of the atom a pathway to peaceful progress, not a road to doom".

The statement on the Far East was blunt and to the point: "We are firmly united in our purpose: to deter and prevent aggressive expansion by force or subversion, and to assist the free nations of the area in their self-defence and in maintaining domestic stability and welfare. We are agreed that our policies must be directed to achieve these ends".

Eisenhower and Eden then admitted that "some differences remain in our judgments as to the most effective means to achieve these purposes".

They thus confirmed the continued split over such issues as recognition of Red China, and possibly over softening trade controls, as Eden favours and Eisenhower opposes.

"We are agreed", the statement said, "that trade controls should continue and should be reviewed now and periodically

(Cont. on page 6)

*Egyptian Gazette*

*2/2/56*

*2/1/1*



# Big-Two Conference Joint Declaration

(Cont. from page 1)

as to their scope, in the light of changing conditions, so that they may best serve the interest of the free world."

## GERMANY

In a summary of talks on Europe, Eisenhower and Eden promised to continue efforts to unify Germany "in freedom", and declared that the West German Government is the only regime "entitled to speak" for the German people in world affairs.

At the same time, they reaffirmed the British-American policy of regarding "any attack against Berlin from any quarter as an attack upon our forces and ourselves".

With respect to South and South-East Asia, the two leaders pledged "full support" to the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), and promised to work with such regional economic organisations as the Colombo Plan "in developing the resources and wellbeing of all participating countries."

The fifth subject covered in the statement — in addition to Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Far East — was atomic energy.

Eisenhower and Eden stated that their determination "to push forward with the setting up, with suitable safeguards, of the international agency for the

promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

## DISARMAMENT

In the eight-page declaration accompanying the communique, Eisenhower and Eden promised to "persevere" in seeking a worldwide system of disarmament to "relieve mankind of the burden and the terror of modern weapons."

In the meantime, "the society of free nations must retain the power needed to deter aggression," they declared, and added: "We recognise that such power should never serve as a means of national agreement but only as an essential shield for every member of the community of nations."

The President and Prime Minister promised to help the American and British peoples and others "to peace, freedom and social progress, maintaining human rights where they are already secure, defending them when they are imperiled and peacefully restoring them where they have temporarily been lost."

## 'PALL OF FEAR'

At the same time, they emphasised their readiness to meet any "genuine opportunity" to settle differences with Russia, saying that they would "eagerly grasp" any such possibility to lift "the pall of fear and insecurity" from the world.

"We shall never initiate violence," they said. "Moreover, we shall use our full influence to assure that Soviet efforts to inflame old antagonisms will not succeed in breaking the peace."

"The United Nations provides appropriate machinery to assist countries desiring peacefully to bridge their differences and to settle disputes."

The Joint Declaration issued by Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden said:

"We are conscious that, in this year of 1956, there still rages the age-old struggle between those who believe that man has his origin and his destiny in God and those who treat man as if he were designed merely to serve a state machine."

"Hence, we deem it useful to declare again certain truths and aims upon which we are united and which we are persuaded are supported by all free nations."

"Because of our belief that the state should exist for the benefit of the individual and not the individual for the benefit of the state, we uphold the basic right of peoples to governments of their own choice."

## U.N. CHARTER

They added these other points in their declaration:

1. — Reasserted their support for the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Charter, the Potsdam Charter and the Pacific Charter.

2. — Declared the purpose of economic assistance to other countries is not to extend British and American economic or political power but "to enrich and secure their freedom".

3. — Warned that in the light of Soviet record over the past 10 years "any free nation that may be persuaded by whatever threat, promise or enticement to embrace Communism will lose its independence and its people will forfeit their rights and liberties."

4. — Declared that anti-Communist alliances, now covering almost 50 nations, are designed to preserve the national rights and the freedom of those countries.

5. — Promised that "we shall never initiate violence" and rejected "any thought" that the differences between the Soviet and free worlds "should be resolved by force".



# Full text of Security Council resolution

New York, January 20.

THE text of the resolution sponsored by Britain, the United States and France, and unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council yesterday on the Syrian complaint was: The Security Council, recalling its resolutions of 15th July 1948, 11th August 1949, 18th May 1951, 24th November 1953, and 29th March 1955:

"Taking into consideration the statements of the representatives of Syria and Israel and the reports of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation on the Syrian complaint that an attack was committed by Israeli Regular Army against Syrian Regular Army forces on Syrian territory on 11th December 1955.

"Noting the report of the Chief of Staff that this Israeli action was a deliberate violation of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement, including those relating to the demilitarised zone, which was crossed by the Israeli forces which entered Syria.

"Noting, also, without prejudice to the ultimate rights, claims and positions of the parties, that, according to the reports of the Chief of Staff, there has been interference by the Syrian authorities with Israeli activities on Lake Tiberias, in contravention of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria:

"1.— Holds that this interference in no way justifies the Israeli action;

"2.— Reminds the Government of Israel that the Council has already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions;

## "Flagrant violation"

"3.— Condemns the attack of 11th December as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15th July 1948, of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter:

"4.— Expresses its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations:

"5.— Calls upon the Government of Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures under the Charter are required to maintain or restore the peace:

"6.— Calls upon the parties to comply with their obligations under Article Five of the General Armistice Agreement to respect the Armistice Demarcation Line and the Demilitarised Zone;

## Prisoners exchange

"7.— Requests the Chief of Staff to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the area of Lake Tiberias without prejudice to the rights, claims and positions of the parties and to report to the Council as appropriate on the success of his efforts:

"8.— Calls upon the parties to arrange with the Chief of Staff for an immediate exchange of all military prisoners;

"9.— Calls upon both parties to cooperate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions". — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*

21/1/56



# U.N. CHIEF OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MIDDLE EAST

Amman, January 25.

THE U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, left here for the Lebanon today after a whirlwind visit to Jordan.

He said on his arrival in Amman earlier today that his visits to Israel and Egypt had encouraged him to be optimistic about a solution to Middle East tension.

The Mixed Armistice Commission announced in Jerusalem yesterday that Egypt and Israel had accepted Hammarskjöld's proposals aimed at easing tension in the El Auja demilitarised zone between the two countries.

Mr. Hammarskjöld met the Jordan Prime Minister, Sayed Rifay, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hussein Khalidy, today and was then received by King Hussein in his royal palace.

He told a press conference later that he was well versed in Jordan's problems and had come here to see and hear things for himself.

"I believe that goodwill on the part of all concerned will help to solve the Palestine problem."

## Must remain impartial

Asked whether he would defend Jordan's point of view when he returned to New York, Mr. Hammarskjöld replied he had to remain impartial and that Jordan's representatives in the United Nations would have to do that.

He added: "I did not come to this part of the world carrying particular proposals to solve its problems but to study matters on the spot and establish personal contacts. I am here as an interested listener and observer."

Meanwhile, Sayed Said el Ghazzy, Syrian Premier and Foreign Minister, stated here today that the Syrian authorities were now studying the new proposals made by General E.L.M. Burns, Chief U.N. Truce Observer in Palestine, in the light of the recent U.N. Security Council resolution. This condemned Israel for the aggression against the Syrian outposts on the eastern shores of Lake Tiberias on December 11.

It is learned here that the proposals contain the following four points:

## Gentlemen's agreement

1. — The two sides (Syria and Israel) should conclude a gentleman's agreement by which they cease exchange of fire across the truce lines along their borders.
2. — Israel should prevent her fishing boats from sailing beyond 250 metres off the Israeli shore of Lake Tiberias.
3. — Discussions should be held with the Syrian authorities on the manner in which Syria can exercise her right of irrigating her lands from Lake Tiberias and how to maintain this right. A.N.A. and A.P.)

*Egyptian Corrette*  
*26/1/56*

*2/5/1*

*2/5/1*



# AUJA PLAN ACCEPTED

Jerusalem, Jan. 24.

**T**HE United Nations Palestine Truce Observation Organisation today stated in a press release that the Egyptian Government had informed Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and General Edson Burns, the U.N. Chief Observer for the Palestine Truce, that she agreed to the proposals embodied in a memorandum by Mr. Hammarskjold dated November 4, 1955, for easing the tension at the demilitarised zone of El-Auja.

The statement said that with regard to the first proposal, Egypt had agreed to the U.N. observation organisation conducting physical demarcation in the zone of Auja whenever necessary but without in any way affecting the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli Truce Agreement.

With regard to the second proposal, added the statement, Egypt had already withdrawn all her forces and removed all the barriers from the zone of Auja. Egypt had undertaken to remove any barriers which the U.N. observers might find later.

## Second proposal

With regard to the third proposal, said the press release, it did not concern Egypt, since it dealt with the necessity of Israel removing her troops, barriers and land-mines from the area. Finally the statement said that Israel had sent a letter on January 4 intimating her readiness to carry out these proposals. Therefore, the proposals would be carried out within a week at most, said the statement in conclusion. — A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
25/1/56.

*2/5/1.*



# U.N. UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR ATTACK

## Syrian delegate says Council resolution lacking in force

New York, January 19.

**T**HE United Nations Security Council today unanimously approved a Western resolution condemning Israel for its December 11 attack on a Syrian post on Lake Tiberias.

The resolution called on Israel to comply with its obligations in the future, "in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures under the Charter are required to maintain or restore the peace".

The vote on the Western resolution was preceded by a long procedural wrangle.

Mtre. Ahmed Shukaity, of Syria, said that the Soviet and Yugoslav resolutions were nearest to the merits of the case. The three-power draft, although not fully adequate, showed the resentment of the civilised world against Israel's "savage attack." But Israel's policy was deeply embedded in aggression. The only remedy was to apply effective measures to "stem the evil down to the roots," he said.

Mtre. Shukaity said that the Western draft failed to provide for effective measures which would deter Israel from committing further aggression. There was no mention of expulsion of Israel from the United Nations, of compensation for Syria for the December 11 attack, or of economic sanctions.

### THE ISSUE

Nor was economic aid dealt with, he noted. "I have declared time and again that the issue now in the Middle East, which is now an issue equally before the Security Council is 'war or no war,' said Mtre. Shukaity.

When the Council President, Dr. Victor A. Belandier of Peru, called for the vote on the Western resolution as a whole, Mr. Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, shot up his hand in favour of it along with all the other Council members.

There had been appeals from all sides of the Council for a unanimous decision in order to give the Council's resolution all possible weight.

Sobolev said that the Soviet delegation voted for the three-power resolution (with Iranian amendments) because, "Although it is inadequate, it does contain a strict condemnation against Israel for the completely unjustified armed incursion.

"Our vote for the draft resolution does not mean that we share the views expressed in this draft to the effect that the Syrian authorities have interfered with Israeli activities on Lake Tiberias."

He said the facts merely showed that Israeli armed forces invaded Syrian territory. He said there were no extenuating circumstances for that action. He noted that the resolution declared it was not justified.

"We would like to appeal to the Government of Israel so that it might pay due account and attention to the warning issued by the Security Council and accordingly take all necessary measures for the cessation of hostile activities on the Arab-Israeli borders," the Russian said.

### 'JUSTICE'

Mtre. Shukaity said that his Government was for "peace based upon right, based upon justice and based upon human dignity," but he added: "When aggression is launched, we shall defend our country by all the means at our disposal."

The resolution finally adopted had been revised by the Western powers three times to meet the views of others. One of its provisions called for "an immediate



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Cassette*  
*20/1/50*

*2/5/1*

*97D*



# YUGOSLAVS PUT UP COMPROMISE U.N. RESOLUTION

United Nations, January 18.

**AMBASSADOR** Joza Brilej of Yugoslavia today proposed a compromise plan to settle the Galilee incident between Syria and Israel. He appealed to the big powers to support it as a help to world peace.

Brilej told the Council that failure of the big powers to agree on a common course would aggravate disputes in Palestine, intensifying the divergencies of the great powers and "tend further to give this whole region the typical characteristics of increased instability and threat to world peace."

The west and Russia are supporting differing resolutions.

The Yugoslav resolution condemned Israel for the raid on December 11 which cost 56 Syrian and 6 Israeli lives and warned Israel against further such incidents. It also took a stand against violation by any one of the Syrian-Israeli Armistice. On the point of compensation, the resolution stated that any party responsible for violation of the Armistice is responsible for damages and Syria is entitled to compensation.

## Prisoners

Brilej said it was "only fair and justified" that prisoners Israeli had taken in the raid should be released.

He added that the Council should "give its full support" to Burns' proposals. He declared finally.

To the Yugoslav delegation, Mr. President it seems that the degree of agreement which exists offers an adequate basis for efforts in the direction of finding a generally acceptable solution.

Yugoslavia, he said, had appealed to Council members "to reach an unanimous and generally acceptable decision" because "division of the Council in this particular case might have far reaching consequences."

"My delegation," he said, "could agree to any other text which is acceptable to the Council as a whole."

Brilej finally asked that his resolution be given priority in the voting.

## Amendments

Meanwhile, a new set of amendments were submitted by Persia to the Western resolution.

Western sources indicated that these amendments would be accepted. They added that they thought the Council might approve the Western draft as amended by tonight.

The Persian amendments did not attempt to insert a compensation clause in the Western resolution.

It suggested an addition to the Western clause by which the Council would note "the references in the Chief of Staff's report to Syrian interference."

Similarly the Chief of Staff would be asked, according to the Persian amendments, to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the Lake Tiberias area "without prejudice to the rights, claims and positions of the parties."

Mr. Arkady Sobolev, Soviet Union, criticised the Israeli delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, for his statement yesterday that ever since the Soviet Union had embarked on a course of vetoing resolutions only decisions favourable to the Arabs could get through the Council.

Mr. Sobolev said he "regretted" this attempt to question or challenge the eventual decisions of the Council "so as to undermine their significance in advance."

He said the Council's decision should not only concern the Israeli attack, but also warn them that further such actions would involve consideration of steps which might be taken under Article 29 of the Charter which provides for military and economic sanctions. — A.P. and R.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
19/1/56

2/571/2



# Syria tells U.N.

## 'Stop aid to Israel'

New York, Jan. 17. SYRIA today urged the Security Council to recommend United Nations members to stop giving economic aid to Israel.

Israel immediately replied that this amounted to asking the world organisation to "emulate the same hostility that the Arab States show in their relations to Israel."

Sayed Shukairy of Syria and Abba Eban of Israel both spoke in the Council's resumed debate over the Israeli attack last month on Syrian forces on the shores of Lake Tiberias which cost 56 Syrian and six Israeli lives.

Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain introduced an amendment to the earlier draft resolution submitted by his country, France, and the United States.

This took account of Persian objections last week to the mention of Syrian "interference" with Israeli fishing.

Sir Pierson insisted that he and the French and American delegates had made it clear they believed the Israeli attack was completely unjustified. The revised resolution added a paragraph saying "that this interference in no way justifies the Israeli action."

### Time-limit

The Syrian proposal was made by Dr. Ahmed Shukairy who said "If Israel is to commit an offence, Israel should commit it on its own with no aid in her hand."

He said Syria urged the stopping of aid "with all the power at our disposal."

"We suggest he added, that the Council should consider a time-limit of not less than one year, renewable upon further aggression."

Addressing himself directly to the United States, Dr. Shukairy said "We are entitled to request the United States not to extend economic aid to Israel. Israel has been condemned by the United States. It is only just that the United States should not continue aiding Israel as long as Israel is engaged in attacking our armies, killing our civilians, and destroying our property."

"You cannot condemn Israel and continue aiding Israel," he added. "Such a situation is unfriendly and intolerable."

Shukairy said the United States should not hesitate to agree to the Syrian suggestion "as a measure to maintain peace and security in area."

### Fourth time

Shukairy today reiterated his belief that Israel should be expelled from the Council.

"This is the fourth time Israel stands in the dock convicted of violating her obligations," he said.

Shukairy said the expulsion of Israel "is not only in keeping with the Charter, but is being applied one way or another by the international community."

He said, "I admit there is no precedent but the reason is simple. No member has been found guilty of massacre, aggression, and plunder four times within two years."

Israel's conduct had already brought about "her political and moral ex-communication from international life," the Syrian delegate added.

In the Middle East at least nine states have no relations

## SYRIA SAYS 'STOP AID TO ISRAEL'

(Cont. from page 1)

another by the international community."

As regards economic sanctions, Shukairy said economic aid unlike economic relations, could be broken at will.

"We have no right to interfere in the wishes of those assisting, donating and granting. Their will is their own. But certainly we take it as an inhumane act when the party receiving the assistance is engaged in aggression."

Shukairy intimated that Syria would accept a study of the question of the payment of compensation if their demand that the Council call on Israel to pay indemnities for loss of life and damage to property were refused.

### Critical

Shukairy was critical of statements made at the Council's last meeting both by Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain and Mr. Herve Alphand of France.

He declared that it was "thoroughly unwarranted" for Sir Pierson to "balance a highly serious Israeli aggression with an alleged charge of Syrian interference" with Israeli fishing

on Lake Tiberias. Such a charge was devoid of any evidence, he declared.

Shukairy also took exception to Sir Pierson Dixon's remark that the eastern part of Lake Tiberias and a ten-metre strip on the north-eastern shores were wholly under Israeli jurisdiction.

"The armistice agreement does not invest Israel with sovereignty or jurisdiction in any of its provisions," declared the Syrian delegate.

Israel's status in relation to the areas under its control is only "of a military character possessing no political significance."

Of the French delegate, he asserted that Mr. Alphand had levelled against Syria a charge not supported by evidence to the effect that Syrian armed forces had no right to establish gun or bazooka positions on the Israeli side of the armistice line.

"No evidence has been produced to show that our positions have been established beyond our demarcation lines," he said.

Shukairy admitted the authenticity of captured documents which Israel has placed before the Council.

"Not only do we admit their authenticity but we take pride in their validity," he said.

"They reveal no aggression. They aim at repelling aggression. This is our inherent right and sacred duty. This is a minimum of self-defence." — Reuter.

*Egyptian Gazette*

18/1/56



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU



# EAST, WEST DELEGATES AGAIN DENOUNCE ISRAEL IN UN

## Security Council resumes study of Syrian complaint

New York, January 12.

**S**PEAKERS of West and East renewed their criticism of Israel today when the United Nations Security Council resumed consideration of Syria's complaint over an Israeli attack on Syrian positions by the Sea of Galilee on December 11.

Two resolutions are before the Council — one by the "Big Three" Western Powers, — and one submitted by Russia.

The Western Powers who tabled their resolution last night, after long consideration omitted any reference to compensation while the Soviet resolution calls for "adequate" compensation to be paid by Israel.

Under the Western terms the Council would condemn the Israeli attack as a "flagrant violation" of her obligations and call on Israel to comply with them in future "in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures are required to maintain or restore the peace."

The Soviet resolution calls Israel's action an "outrageous attack" and warns that future actions would bring about consideration of Article 39 of the United Nations Charter which lays down military and economic measures which may be taken to meet breaches of the peace or aggression.

Today's debate was opened by Sir Pierson Dixon (Britain) who was followed by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (United States) and Mr. Herve Alphand (France) Mr. Arkady Sobolev (Soviet Union).

Sir Pierson Dixon said it was abundantly clear that there could be no possibility of reducing tension with a view to a more permanent settlement between the parties as long as "the Government of Israel seeks to impose her policy on her Arab neighbours by the use of military force."

This policy had been "clearly enunciated" by Sir Anthony Eden in his House of Commons speech of December 12 when he said he believed that a settlement was essential in the interests of both parties and that the need for such a settlement was now more urgent than ever.

Over the past two years the Security Council had had to deal with "deplorable incidents" at Kibya, Nahaleen and Gaza and now at Lake Tiberias.

Israel had not attempted to disguise the fact that these were in fact military operations, relatively small, against her neighbours.

### STRIKING FACT

It was true that there had been provocations on many occasions.

The report to the Security Council by General Burns, United Nations Truce Chief showed that there had been illegal interference by the Syrian authorities with Israeli activities on the lake. It must stop, added Sir Pierson.

Sir Pierson said the most striking fact which emerged from Gen. Burns' report was the scale and violence of the Israeli attack which involved "such a shocking loss of life" whatever may have been the provocation there could be no justification for retaliation of such a shocking character.

He had "no hesitation in asking the Council to condemn it as a flagrant violation of the provisions of its resolution of July 15, 1948, of the terms of the Israeli-Syrian armistice agreement and of the United Nations Charter."

He endorsed Gen. Burns' proposals that Israeli patrol boats should stay at a "reasonable distance" from the shores of the Sea of Galilee and that Syrians might be permitted to water their cattle at the lake and an-



Mr. CABOT LODGE



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Gazette*  
*13/1/56*

*2/5/1/A*

*Mr. D*



*Egyptian Gazette*  
*12/1/56*

## U.N. DELEGATES DENOUNCE (Cont. from page 1) ISRAEL

but undesirable," Sir Pierson declared.

"We were much attracted by the idea of compensation as an additional means of bringing home to the Israel Government the seriousness with which we view their offence," he said.

"On close examination, however, it appeared dubious whether it would be appropriate to include such a provision in the Council resolution

### NOT DIFFICULT

"All in all given the comparative closeness between the three-power draft and the Syrian resolution, I should hope that it will not prove difficult to reach a meeting of minds."

Sir Pierson said if another attack were to be launched, a still graver situation would confront the Council which might then consider that injunctions even of the most formal kind were insufficient.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, stating the grave concern of the American Government said: "We do not advocate the cause of one side or the other". But the United States had said repeatedly that no government had the right to take the law into its own hands.

It was serious that a member of the United Nations "indeed a member created by the United Nations" should now be before the Council for the fourth offence in two years.

Other steps had to be considered if unfortunately another such offence was committed.

Mr. Lodge said the Israeli raid was so out of proportion with the provocation that it could not be described as a retaliatory raid.

He said the United States considered there should be compensation but were unable to formulate a procedure. "We think it would be desirable in a separate resolution to recommend the Secretary-General to study ways and means of equitable assessment of payment of compensation for such offences."

### OTHER WAYS

He praised Gen. Burns and said the Council was lucky to have him as Chief of Staff in Palestine.

Mr. Sobolev, who termed the Israeli action as a "deliberate

attack" and "utterly unjustified", stressed the "considerable discrepancy" between the Israeli retaliation and earlier incidents.

He said other ways were open to Israel, such as the International Court of Justice, mediation, arbitration and so on and paid tribute to the restraint shown by Syria.

The Burns report had made it quite clear that Syria underwent attack by Israeli armed forces. Consequently, the Council had no grounds for shifting even partially the blame on Syria, Mr. Sobolev added. He took the view that the Council should ask Israel to pay compensation to Syria.

Mr. Sobolev said Israel had failed to heed previous resolutions of the Security Council, but the Council should again call on her to take all necessary measures to forestall a repetition of such incidents.

"Israel must be warned that a repetition of such acts can bring about a situation requiring the Security Council to consider the application of Article 39 of the Charter.

"That article applies to Security Council action for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security in connection with breaches of the peace or aggression

### COMPENSATION

Mr. Sobolev said the Council should also call on Israel to pay compensation to Syria.

He said in view of Gen. Burns's report the Council had no grounds for shifting even partially the blame on Syria.

Mr. Herve Alphand, of France, said his country had noted with concern the new violent incident in Palestine which came after a relatively tranquil period. Given a modicum of goodwill it should be easy to avoid such incidents which occurred through "fortuitous contacts of the parties concerned" he said.

He also endorsed Gen. Burns's proposals and added that France hoped the Chief of Staff's intervention would be fruitful, though it could not be so as long as Israel and Syria continued to regard the demarcation line as a barrier. — Reuter.



# NEW ISRAELI ACT OF VIOLENCE AT EL-AUJA

AN official spokesman announced at Armed Forces G.H.Q., last night at noon yesterday an Israeli armed force advanced from inside the demilitarised zone of El-Auja and opened mortar and automatic fire on one of the Egyptian positions opposite the zone.

The position was obliged to return the fire. The exchange of fire lasted for over an hour.

U.N. observers chanced to be in the demilitarised zone at the time this act of violence was committed and were thus witnesses to the Israeli attack launched from inside the so-called demilitarised zone.

Political observers, commenting on the incident, say that Israel is still ignoring the U.N. cease-fire order and continues to show no respect for the truce agreement.

Her purpose, these observers think, is to create a state of continued tension along the border and so divert public opinion from the deteriorating economic conditions, acute unemployment problems and bitter strife amongst political parties inside Israel.

*Egyptian Barrette*

*12/1/56*

*2/5/1/A*



# RUSSIA TELLS U.N. 'MAKE ISRAEL PAY FOR SYRIA RAID'

## 'Compensation' proposal sent to Security Council

New York, January 10.

**T**HE Soviet Union today called on the United Nations Security Council to condemn Israel for what it called an "outrageous attack" against Syria on December 11.

It did so in a resolution submitted for consideration by the Council on Thursday.

Russia also proposed that the Council should warn Israel that any future recurrence of such actions would result in a consideration of the imposition of sanctions.

The Soviet draft further asked the Council to decide that Israel should pay adequate compensation for loss of life and damage to property caused by the attack.

The Soviet permanent delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, in a letter to the Security Council President, requested that he put to the vote the draft resolution introduced by the Syrian delegation on December 22 but without its two major provisions.

These were a call for the imposition of economic sanctions against Israel and the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

Mr. Sobolev suggested that these clauses in the Syrian draft should be replaced by a call upon Israel to take all necessary measures to prevent such actions and the warning that further similar action would require the Council to consider sanctions.

### FIRST TIME

It was the first time that the Soviet Union had ever presented a resolution on the Palestine issue and its term reflected the pro-Arab character of recent Soviet actions in the Council in matters concerning Israel.

The Russian draft resolution read:

"The Security Council, having examined the report of the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Commission in Palestine dated Oct. 28, 1955,

"Recalling its resolution of July 1948, recalling further its condemnation of Israeli military actions as expressed in resolutions of November 22, 1953 and March 30, 1955,

"Noting that the Security Council in the said two resolutions has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such military actions,

"Deeply concerned that Israel has not heeded the said resolutions,

"Considering that further military action by Israel tends to disturb the peace and security of the area:

"1. — Condemns Israel for the outrageous attack which was

(Cont. on page 5)

*Egyptian Gazette*  
4/1/56

2/5/1/A.



# Russia tells UN 'make Israel pay for raid'

(Cont. from page 1)

carried out by its military forces on December 12, 1955, against the territory and armed forces of Syria.

"2. — Decides that the said action is a violation of the resolution of July 15, 1948, the Syrian-Israeli Armistice Agreement, and obligations under the Charter.

"3. — Calls upon Israel to take all necessary measures to prevent such actions.

"4. — Warns Israel that any future recurrence of such actions will bring about a situation requiring the Security Council to consider the question of the application of article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

"5. — Decides that Israel should pay adequate compensation for the loss and damage to life and property caused by the said attack.

"6. — Requests the Secretary General of the United Nations to render to the Security Council progress reports on the implementation of this resolution."

While the Soviet resolution was being circulated among members of the Council, representatives of the three major Western Powers — France, Britain, and the United States — were conferring on the final terms of a resolution which they will submit to the Council.

This was also expected to call for a strong censure of Israel. But it was stated that there were one or two points still to be decided.

The Thursday meeting, announced by Council President Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru, will be the third the Council has held on Syria's complaint against the raid.

The Western proposal is not expected to be made public before Thursday's meeting, though the understanding was that only minor details of the text remain to be settled.

A U.S. source has said the Western proposal will not meet completely the wishes of either side, but will be in strong terms. A British delegate told a reporter today he hoped it would recommend "firm action."

— Reuter.

## BURNS-GOHAR MEETING

Jerusalem, Jan. 10.

General Edison Burns, the Chief United Nations Observer for the Palestine Truce, returned to Jerusalem this afternoon from Gaza where he saw Colonel Salah Gohar, the Director of the Palestine Department at the Egyptian Ministry of War. They discussed the situation at the borders in the Gaza sector.

— A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*

*11/1/56*

*2/5/1/A*



FARMERS RECEIVE  
COTTON PROFITS

# Agrarian Reform pays off

PROFITS from the sale of cotton grown by the beneficiaries of the Agrarian Reform in Dimira district of Dakahlia Province were distributed to the growers by Lieut.-Col. Hussein El Shafei Minister of Social Affairs and Labour, at a largely-attended ceremony yesterday.

At 7.30 a.m. the Minister left for Dimira, accompanied by Mohamed Ezzat Abdul Wahab, Director General of the Agrarian Reform Administration, Saad Hagraas, Director of the Distribution Section, Mahmud Fawzy, Director of the Cooperative Section, foreign press attachés and many newspaper reporters.

When the Minister and his party arrived at Dimira, at 10.30 a.m., they were welcomed by the Mudir and the Commandant of Police of Dakahlia Province, the president and members of the Cooperative Society in Dimira district, and a large number of leading notabilities and business men.

The ceremony was held in a large marquee erected for the purpose.

## Rights and obligations

Before distributing their profits to the small farmers, Lt.-Col. El Shafei spoke of some of the reforms accomplished by the Revolution Government for the well-being of all citizens, to raise their standards of living and enable them to know their rights and obligations in an atmosphere of unity and discipline.

The Minister and his party were entertained to lunch by the Agrarian Reform Administration.

Later the Minister inspected the Cooperative Societies, the Veterinary Hospital and various other institutions in Dimira district. He returned to Cairo the same evening.

*Egyptian Gazette*

25/12/55

2/5/1/A



# SYRIA CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF ISRAEL FROM U.N.

## Also urges application of economic sanctions

New York, December 22

**S**YRIA today formally called on the United Nations Security Council to expel Israel from the world organisation and urge the application of economic sanctions.

The Syrian representative Ahmed Shukairy introduced a resolution to this effect in the Council when it resumed debate on Syria's complaint against Israel over the December 11 incident on Lake Tiberias in which 56 Syrians and six Israelis were killed. The resolution would have Israel condemned for the outrageous attack and brand this as "an aggression under the Charter."

Shukairy called for Israel to pay "adequate compensation for the loss and damage to life and property."

Sayed Shukairy referred to the letter which Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser, Egyptian Prime Minister, sent to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.N. Secretary General, on December 15 in which he threatened that further Israeli attacks against Syria or Egypt would bring about an attack by armed force against the Jewish state.

"Nasser's letter," he declared, "is a last attempt in the process of peace-making. It is the last warning to avoid the tempest before it is too late to avoid."

"It seems that the Israeli leaders are nothing but the miniatures of Hitler and his clique," the Syrian delegate charged. "It now rests with the Security Council to take effective measures to uproot this evil in the Middle East as it was uprooted in Europe."

It was the second time that the Council had met on Syria's complaint against Israel regarding the attack last week. The Syrian delegate suggested Israel's expulsion from the United Nations.

Major General Burns, of Canada, chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine, reported to the Council yesterday that the Israel attack was "a deliberate violation of the provisions of the general armistice agreement."

Israel today submitted to the Council photostats of documents it claimed to have captured during the Israeli raid. Israel's chief delegate, Abba Eban, submitted the documents with a letter to the President of the Council, requesting that they be circulated to all members of the group.

*Egyptian Parole*  
23/12/55.

*25/1/56*



# JORDAN'S STAND A SEVERE BLOW TO WESTERN DEFENCE STRATEGY

## *U.S. blames 'failure of coordination'*

Washington, December 24.

THE American-British drive to bring peace to the Holy Land and close a strategic gap in the cold war with Russia suffered a severe setback this week. The reason is reported to be a failure in coordination between London and Washington.

The collapse of a manoeuvre to bring Jordan into the pro-Western Baghdad Defence Pact has had an impact upon the strategy of the Western diplomatic campaign in the Middle East far beyond what most people realize, U.S. authorities conceded today.

In official quarters here this reverse is charged primarily to bad timing and probably too much pressure and haste on the part of the Baghdad Pact powers. The United States is said to have been informed of the manoeuvre to bring Jordan into the treaty only a short time before the step was taken.

### WARNED BRITAIN

The United States advised Britain against going ahead at present on the ground that Arab countries would bitterly oppose Jordan's adherence to the treaty.

The United States is said to have warned further that the Arab reaction outside Jordan would create new tensions in the area.

Apparently the American attitude was stressed too late to have any effect on the Baghdad Pact plan. About two weeks ago the British Government despatched Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the British General Staff, to Jordan to discuss the defence treaty undertaking.

### RIOTS

Shortly afterward, the government of Sald El Mufty resigned and a pro-Western leader, Hazza El Majali, formed a new government. He was expected to take his country into the pact promptly, but early this week he resigned under the pressure of spreading riots. These disturbances were regarded here as inspired by interests opposed to Jordan's admission into the Baghdad group.

The result of all this, in the estimate of the State Department, has been to delay indefinitely any possibility of bringing Jordan into the alliance.

But the United States and Britain are in full agreement that the anti-Communist defence system should be broadened as rapidly as possible. — A.P.

*Egyptian Gazette*

*25/12/55*

*2/5/1/A*



# NASSER WARNS: RETALIATE

## Will not hesitate to use Land, Sea and Air Forces PREMIER'S LETTER TO U.N.

**A** stern warning of the grave consequences of further Israeli aggression was sent last night by Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General. He pointed out that the Israeli attack on the shores of Lake Tiberias last Sunday night was, in view of the joint defence agreement between Egypt and Syria, "considered an act of aggression against Egypt as well."

In his letter to Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Prime Minister said: "I regret to inform you that Israel, which has hitherto followed a policy of premeditated aggression against Egypt, has gone further still in her aggressive acts, violating the borders of other Arab countries. Her latest aggressive act against the Syrian forces is, according to the bilateral agreement concluded between Syria and Egypt, considered an act of aggression against Egypt as well."

"Egypt has hitherto shown patience with regard to Israeli aggressions in order to prove to the world that she does not follow an aggressive policy and that she endeavours to maintain peace in the region of the Middle East."

"Egypt has tolerated these continuous acts of hostility in order that her peaceful policy should be made clear to the world. Now that these acts of hostility have been continuing, and they have been carried out not only against military forces but also, in a barbarous fashion, against civilians, Egypt finds herself compelled to adopt similar methods in dealing with the situation."

"I should like to remind you, particularly, of the premeditated acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel since February last, including the following:

1. — The attack on Gaza on February 28, which was condemned by the U.N. Security Council as "premeditated" and "brutal."
2. — The attack on Khan-Younis in the Gaza Sector on August 31, 1955 after the "cease-fire" order given by the Chief Truce Observer and after Egypt had announced her agreement to it.
3. — The attack on the El-Auja demilitarised zone on September 21 and Israel's defiance of the U.N. resolution to withdraw, by continuing to occupy that zone.
4. — The attack on the Egyptian forces at Contilla inside Egyptian territory on October 28, 1955.
5. — The attack on Egyptian Forces at El-Sabha, inside Egyptian territory on November 2, 1955.
6. — The latest attack on both Syrian Forces and civilians to the East of Tiberias Lake on December 11, 1955.

"In view of the above, I wish to inform you that the Egyptian Government is forced to take matters into her own hands and she will not hesitate to use her



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*Egyptian Paper*  
*16/12/55*

*2/5/1/A*



# SYRIA ASKS U.N. TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON ISRAEL

## Egypt's warning makes issue one of 'war or no war'

United Nations, New York, December 16.

**S**YRIA today called on the U.N. to apply "economic sanctions" against Israel and further suggested that Israel be expelled from the world organisation.

Mtre. Ahmed Shukairy, Chairman of the Syrian delegation, also said in a prepared speech before the 11-nation Security Council that a warning from Egypt against further Israeli attacks makes the issue one of "war or no war."

## Syria asks U.N. to impose sanctions

(Cont. from page 1)

agreement, invited representatives of Syria and Israel to take their places at its table.

They were Shukairy for Syria and Abba Eban, Ambassador to Washington, for Israel.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., said he wanted to "express the shock of the United States Government" at the attack. He added:

"The United States Government feels itself compelled to state that we oppose such military actions, regardless of whether or not there are provocations. Members of the United Nations have undertaken not to resort to the use of force."

He said that Israel herself had undertaken such an obligation and it was regrettable that that country had made this attack like previous ones on the Gaza Strip and elsewhere.

Britain's Sir Leslie Pierson also deplored the attack. Both called for an urgent report from General Burns.

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev declared that such actions by Israeli forces constitute serious violations of the U.N. Charter and increase international tension.

"The Security Council," he said, "cannot fail to condemn such action. The Council, in fact, is obliged to take effective action."

Herve Alphand of France also deplored the attack. He agreed with Lodge that the Council should ask Burns for a complete report on the affair.

"We wish to say how much we are afflicted by the incident which has occurred... to express our warmest sympathy at the loss."

Nazrolah Entezam of Iran said: "I deplore on behalf of my government the incident of the 11th of December caused by an unprovoked military attack perpetrated by Israel. We condemn this... attack."

Munro, speaking as New Zealand's delegate, also expressed regret over the incident and sympathy to Syria. He said:

against which the United Nations have mobilised their material and spiritual resources."

Shukairy then gave Syria's version of the event.

He said Israel armed forces at 2.30 a.m. last Monday struck to the east of Lake Tiberias in a "concentrated large-scale attack."

He related that Israeli commandos landed from boats and about two infantry companies crossed into Syria from Ein Gev village on the south to the Jordan River mouth on the north.

These forces, Shukairy said, had the support of armoured cars, airplanes, heavy artillery and armoured launches. He said that in a four-hour fight they took two Syrian observation posts.

### BEATEN BACK

The Israelis tried to penetrate Syrian territory further but were beaten back in a two-hour fight, Shukairy said. He added that they used heavy artillery, howitzers, heavy machine guns and explosives.

He gave this casualty count: Five Syrian officers, 82 soldiers and 12 civilians killed, including three women; 8 soldiers wounded; 30 soldiers taken prisoner.

Shukairy said these facts had been substantiated in General Burns' preliminary report.

"This whole ghastly attack committed by Israel," he said, "is an act of war, possessing all the attributes of war, except the courage and bravery of war."

"For it is quite easy to mobilise a military force and strike at isolated posts under the curtain of darkness and in the surprise of treachery."—A.P.

"This whole ghastly attack committed by Israel is an act of war, possessing all the attributes of war, except the courage and bravery of war," Mtre. Shukairy declared.

After suggesting the expulsion of Israel, he said: "We respectfully urge the Security Council to decide upon economic sanctions provided for in the Charter. This becomes more imperative since Israel is receiving loans, financial assistance, and grants-in-aid from national and international sources."

(The U.N. Charter gives the Council authority to impose economic penalties against nations which threaten or break the peace).

Shukairy said the time had come for the Council to take "effective action".

He noted that Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser stated in a letter to the U.N. last night that the Council had not prevented the recurrence of Israeli attacks on Arab States.

"The Egyptian Government has declared herself bound to deal with the situation herself, including the use of her Armed Forces to maintain in peace and safety in the area," he said.

"The issue, therefore, is crystal clear. It is war or no war."

Shukairy told the Council that it had the authority to throw Israel out of the U.N.

The Syrian complaint charged Israel with aggression in a raid east of the Sea of Galilee on Sunday night. It said the raid resulted in capture of four Syrian observation posts and the deaths of 49 Syrians.

### 'EXPULSION'

Shukairy said that Israel had not heeded the Council's condemnation of such barbarous instances. He noted that the U.N. Charter called for expulsion of any member persistently violating its principles.

"Israel's membership in the United Nations is thus in question," he said. "The best I can do is to remind the Security Council of its competence to apply its authority in this matter."

He called for "action and effective action".

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, Council President for December, called the meeting to order at 3.20 p.m.

The agenda, listing the Syrian complaint dated December 13, was adopted without objection.

The Council then, by general

(Cont. on page 5)



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

12/55

1571/A



# U.N. WILL CONSIDER SYRIAN COMPLAINT TOMORROW

## Demonstrators parade in Damascus: no disorders

New York, December 14.

THE U.N. Security Council was summoned today to meet on Friday to consider Syria's protest against Israel's attack on Syrian posts in Galilee. Sir Leslie Munro, of New Zealand, Council President for December, called the meeting a day after the complaint was filed and made public.

A British spokesman meanwhile reported his delegation had begun consultations with other Council members as to what action might be taken. A U.S. delegate said the Friday meeting probably would be devoted to statements by Syria and Israel.

Mtr. Ahmed Shukairy, Chief Syrian delegate, said yesterday the Council would be asked to consider "measures never before suggested."

Mtr. Shukairy described the Israeli raid as outrageous, atrocious, ghastly and bloody, and put the number of casualties at 49 dead.

It is reported from Damascus today that the Syrian Parliament observed a one-minute silence on Tuesday night for 25 Syrian soldiers killed in Sunday night's Israeli raid.

### STATEMENT SOON

The Defence Minister, Sayed Rashid Barmada, promised to give a detailed statement on the incident at a session to be faced by the Parliamentary Defence Committee.

Parliament adjourned until today after members pledged a month's salary — a total of about \$14,200 — to an armaments fund.

The members' action followed processions yesterday through Damascus streets when demonstrators demanded that the Syrians' blood should be avenged.

The demonstrations, which were orderly, were held in spite of a ban issued yesterday.

Today, Syria asked Britain, the United States, and France to adopt "sufficient measures to curtail Israel's warlike adventures on Syrian and Arab frontiers."

The Syrian Government also told the Western Powers that any new arms shipment to Israel would encourage her "to further and widen her aggression, which if not halted might lead into a full-scale Arab-Israeli war, thus endangering world peace."

The Secretary-General of the Syrian Foreign Ministry, Dr. Ibrahim Oustwani, expressed these views to the Ambassadors of the three powers — signatories to the 1950 Tripartite Declaration pledging to maintain peace in the Middle East.

### SUMMONED

Dr. Oustwani summoned the Ambassadors to his office and gave the copies of Syria's complaint to the United Nations Security Council against the Israeli raid on a Syrian army post near the Sea of Galilee on Sunday night.

The Ambassadors promised to submit Syria's view urgently to their governments.

General E.L.M. Burns, Chief U.N. Truce Observer in Palestine, is due here tomorrow morning to confer with Syrian military and political chiefs about Sunday's incident.

Syria has asked General Burns to make urgent efforts to secure the release of 29 Syrians taken prisoner by the Israelis.

Syria also demands over one million Syrian pounds from Israel as compensation for damages.

*Egyptian Gazette*

15/12/55.

2/5/1/2





THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

# SYRIA CALLS FOR MEETING OF SECURITY COUNCIL

## To consider Israeli 'act of aggression, provocation'

New-York, December 13.

**S**YRIA today called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the attack on a Syrian Army post on Sunday night by an Israeli raiding party.

The Syrian letter asking for the Council meeting "as soon as possible" referred to "the flagrant violation and act of open aggression and provocation by Israel." Syria asked for the meeting "in order to take measures necessary to meet this serious situation."

The Syrian Cabinet held a meeting today under the Chairmanship of President El-Kuwatly to discuss the Israeli aggression.

Following the meeting which lasted three hours Sayed Said el-Ghazzy, Prime Minister, said that he would call the British, American and French envoys in Damascus to hand them a copy of Syria's protest against the Israeli aggression which was today sent to the Syrian permanent delegation to the United Nations to submit to its General Assembly.

Sayed el-Ghazzy also said that the Cabinet had decided to add 4,000,000 liras to the budget of the Defence Ministry next year. This year the ministry's budget was 85,000,000 liras in addition to 25,000,000 liras devoted for emergency allocations.

The Cabinet has also decided to put the recent Saudi loan of 10,000,000 American dollars at the disposal of the Syrian Army for armament, he added.

The Syrian Premier concluded by saying that the Cabinet has decided to adopt military training in Syrian secondary schools.

The Syrian delegate to the U.N. announced at his press conference in New York later tonight that the United Nations Security Council would be asked to consider "measures never before suggested" when it met to consider the Israeli raid.

He expected the Council to meet late this week or at the beginning of next week. He declined to disclose what these "measures never before suggested" would be.

El Sayed Shukairy described the Israeli raid as "outrageous, atrocious, ghastly and bloody" and put the number of casualties at 49 dead.

The Syrian letter gave this version of the incident:

### BIG ATTACK

"On the night of 11th and 12th December, 1955, at 02.30 a.m., Israeli Armed Forces launched a concentrated large scale attack along the whole area lying to the east of Lake Tiberias. Israeli Commandos in boats landed on the shores of the lake.

"An Israeli force estimated at approximately two infantry companies crossed into Syrian territory from the Jordan River northward and from Ein Gev southward. These forces were supported by armoured cars, aeroplanes, heavy artillery and armoured launches.

"After a fierce fight which lasted four hours Israeli forces occupied four observation posts parallel to the eastern shores of Lake Tiberias and lying on Syrian territory. As a result of treacherous attack, most of the Syrian officers and soldiers lost their lives while in their trenches.

### HEAVY FIGHTING

"Israeli Armed Forces attempted further to advance eastwards in Syrian territory with the purpose of occupying principle defensive posts. This act of armed aggression led to severe fighting which lasted for two hours after which the Israeli forces were compelled to draw without attaining their ob-

## SYRIA CALLS FOR U.N.

(Cont. from page 1)

no authoritative report from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation for Palestine on the Israeli-Syrian incident in Galilee.

He added: "But from information available the attack would appear to have been unprovoked. We have always deplored a policy of reprisal and in this case even that justification appears to be absent".

## MEETING

Asked whether the British Government accepted the Israeli version that fishing boats had been shelled by the Syrians, the spokesman replied: "Even if that were true the reprisal was out of all proportion to the provocation. If there had been shelling by Syria we should have wished to see Israel making use of the United Nations machinery."

The French Foreign Ministry today told the Israeli Ambassador, Jacob Tsur, that France "greatly regretted" the Israeli attack on Syrian forces.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the statement to the Ambassador was an expression of opinion and not a protest.

Major-General E. L. Burns, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, will pay a flying visit to Damascus in the next 48 hours, a spokesman at the organisation's headquarters said in Jerusalem.

Observers believe he will discuss with Syrian officials Sunday night's Israeli attack.

The spokesman also disclosed that United Nations observers have completed their investigations into the attack and submitted a report to General Burns. — Reuter and A.N.A.

*Egyptian Gazette*  
14/12/55



# M.E. settlement essential,

London, Dec. 13.

PRIME Minister Sir Anthony Eden warned last night that the Arab-Israeli dispute was charged with "the utmost danger." He said the United States and Britain were agreed on the urgency of working for a settlement.

Eden spoke in a parliamentary debate on the Middle East. He diverted briefly to hit back at accusations hurled at Britain by Communist leaders Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin during their Asian tour.

Eden reaffirmed Britain's adherence to the Tripartite Pact with France and the United States, aimed at keeping the peace in the area. He continued:

"We are ready to carry out jointly with our allies any action necessary to assist Israel if she were attacked, or assist an Arab country if attacked by Israel."

He spoke to a crowded House of Commons, tense over the recent Israeli-Arab border fighting.

Speaking of the Arab-Israeli dispute, Eden said "I believe a settlement is essential and the need for settlement more urgent than ever in the interests of both parties."

He defended his recent speech in which he advocated a compromise between Israel and Egypt as the only way to peace. The Israelis have regarded the speech as meaning that they should give up territory won after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

## TRYING TO DO...

"What I was trying to do was to make both sides of this dispute realise they could not go on as they are at this very hour with the danger of war increasing and that they must turn their minds to peace," Eden said. "I do not regret one word of what I said or draw back from the motives I had in mind. We believe the possibility of a settlement does exist. We and the United States are in agree-

ment on this and on the urgency with which the effort must be made."

Eden gave a new slant on the Middle East arms race. He scorned any idea that arms went into the Middle East only from Britain, France, the United States and "perhaps Russia".

"That is not so," he said. "They are coming from all parts of the world to Israel and the Arab States and on a very large scale."

He said Britain does her best to keep a balance of arms strength between the opposing groups and added that the West has made a "number of approaches to Russia" but the replies, "to put it mildly, had not been encouraging".

## FOOLISH...

Earlier in the debate the Foreign Secretary Mr. Harold Macmillan said that it would be foolish for the Western Powers to enter the Middle East arms race at this stage by sending arms to Israel to balance those given by the Communists.

To the packed Chamber, with world ambassadors listening intently from their special gallery, Mr. Macmillan said he did not altogether blame Egypt for buying Soviet arms, for here was an opportunity and it was tempting to take it. "Yet it may well prove that the other conditions, inseparable from such a deal will turn out very badly for Egypt," he stressed.

Mr. Macmillan suggested that both Israel and the Arab lea-

## Eden tells Commons REAFFIRMS BRITAIN'S ADHERENCE TO THE TRIPARTITE PACT

"utterly insoluble" and was offering arms to Egypt and other Arab nations as pawns in the game.

Defending the Prime Minister's speech — which Labour politicians have criticised as asking "one-sided" territorial concessions from Israel — Mr. Macmillan said, "men are talking about it in the Middle East."

He had heard for the first time many leading Arabs taking the view that a final settlement must be worked out.

On the Israeli side a more careful consideration of what Sir Anthony Eden actually said was taking place. He felt this would lead to acceptance of the thought that any compromise must involve some sacrifice from the Israelis too.

Mr. Macmillan for emphasis repeated "some sacrifice."

## 'HATREDS'

"Of course the Russians will try to break down any hope of a settlement and keep alive the hatreds and prevent the wounds from being healed. But do not let us play the Russian game."

It was clear that the Russians had been preparing their Middle East campaign long and carefully. The Baghdad Defence Pact was just in time. The more it was strengthened, the better would be the security of the peoples of the Middle East. — A.P. and Reuter.

14/12/55  
Egyptian Gazette

2/5/1/14



# U.N. SEC.-GEN. PROPOSED RETENTION OF ISRAELI SOLDIERS IN EL-AUJA

## *Egypt insists on demilitarisation, Burns told*

**D**URING his recent visit to Cairo, General Edson Burns, Chief U.N. Truce Supervisor for Palestine, conveyed to General Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War and C.-in-C. of the Armed Forces, a suggestion by the U.N. Secretary-General for the retention of 30 soldiers, whom Israel claims to be policemen, in the demilitarised zone of El Auja.

This was disclosed yesterday by an official spokesman in Cairo yesterday.

The spokesman said that General Amer had informed the Chief U.N. Truce Supervisor of Egypt's request that the situation in the zone be restored as it was before September 20 last, when the Israelis made their attack on the area where their forces had been ever since. The Egyptian demand stipulates that El Auja zone should remain completely demilitarised.

Meanwhile, Dr. Raif Bellama, acting Secretary-General of the Arab League, commenting on Israel's latest aggression on Syria, said yesterday that the Arabs would meet aggression with aggression.

"In the past, we used to reply to an aggression by making protests, but with the arming of Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries, and the conclusion of bilateral agreements between them, an aggression will be met with a more severe reply," he said.

Dr. Bellama said that despite any clouds that might have appeared at any time on the horizon of Arab relations, the Arabs were unanimous in facing Israel as a united front.

"Nobody can sow dissension among the Arabs as far as this question is concerned," he went on.

### **"ON EVERY ARAB"**

The League acting Secretary-General said that the Israeli attack on Syria was tantamount to an attack on every Arab state.

Dr. Bellama said it was Israel's custom to intensify its aggressions when the United Nations met, "to show the world that peace is being threatened in this area."

"Israel must carry out the United Nations resolutions of 1947, and this event the Arabs will act in accordance with the dictates of duty," he concluded.

Yesterday, Mr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister, conferred with Lieut.-Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Ministry of War, who informed him of the latest developments in the attitude of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine.

*E. Gazette  
13.12.55*

*2/5/1/A*



# SYRIANS REPEL BIG ATTACK NEAR SEA OF GALILEE

## Damascus radio claims 100 Israeli casualties

Damascus, December 12.

**D**AMASCUS RADIO claimed tonight that 100 Israeli soldiers were killed and wounded in last night's battle of the Sea of Galilee.

The broadcast also said, "The Israeli attack had far more objectives than occupation of observation posts," Syria has conceded that four observation posts were overwhelmed by the attackers.

An earlier broadcast said that an invading Israeli force — including commando units and two brigades of infantry — killed 25 Syrian troops in a surprise Sunday night assault on Syrian outposts overlooking the Sea of Galilee.

An Army spokesman declared that the dead included three officers and that 28 additional soldiers were missing.

He described a "concentrated attack" on four Syrian observation posts in which the main Israeli force of commandos and infantry was backed by tanks, field artillery and armoured boats firing from offshore.

The four posts fell, said the spokesman, after four hours of bitter fighting. But he claimed that Israeli attempts to seize the heights behind the posts and Syrian strongpoints there were beaten back.

After three hours, the spokesman said, the Israelis withdrew without gaining more ground and Israeli ambulances were busy for some four hours carrying their dead and wounded back from the battleground to a military base at the Ein Gev settlement.

"Our men," said the spokesman, "fell martyrs."

### MILITARY TALKS

In Damascus, Syria's senior Army officers were studying the military position on the Syro-Israeli border, following last night's aggression by Israeli forces.

A meeting took place which was presided over by Brigadier Shawkat Shukery, Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army, and was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Bakry Koutrosh, chairman of the Syrian side of the Joint Syrian-Israeli Truce Committee and senior staff officers.

In Paris, a French Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that France "deplores the Israeli initiative." The spokesman added that the French Government regrets that the attack "was directed against Syria, a country to which France is linked by a close friendship." — A.P., Reuter and A.N.A.

*E. gazette  
13.12.55*

*2/4/11A*



# Joint Arab demarche to America

Washington, Dec. 12.

ARAB diplomatic representatives today jointly told Mr. John Foster Dulles that the activities of Israel in the Middle East and of Zionist groups in the United States were straining American-Arab relations.

The envoys, who conferred for an hour with Mr. Dulles, were the Ambassadors of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria and the Chargé d'Affaires of Yemen. The Iraqi Ambassador, Dr. Moussa Al Shabandar, acting as the spokesman for the envoys told reporters, "We made a joint demarche explaining the situation in the Middle East especially as far as Israel is concerned."

"They are unfortunately suffering from the behaviour of Israel and the Zionist organisations in the United States who are encouraging Israel to behave as it does." He said the Arab nations did not want to interfere in the United States political situation but had told Mr. Dulles how they felt about it and how, if it continued, it would affect future relations between the Arab States and the United States.

## "Friendly impartiality"

He said Dulles had told them the United States had a policy of "friendly impartiality" in the Middle East vis-à-vis the Arab and other states.

Asked if this position satisfied the Arabs, Dr. al-Shabandar replied, "We shall be very satisfied if this impartiality is based on the number and the size of the people concerned."

He said Israel's request for arms was not discussed at this morning's meeting, "but it is well known that Israel is well armed, no one else is trying to attack Israel and she is using every pretext to get more arms."

Syrian Ambassador Farid Zeineddine said the United States was indirectly subsidising Israel because it did not tax financial contributions made to the Jewish State by Zionist organisations.

"This money is said to be for philanthropic purposes but it really is going to build up the state for political reasons," he said.

"The Zionist groups are making the United States the centre of their activities against other states in the Middle East and for this there is hardly any precedent in international dealings."—Reuter.

*E. Gazette  
13.12.55*

*2/5/1A*



# GEN. BURNS SEES MAHMUD FAWZY ON GAZA STRIP PROPOSALS

## *Points of disagreement are discussed*

GENERAL EDSON BURNS, Chief U.N. Truce Supervisor for Palestine, who arrived in Cairo at 2 p.m. yesterday, told reporters that he had come to resume discussions with the Egyptian authorities on the proposals of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning the Gaza Strip.

Answering a question from reporters, General Burns said that Israel had accepted Mr. Hammarskjöld's proposals in principle, although there were still certain points under consideration.

General Burns had an hour's meeting with Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who earlier had a meeting with Major Abbas Sedky, Deputy Director of the Palestine Affairs Administration.

After the meeting, General Burns told newsmen that he had discussed with the Minister the three points in the proposals on which there was difference of opinion. He added that he would meet Dr. Fawzy again today.

The three points on which there is disagreement are understood to be:

1. — Egypt's demand for the withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from the El Auja district, including the forces which Israel maintains are police.

2. — The necessity of drawing demarcation lines around the whole demilitarised El Auja district, and not only to the West of it as suggested by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld;

3. — Certain changes in the places where barbed wire is to be put up.

### EXCHANGE OF FIRE

Asked his opinion on the situation in the Gaza Strip, General Burns said that unfortunately there had been some exchange of fire in the last few days.

Answering another question about Israeli forces having fired on a Belgian lieutenant of the United Nations, Gen. Burns said that Colonel Giacomaggi, the Chairman of the Mixed Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Commission, had protested against this Israeli attack.

General Burns is expected to meet Major-General Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War and C-in-C. of the Armed Forces, today.

*E. Gazette  
8.12.55*

*2/5/1/18*



# NO CONCRETE DEVELOPMENTS IN M.E. — DULLES 'U.S. feels there should be a solution'

Washington, December 6.

**S**ECRETARY of State John Foster Dulles said today he cannot point to any concrete developments towards peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours but he hopes that both sides will see the advantages of reaching a settlement.

Dulles said the United States continues to feel strongly that there should be a solution to the problems dividing that part of the world, but that he could only go back to the United States' position he outlined in a speech on August.

In that speech, Dulles suggested that if Israel and the Arab States could settle major outstanding questions such as boundaries, then the United States would be inclined to enter into formal agreements to guarantee boundaries and the peace of the area. He said the U.S. also would advance to Israel money to settle the claims of Arab refugees from that country and would participate in projects for the economic development of the area.

Neither side has unreservedly expressed approval of the Dulles suggestion. Subsequently British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden suggested that something along those lines might be worked out if both sides approached negotiations in a spirit of compromise.

Dulles did not discuss the Eden suggestion today. He did say there has been no exchange of views on the specific subjects to be discussed during Eden's forthcoming visit to the United States.

Dulles told the news conference that the recent remarks by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev appeared to be a move to encourage the use of force by India against the Portuguese colony of Goa.

Such remarks by Soviet leaders show no great desire to lower tensions with the West, he said.

Dulles added that to this extent the anti-Western criticisms have damaged what survives of the friendlier East-West relations growing out of last July's Summit meeting.

## 'PEACEFULLY'

The Secretary stressed that the United States wants both India and Portugal to settle their dispute over Goa peacefully, without resort to force. India's Prime Minister Nehru, he said, certainly shares this view.

Dulles said the main purpose of a statement he issued on Friday with Portugal's Foreign Minister — one which aroused angry reaction in India — was to lessen the emotionalism built up by Russia's leaders by their comments on Goa.

On other matters, Dulles said: 1. — The West will hold Russia fully responsible for rail and barge movements from West Germany to Berlin, regardless of the Soviet decision to give East German Communists the right to license barge trips to the divided city.

2. — The United States is considering the matter.

*P. Gazette  
7.12.55*

*2/5/1/4*



# NASSER: ONLY WAY TO ENSURE M.E. PEACE

Rome, Nov. 26.

THE "Giornale d'Italia" today quoted Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser as saying that peace can be maintained in the Middle East only if Egypt and the Arab states are armed.

The newspaper said that Nasser told its Cairo correspondent in an interview that Egypt and the Arab states "must be strong enough to deprive Israel of every aggressive whim".

"If the Israelites should believe that we are neither sufficiently armed nor united, their disturbing action would be transformed into a real and full attack", Nasser said.

"I have refused to participate in alliances," he added, "because I believe that alliances either with the East or the West would signify foreign influence, and finally, loss of independence. — A.P."

*E. Gazette*  
*27. 11. 55*

*2/5/1/A*



# U.K. LABOUR PARTY WILL CALL FOR ANGLO-ISRAEL TREATY

London, November 25.

A delegation of the British Labour Party will call on the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Harold Macmillan on Tuesday evening to discuss the question of an Anglo-Israeli treaty.

The visit is at the request of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee. Mr. Morgan Phillips, General Secretary of the Party, said yesterday that "in view of the serious developments in the Middle East, the Labour Party consider this matter as one of great urgency."

Britain has a defence alliance with Iraq through the Baghdad Pact and has a separate treaty with Jordan.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Labour leader and former Foreign Secretary, has been pressing in the House of Commons for some time for an Anglo-Israeli Treaty.

The Labour delegation will discuss the whole Middle East situation, particularly the crisis created by the recent Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal.

It is also expected to discuss Sir Anthony Eden's speech in which the Prime Minister made suggestions for a possible Arab-Israeli settlement.

## Great alarm

Sir Anthony Eden came under heavy fire from Labour members in the House of Commons yesterday. They said his speech had caused "very great alarm and apprehension" in Israel.

The Labour members said Sir Anthony Eden had implied that Israel for the sake of peace should make substantial concessions of territory. The Prime Minister denied that he had asked for concessions only from one side.

The Labour Party delegation will include Mr. Morrison, Mr. James Griffiths, former Colonial Secretary, and Mr. E. G. Gooch, Chairman of the Party. —Reuter.

*E. mail  
26.11.55*

*2/10/12*



# EDEN RENEWS GUILDHALL OFFER TO ARABS, ISRAEL

## Did not consult either side before making speech

London, November 24.

**S**IR Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that he did not consult either the Israeli or Arab Governments concerned before he made his speech on November 9, suggesting they should come to a compromise over their dispute.

Former Labour Defence Minister Emanuel Shinwell had asked what steps he took to find out the views of the Israeli Government before he made his speech.

The Prime Minister added: "I did not attempt to lay down where and how that compromise should be found nor do I propose to do so now."

"I am convinced that a settlement would be so valuable to both sides that they would find that any concessions they made would be more than worthwhile."

"I have given the assurance that if our services are required in the negotiations, both the British Government and I are ready to offer them in the cause of peace."

"It goes without saying that the British Government as a member of the United Nations will at all times have due regard to the provisions of the Charter."

The last part of the Prime Minister's reply referred to a question by Mr. Konni Zilliacus (Labour) who asked for an assurance that the Government's services as a mediator were at the disposal of Israel and Egypt only on the basis of strict respect for the obligations of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Zilliacus then asked: "Does this mean that any attempt by the Arab States to use the threat of force to extract territorial concessions from Israel would be rejected and opposed by the Government as contrary to the obligations of the Charter?"

Sir Anthony replied: "I really do not think that is in the spirit of what we have been trying to do."

"The only hope of a settlement is an abandonment of the threat of force and some attempt to talk to each other."

"Although I do not want to bind our United States friends to every word, I said at the Guildhall (on November 9) it is a fact that we and the United States Government are in very close agreement on this difficult business."

### DEPRESSION

Mr. Shinwell said the Prime Minister's Guildhall statement had created a profound depression in Israel.

The Prime Minister had now indicated the Government's readiness with or without the cooperation of the United States Government to offer mediation, he said.

In the event of either government refusing to enter a conference, what line would the Government take?

Sir Anthony replied: "I do not think that line would be the least helpful to try to get the settlement."

"I have said we will do what we can, and so will, with the United States Government, to bring about an arrangement and we have been trying for a considerable time."

"We propose to continue these efforts and I do not accept that what I said at the Guildhall was so exceptional as to call forth the comments that Mr. Shinwell has made."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, for the Labour Minister, said the Prime Minister's speech had caused a great alarm and apprehension in Israel.

This drew cries of "No" from the Government benches.

Mr. Morrison continued: "If they are denying that, they are denying something that is almost obviously true."

Sir Anthony said he did not use the phrase "very substantial concessions of territory" as Mr. Morrison had said.

### DEBATE

The Prime Minister said the House of Commons was going to debate the matter shortly when he would be willing to give any further answers required.

Mr. Alfred Robens (Labour) asked what the "real purport" of the Prime Minister's Guildhall speech was.

"If it was to act as mediator, surely notes to the Governments concerned would have done that," he said.

"Instead of that he threw into the arena concessions of territory which applied to one side only."

Mr. Robens then suggested that the Prime Minister should "clear this matter up and say precisely what was in his mind about territorial concessions."

Sir Anthony said he had not the slightest intention of doing what Mr. Robens suggested.

"I must correct him when he says that I asked for concessions for one side," he added.

"I asked for concessions from both. You can argue that territorial concessions asked more of Israel, but that does not alter the fact that other people would have to make very considerable concessions if there is an agreement."

Sir Anthony asked whether they had never heard of the refugees and the abandonment of any hope of Arabs returning to their homes — "and the blockade and the non-recognition of Israel."

He said these were the things in everyone's mind and he was not prepared to go any further than the words he had used which were carefully chosen. — *Reuter.*

*E. Gazette  
25.11.55*

*21.11/12*



# BURNS HANDS OVER NEW RULES TO AVOID BORDER CLASHES

## *Egyptian suggestions on demilitarised zone*

Jerusalem (Israeli sector), Nov. 24.

UNITED Nations Truce Headquarters issued a statement on the latest U.N. proposals to avert border skirmishes. Truce Chief Major-General Edson Burns communicated the proposals to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments after returning from a visit to the United Nations.

The statement said that Egypt, while not rejecting the proposals, had suggested certain additional points for consideration in connection with the demilitarized area between the two countries.

It also reported that Israel, while accepting the proposals in principle, has indicated that it intends to clarify its position on certain points concerning implementation.

The statement concluded that "in view of the initial attitudes taken by the two Governments," further negotiations between General Burns and the two Governments are required.

An Israeli Army spokesman complained today of three attacks on Israel, two from Egyptian and one from Jordanian territory.

### JUDEAN HILLS

He said an armed band from Jordan last night penetrated Israel near Mevo Bittar, an Israeli settlement in the Judean hills, eight miles south-west of Jerusalem and nine miles from the Jordan frontier.

The invaders were driven off after an exchange of shots, the spokesman said.

He also reported that Egyptians inside the Gaza strip (Egyptian territory) yesterday fired on — but did not hit — an Israeli plane near Bئر, which is about six miles south-east of Gaza on the Israeli side of the border.

Later, Egyptian positions inside the strip fired on Israeli positions near Bئر, the spokesman said. — A.P.

*E. Gazette  
25.11.55*

*2/571/A*

*W*



# ARMISTICE LINE IS 'NO POLITICAL BOUNDARY'

New York, November 30.

COLONEL SALAH GOHAR, of Egypt, speaking in the U.N. Political Committee debate on relief to Arab refugees yesterday, said that the present borders in Palestine were in fact the armistice demarcation lines which were drawn up only to separate the armed forces.

He cited the Egypt-Israeli general armistice agreement to prove that the demarcation line was not "to be construed in any sense as a political or territorial boundary."

Turning to the draft resolution on refugees before the committee, Colonel Gohar maintained that the preamble put "the whole blame for the actual situation of the refugees on the shoulders of Israel."

It had always been Israel which had persistently blocked the way for repatriation and compensation, he said, and Israel was responsible for the situation which continued to be "a matter of grave concern."

Referring to the Yarmuk and Sinai projects, Colonel Gohar declared that when the host governments had signed the agreements regarding the projects, they had clearly stated that the measures agreed to would be no more than temporary and would not prejudice the refugees' rights to repatriation or compensation.

His delegation, Colonel Gohar said, could not subscribe to the British view that the other relief claimants did not fall under the category of refugees.

In his view, there was no doubt that these people had lost their means of existence and their lands and farms, and that the Beduins had been expelled from the Northern Negev and El Auja.

Colonel Gohar believed that the responsibility for these people lay entirely on U.N.R.W.A. and that the necessary funds should be allotted for them.

## "Fundamental principle"

If this "fundamental principle" were not adopted, he said, Egypt would "not be able to support" the draft resolution.

In conclusion, Colonel Gohar thanked the director and staff of U.N.R.W.A., the contributing governments and the numerous religious, charitable and humanitarian organisations. He hoped other governments would be able to contribute, although in his opinion there was no need for such an appeal as the refugees had "millions of dollars worth of property in Palestine," to which they were entitled.

"They need no charity from any source."

"In all fairness and justice, we only want the Arab people of Palestine to be given their legitimate rights," he declared.

The resolution, characterised as non-controversial when it was tabled on Monday by Britain, contained several provisions, foremost among which were:

1. — Directives to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine to pursue its programmes of relief and rehabilitation to the extent of its financial ability.

2. — A request to governments of the area to exert efforts to cooperate with the agency in carrying out projects capable of resettlement of substantial numbers of refugees.

3. — An appeal to private organisations to give increased assistance to the other claimants for relief, and

4. — An appeal to all governments to make voluntary financial contributions to the agency necessary to carry out its projects.

*E. Gazette  
1.12.55*



# PREMIER GIVES EGYPT'S VIEWS ON EDEN'S 'PROPOSALS'

## 'Time has come for revival of 1947 U.N. resolutions'

**T**HE Egyptian Government's views on the recent references by Sir Anthony Eden to the 1947 United Nations' resolutions on Palestine were outlined by Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser at a press conference last night.

Eden's remarks, the Prime Minister said, indicated "that the rights of the Arabs of Palestine have not been abandoned, as imagined by some Big Powers, and that the time has come for the revival of these resolutions after their having been ignored for eight years."

Premier Abdul Nasser went on—

"It is evident that Sir Anthony Eden has not come forward with any proposals so that Egypt may support them. All that has happened is that for the first time since 1947 the British Prime Minister has referred to the resolution passed by the United Nations in 1947 which have been neglected and to which no reference has ever been made in the last eight years."

"The reference made to these resolutions by the British Prime Minister is considered as an acknowledgment of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people whose country was usurped when it was under the British Mandate."

"The Arabs have attempted in the United Nations to revive the resolutions passed by the United Nations in 1947 in support of the right of the Palestinian people, but with no response from the United Nations."

### AT BANDUNG

"The Arabs then, succeeded in obtaining an unanimous resolution at the Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung, calling for the support of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and for the application of the resolutions of the United Nations concerning Palestine."

"But, in spite of this, the United Nations and the Big Powers have neglected this resolution and abstained from raising the question of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people which have been neglected since 1948."

"In spite of the fact that Britain was the Mandatory Power in 1948 she abandoned the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and left Palestine at the mercy of armed Zionist gangs. She did not even attempt to remember that resolutions had been passed by the United Nations concerning these rights."

"The reference made by the British Prime Minister to these neglected resolutions indicates that the rights of the Arabs of Palestine have not been abandoned, but that the time has come for their revival after having been ignored for eight years."

Asked whether the Arab League Political Committee would be convened to consider Sir Anthony Eden's proposals the Prime Minister replied:

"It was suggested by some that the Arab League Political Committee should be convened to consider Sir Anthony Eden's proposals. But Egypt, replying, put that the British Minister had not come with proposals requiring invocation of the Arab Political Committee for the purpose of studying them."

"There is, is that Sir Anthony referred to the resolutions passed by the United Nations in 1947 which the Arab League should be executing."

(Cont. from page 1)

ed and which Israel insists are not binding to her."

Replying to another question as to whether there was any truth in the report of a certain news agency from New York which quoted by El Sayed Ahmed Khayrat Said, Egypt's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, as saying that Egypt was prepared to accept a third party in negotiations with Israel and whether this declaration represented the Egyptian Government's policy, the Prime Minister said:

"The Egyptian Government has not received the official text of the statement made by Egypt's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs at the meeting of the United Nations Correspondents in New York. But Egypt's policy is absolutely clear, namely, that the Palestine problem concerns all the Arab States and no Arab State is entitled alone to deal with it."

"Egypt insists on the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and maintains that the matter does not require negotiation, since the United Nations passed a resolution in 1947 concerning Palestine and another in 1949 concerning the rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

"It is up to the United Nations, in order to maintain its prestige and self-respect, to see that its resolutions, which have remained ink on paper, are carried out."

"The Arab States have attempted at the various sessions of the United Nations in the last eight years to raise these resolutions, but the United Nations has ignored its resolutions and neglected the right of the Palestinian Arab people in the belief that by so doing it can avoid problems."

"It is now high time for the United Nations and the big powers dominating that organization to realise that their attitude of feigning to forget or neglecting these resolutions and abandoning the rights of the Palestinian Arab people will never help the establishment of that peace which they wish to achieve at the expense of Palestine and the rights of Arab Palestine."

*E. Gazette  
29.11.55*

*2/5/1*

(on page 6)



# Prisoners not to be questioned

EGYPT has rejected a request that Col. Francois Giocomagi, U.N. chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, should visit Cairo tomorrow to interrogate a number of Israeli prisoners, whom Israel claims to belong to the Police.

This was disclosed yesterday by an Egyptian official spokesman, who explained that the confessions of those prisoners showed beyond doubt that they belonged to the Israeli regular Army.

The source said that interrogation of prisoners of war was a matter which concerned the sovereignty of the state in which they are detained, and that no international organisation had the right to interrogate them.

## Geneva Convention

"The International Red Cross Society has the right to question such prisoners, but only on humanitarian grounds in accordance with the Geneva Convention" the spokesman added.

In the light of this statement, it is likely that Col. Giocomagi will give his intention of visiting Cairo tomorrow.

*E. Gazette*  
20.11.55

21/11/55



# 'MIGHT MUST ALWAYS BE AT SERVICE OF RIGHT' SAYS KHAIRAT SAID

## *Egypt's policy on refugees is explained*

New York, November 18.

EGYPT'S Deputy Foreign Minister, Mtre. Ahmad Khairat Said, told a United Nations committee last night that the Egyptian Government's policy was inspired by the belief that "might must always be at service of right."

Blaming Zionist aggression for the existence of the Palestine Arab refugees problem, Mtre. Said declared that any policy which encouraged the "aggressor" was likely "seriously to threaten peace in the Middle East."

He asserted that any "just" plan for political solutions of the refugee problem would receive Egypt's "sympathy and consideration," although it was certain to run "into the opposition of those who claim to be peaceful."

He spoke in a debate in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee on the work of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees.

Mtre. Said stated the Palestine Arab refugees problem was a "tragic and unique phenomenon" created by an "odorous minority" which was supported by "influential people in certain great powers who had carried off a perfidious coup. It was, he added, a "hideous picture."

Mtre. Said likened the situation to a group of Americans of British descent setting up an American state in the heart of England.

If the refugees were not able to choose between repatriation or compensation, how could the U.N.'s recommendations that they be integrated in the economic life of the Middle East be carried out.

The "magnificent humanitarian" projects recommended in the past by the Assembly were but palliatives and not effective remedies to a problem "whose solution depends on the good will of an aggressor," he declared.

### APPRECIATION

Mtre. Said expressed appreciation for the work of U.N.R.W.A. and gratitude to its director, Mr. Henry Labouisse, who in his annual report had stressed that political obstacles to refugee rehabilitation were much greater than was foreseen and that therefore assistance to them should continue.

The important conclusion to be drawn is that the director of the agency has shown clearly that the Arab refugees can in no way be considered people asking for charity", Mtre. Said stated.

What must be determined, he added, was whether the denial of justice which lead to their exodus was going to be indefinitely perpetuated.

Mtre. Said declared the Egyptian Government had faith in the principle of right and was confident that force would never triumph over right.

"Might must be at the service of right and this is what inspires the present policy of my government."—Reuter.

E. mail  
19.11.55

2/17/18



# POLAND BACKS ARABS IN U ON REFUGEES

## Mtre. Khairat Said hits out at Zionist 'criminal' plot

New York, November 18

**P**OLAND has expressed support in the United Nations of the Arab position on Palestine refugees.

Mrs. Irena Domanska, a member of the Polish delegation, told the U.N. Special Political Committee yesterday that her country backed proposals Syria made to the committee.

Mtre. Ahmed Shukairy, the Syrian delegate, suggested on Tuesday that a U.N. Security Council commission be created with powers to seize land taken by Israel beyond the 1947 partition lines as set up by the U.N.

Mrs. Domanska said it was up to the U.N. to see that its 1948 resolution on Palestine refugees is carried out. This calls for the return of all refugees who wish to live in peace in Palestine, with compensation for those who do not choose to go back.

The Polish delegate said she was in full accord with the Syrian attitude that works projects proposed by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency would care for only 20 per cent of the million Palestine refugees.

### UNRWA PRAISED

Israel has refused to accept the return of refugees. Israel also refuses to consider any change in its present frontier lines.

Mtre. Ahmad Khairat Said, Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation, lauded the work of the U.N. Agency on behalf of the refugees, but said this could be only a palliative and not an effective remedy.

He assailed the Zionists as the instigators of a "criminal" plot to transform Arab Palestine into a land dominated by them, and to drive the Arabs from their homes. At no place in his speech did he refer to Israel by name, but only to the "Jewish state" and Zionists. He saw no hope for any solution which depends on "the goodwill and cooperation of an aggressor."

He called the plight of the refugees "the greatest tragedy of our time, which has been elaborated and played with a cynicism without parallel." — A.P.

(A full report of Mtre. Said's speech is given on Page 5).

E. mail  
19.11.55

2/5/1/A



# NASSER WARNS U.S. AGAINST GIVING ARMS TO ISRAEL

## He says Egypt's only course is to get more weapons

**C**OMMENTING on the negotiations now taking place between the United States and Israel for supplying Israel with arms, Premier Nasser said last night that Egypt had tried in the recent years to get the United States to supply her with arms.

However, although responsible American leaders admitted that Israel's armed forces were stronger than Egypt's, Egypt could not get one single piece of armament from the United States.

Threatened by the danger resulting from Israel's superior armed strength, said the Premier, Egypt had to arm herself to repel Israel's continuous acts of aggression, for when the Israeli leaders felt that they had succeeded in supplying their army with heavy weapons and planes, they shifted to a policy of aggression and carried that a little bit too far.

Ben Gurion said that he wanted to impose peace and force the Arabs to accept a fait accompli. Imposing peace simply means aggression. To impose that type of peace on the Arabs would be tantamount to a declaration of war upon them.

Continuing, Premier Nasser said that the U.S. Government, while being fully aware of the military superiority of Israel, continues to give her further military aid. This could only mean a deliberate attempt on the part of the U.S. Government to maintain the military superiority of Israel over the Arabs, and a premeditated plan to keep them perpetually under the mercy of Israel and her threats.

Any further military aid given to Israel would only be in the nature of an encouragement for her to continue her aggression, and an aid for her to pursue her designs for the destruction of the Arab World.

Such designs are but a part of the expansionist policy often declared by Israeli leaders, reflecting their dream of setting up a Jewish National Home extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

The Prime Minister went on to say that to supply Israel with arms could in no way contribute to the restoration of peace, for every bullet received by Israel would mean the murder of an Arab citizen.

### THE DANGER

He added: "In view of this obvious danger there is but one course open before us, and that is to receive further supplies of arms in order to preserve our homeland and safeguard our nation."

"Only in so doing will we be able to avert the fate that had befallen Palestine, for Palestine as a nation was mutilated by the action of the United Nations Organisation and with the consent of certain of the Great Powers for no reason other than giving satisfaction to Zionist organisations."

"We have learned our lesson, and history shall not repeat itself. Our only way is to depend on our own strength as a safeguard against aggression, against Zionist threats, and against the Zionist influence which has overswept certain Great Powers."

*E. Gazette  
17.11.55*

*2/5/11A*



# EDEN WILL NOT PROPOSE TALKS ON M.E.

## No hope of success unless parties willing to compromise

London, November 15

**T**HE Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, today rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons that in view of the present tension between Israel and Egypt he should propose that a conference be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

He said such a conference would only have any hope of success if the parties concerned had previously shown a willingness to compromise.

The Prime Minister, who was replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) added: "It is for this that we are working."

The conflicting viewpoints which impeded a settlement of the long-standing Palestine dispute lay at the heart of all troubles in the Middle East. It had been the British Government's policy to work in close cooperation with the United States Government to try to bring about a settlement.

The gap between the two positions is certainly wide and plain, Sir Anthony said. "But how can there ever be a peaceful settlement unless both sides are willing to compromise?"

The Prime Minister declared, "Peace and conciliation are so urgently necessary for the peoples of the Middle East that sacrifices by both sides must be in the ultimate interests of both."

It is in that conviction that I have appealed to them to work together with us and our American allies for peace.

He said he was not opposed to the idea of a conference. But I do not think you will get any result from a conference unless you have on both sides a willingness to make some form of compromise, he said.

If there is to be any positive result, then both sides must be willing to approach a meeting in a spirit of compromise. If they will not, you can have as many conferences as you like but there will not be any positive result.

Mr. Alfred Robens, (Labour) asked what the Prime Minister had in mind in relation to his statement about boundaries.

There has been a good deal of consternation in the Middle East about the speech in which he spoke of the gap between the 1947 boundaries and the armistice boundaries. What did he have in mind — a considerable change in the present boundaries or merely small changes to deal with a rather difficult position in various parts of the frontier?

Sir Anthony Eden said he did not accept the phrase about consternation. He did not expect his speech would please everybody.

### DIFFERENCES

I knew there would be differences and uncertainties. But I thought the time had come for someone to say quite bluntly that unless we attempted to move from the positions rigidly taken for so many years, there would never be a settlement.

Mr. Robens said the Israelis had indicated that they were not too worried about small changes on particular parts of the frontier but would be completely against going back to the 1947 boundaries.

Having made his Guildhall speech last week, the Prime Minister had a duty to himself to indicate much more plainly the kind of ideas he had in mind about what should be done.

The Prime Minister replied: "No, Sir. Most emphatically not. What I sought to get is that either side should be willing to visualise a possibility of moving from fixed positions which they have held for so many years."

### NOT PRESSING

"I am not pressing one side or the other. The point is that we must try to get both sides to accept that there should be some movement from their present fixed positions."

Mr. John Strachey (Labour) asked if the Prime Minister would indicate what he had not had in mind — the concession by Israel of the 1947 boundaries which would mean about halving the present Israeli area, as long as the Prime Minister's remarks were being misconstrued in that sense, no progress would be possible.

Sir Anthony Eden said, "I had in mind what I said to which I have nothing to add or to subtract from."

Later, in a written reply to a request for a statement on his proposal for a guarantee of Israel's frontiers, Sir Anthony Eden said "the position of the Government is that they are prepared to guarantee Israel's frontiers after a settlement which includes an agreement on what those frontiers are to be."

That is also the position of the United States Government as will be seen from President Eisenhower's statement on November 9.

"As I told the House on April 4 and as the Government have repeated several times since, if we can get an arrangement between Israel and the Arab States, we should be ready to guarantee it." — Reuter.

*E. Gazette*  
16.11.55

*2/5/1/A*



# BEN GURION REJECTS OFFER OF MEDIATION

Jerusalem, November 15.

**T**HE Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, tonight rejected Sir Anthony Eden's offer to mediate between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

Ben Gurion was reading to a crowded Parliament a prepared statement in reply to questions from Baruch Azaniah, a member of his own Mapai Labour Party.

Azaniah, asked if the Israeli Government was prepared to accept mediation by Sir Anthony Eden in accordance with the conditions made in the London speech last week and if Ben Gurion did not consider the speech liable to encourage Arab aggression.

Ben Gurion, who appeared before the Knesset in army battledress said, "Israel will not conduct negotiations on the basis of Sir Anthony Eden's proposals, which are intended to cut slices from Israel's territory.

"The proposals amount to bestowing a prize to the aggressors. They have no legal basis."

Ben Gurion said Eden's plan for an Israel-Arab compromise would amount to the "dismemberment of Israel." Israel would not enter into any negotiations with any Arab States which were based on any surrender of Israel's territorial sovereignty.  
— Reuter.

*E. gazette*  
*16.11.55*

*2/5/11A*



# Israel Govt. rejects Eden's proposal

Jerusalem (Israel),  
Nov. 13.

THE Israeli Cabinet today rejected the proposals made by the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, in London last Wednesday when he called for a compromise on territorial questions between the Arab nations and Israel.

The rejection was announced after a Cabinet meeting by a Government spokesman who said an official reply to Sir Anthony Eden would be made soon, either in Parliament or in an official Government statement.

The spokesman said the Cabinet had approved the rejection of the proposals last week by the Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett.

When he arrived in the United States last Thursday, Sharett told correspondents: "Israel does not consider herself under any moral or political compulsion to concede any part of its territorial sovereignty."

## Defence funds

Usually reliable government sources said a final reply was expected to be approved at Wednesday's Cabinet session when supplementary budget estimates are to be considered, which includes funds to be earmarked for defence.

Israel's race to catch up with the Egyptian-Czechoslovak arms deal was in evidence from another Cabinet decision to halt the whole state building programme except for essential work such as the construction of schools, hospitals and migrants' housing.

## Arab unity

Reports from Israel printed in the London press today show a growing recognition of the unity of Arab States on the present dispute between themselves and Israel.

In an interview with the "Sunday Times" correspondent, the Israeli Acting Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golden Myrostein, said they were convinced that the Arab States would assist Egypt.

A spokesman of the Jordanian Government, commenting on the speech made by Sir Anthony said yesterday that it would be impossible for the Arabs to enter into direct discussions with the Israelis under the present circumstances.

## Absolute minimum

Jordan considered the United Nations resolutions of 1947 to be the absolute minimum which the Arabs could accept for a settlement of the Palestinian question, the spokesman said.

The Jordanian Government yesterday received the official text of Sir Anthony's speech, which is being carefully studied by the Jordanian authorities. The spokesman declared that the Jordanian Government would not take any decision on the proposals made by Sir Anthony Eden without first consulting the other Arab Governments.

"The Palestinian question concerns all the Arabs, and no Arab country must take a unilateral decision thereon," said the spokesman. — R. and A.N.A.

*E. gazette  
14.11.55*

*2/5/11/4*



# ALLEN: U.S. WILL BE ANGRY WITH M.E. AGGRESSOR

## 'We will do our best to help any country that is invaded'

Washington, November 7

**T**HE United States would do everything it possibly could to help any Middle Eastern country — Arab or Israel — that might be invaded, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East, Mr. George V. Allen, said in a television interview last night.

"The United States Government," Mr. Allen said, "is going to be very angry at any country which starts a preventive war or an aggressive war." Likewise, he added, the United States "is going to be very pro any country that demonstrates it wants to keep the peace."

Mr. Allen thought Israel and Egypt might very well accept United Nations peace proposals to relieve tension. Mr. Allen described the recommendations much as they have been unofficially reported as providing for:

1.—The United Nations should be allowed to continue its work, or clearly defining with physical markers the demilitarised El Auja in the Nizana Zone, around which Egyptians and Israelis have battled furiously in recent days.

2.—Neither side should maintain troops in the zone. United Nations observers should have "entire freedom" to determine if anyone crosses the boundaries.

### NOT MENTIONED

Mr. Allen did not say what the United States would do in case of full-scale attack. But he said it would operate under a three nation agreement adopted with Great Britain and France after the Palestine war. This was designed to prevent a Middle East arms race and block any "forceful change" of Arab-Israeli frontiers.

Present Soviet policies, Mr. Allen said in answer to a question, did not seem to "fit in with the purposes" of this agreement.

Mr. Allen said the United States viewed "with grave concern" Egypt's deal to barter cotton for arms from Czechoslovakia.

He gave this account of previously disputed United States conversations with Egypt on possible weapons transactions.

A year ago, the United States offered to sell arms to Egypt with the proviso that an American mission would inspect their use within Egypt. But this came soon after Egypt's Suez Canal agreement with Britain. The Egyptians replied that they had just got rid of the British and did not want to admit an American mission, Mr. Allen said.

### CONSIDER

Last June, Egypt presented a very considerable list of arms worth some 27 million dollars it wanted to purchase here.

Mr. Allen said the United States agreed to consider the proposition. But the question arose of how the material would be paid for — and the Egyptians "suddenly took the decision that we had turned them down."

This was not the case, Mr. Allen said, but the Egyptian deal with Czechoslovak followed.

Whereas in the last four years the United States had sold about a million dollars worth of arms to each side in the Middle East, the Soviet bloc had supplied Egypt between 75 and 100 million dollars worth at one shot.

"We are not merchants of death," Mr. Allen said. United States policy, he added, was to encourage the use of human resources "for human betterment and economic growth."

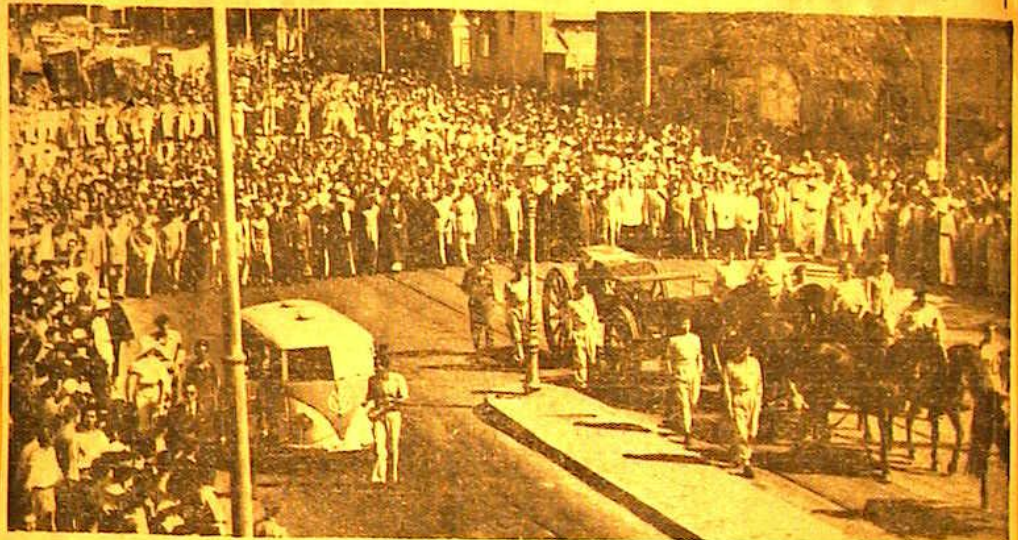
*E. Gazette  
8.11.55*

*2/5/1/A*

*MDV*



# IN SOLEMN PROCESSION



Picture above shows a view of the large crowds which took part in the military funeral of those who fell in action in the battle of Sabha.

In the picture on the left are seen representatives of various organisations, carrying wreaths of flowers.

Picture below shows the coffin of one of the officers killed in the action.



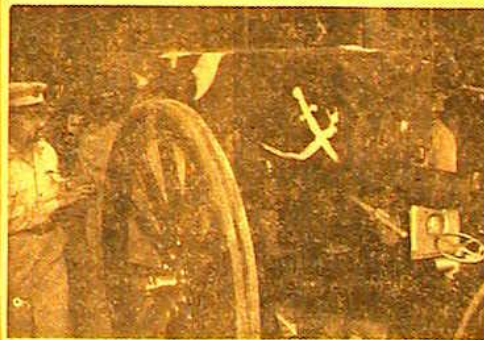
## Nation honours the Martyrs

HUGE masses of people packed the whole route of the Martyrs Funeral Procession between El-Kubba el Fidawiya and Sharia Abdou Pasha in Cairo, yesterday.

General Mohamed Ibrahim, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, representing the Prime Minister, General Attia Rizkalla el Fasakhany, representing the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Members of the Revolution Command Council, Cabinet Ministers, members of Arab diplomatic missions in Cairo, Rector of Al-Azhar University, Hadj Amin el Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Palestine, senior officers of the Armed Forces representing Land, Naval and Air Forces, representatives of the Arab League, representatives of foreign communities in Egypt, the Governor of Cairo, Commandant of Cairo Police, and senior police officers, members of the National Guard, members of the Liberation Rally, Labour Unions, University students, students of Al-Azhar University, and representatives of the various associations, took part in procession of the military funeral of all those who fell in action in the battle of Sabha. The funeral started yesterday morning at 11 a.m. from El-Kubba el Fidawiya.

Units from the Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Naval Forces, Air Force and the National Guard, led the procession, and were followed by a gun-carrier carrying the corpse one of the officers killed in the battle, and two cars carrying the bodies of two of the martyrs.

Representatives of the various associations carried wreaths of flowers, and banners. Along the whole way of the procession, huge masses of people greeted the funeral by shouting different slogans, including "Paradise for Martyrs," and "Our condolence to Nasser and Amer."



E. gazette  
4.11.55

2/171



# BURNS RETURNS TO JERUSALEM, CONFERS WITH ADVISERS

## Patrol clash inside Jordan and border firing incidents

Jerusalem, November 6

**M**AJOR-GENERAL E.L.M. BURNS, United Nations Chief Truce Observer, is expected to meet Egyptian and Israeli representatives shortly to discuss measures for reducing tension on the border, Mr. Albert Grand, press attache at U. N. Truce Supervision Headquarters in Government House, said today.

Immediately after returning here today, General Burns discussed the situation with his advisers.

Burns, who has visited New York and London over the past two weeks, saw United Nations observers stationed in the Gaza Strip and the El-Auja demilitarised zone.

They gave him a first-hand account of last week's battle at El Sabha, the most bitter flare-up since the armistice of 1949.

Gen. Burns has a new plan for maintaining the cease-fire along the border. No details have been disclosed, but it will presumably supplement his proposal for a mile-wide buffer zone between the opposing sides.

Jordan has lodged a complaint with the Jordan-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission that Israeli forces opened fire from automatic weapons early this morning in the direction of Arab Legion posts at Kalikilich and Habbah in the Tulkarm area.

Firing lasted half an hour but no casualties occurred. The Jordanians did not retaliate.

Another Jordanian complaint says that Israeli forces today opened fire on a Jordanian police patrol at Badras in the Ramallah area, without causing casualties.

Yesterday a Jordanian patrol engaged an Israeli patrol which had penetrated two kilometres inside Jordanian territory near the village of Om El Darag east of Hebron on the Dead Sea, and forced it to withdraw. There were no casualties on the Jordanian side.

It is understood that the Israeli patrol intended to steal Jordanian sheep.

### MOSCOW RADIO

Moscow Radio last night broadcast a Tass dispatch accusing Israel of provocative actions aimed at her Arab neighbours.

"These actions by the Israelis," it said, "were undertaken to suit those Western circles which are trying to inflame feelings between Israel and the Arab states in order to intervene in the affairs of those countries on the hypocritical pretext of defending security in that area." — A.N.A., Reuter and A.P.

*E. Gazette  
7.11.55*

*2/11*



## An illogical statesman

ISRAEL'S Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, will soon be earning for himself the reputation of being the most illogical man in this part of the world. Only a few days ago, while he was telling members of the Knesset (Parliament) that he was prepared to meet Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser and other leaders to discuss the possibilities of a peace settlement, he had certainly approved of the attack on the Egyptian check post at El Sabha, south-east of the El Auja demilitarised zone.

After the severe setback to Israeli military prestige as a result of the effective Egyptian counter-attack, Mr. Ben Gurion, in a radio telephone talk with the American publisher, Mr. Randolph Hearst Jr., is now of the opinion that relations between Israel and Egypt "are better than they were last week." As he did not elaborate on this statement it is quite impossible to know how he came to this conclusion.

Had Mr. Ben Gurion been able to get an unblinded picture of the reaction in the Arab countries to his treacherous action, he would have understood the futility of making such pompous statements to the world. Passing from the illogical to the realm of realism, it is interesting to note that the Israeli Prime Minister is cognisant of the fact that Premier Abdul Nasser and his colleagues are in full command in Egypt. At least he is aware that if he tries to force Egypt's hand into that preventive war he has been talking about so much, he will be dealing with men who are very different from those who conducted the operations of the Egyptian army in Palestine during the 1948 hostilities.

Dealing with the rearmament of Israel, Mr. Ben Gurion thought that if Israel were to receive the same amount of arms and military equipment that Egypt is getting from East Europe, there would be no war. Here again, he made no attempt to explain himself and it must be inferred that this is nothing more than an avowal that his country has been arming much more intensively than the Arab states in recent months. What he obviously fears now is that Egypt and some of her Arab allies might reach parity with the Israeli army and, if provoked, would be in a position to fight him, at least on equal terms.

Amidst all this negative talk by Mr. Ben Gurion, it is a matter of sad reflection to hear that despite all that has happened in recent weeks, the United States is still not prepared to take a realistic view of the situation. A mes-

sage from Washington reports that the U.S. Government is at present considering Israel's request for defensive arms, in the light of Egypt's weapons purchases from the Czechs. These would include anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns.

While we note that America has not yet decided to dispatch such arms to Israel, the fact that the application is being considered is enough to arouse misgivings here.

The United States would have been much better advised if, instead of encouraging Israel's aggressive intentions, it had made a serious attempt to persuade the leaders in Tel Aviv to accept the U.N. resolutions on Palestine, which have been studiously ignored by the Israelis ever since they were passed. Only by agreeing to observe these resolutions can Mr. Ben Gurion and his colleagues hope to ease the tension with the Arab States. And the Israeli Government, in the same way as its predecessors, knows that full well.

For weeks, Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser and a number of Egyptian statesmen have stressed that Egypt has no aggressive intentions and that the arms purchases are only intended for defensive purposes. This should persuade the United States that the New Regime's attitude is very much like the Western policy of "peace through strength." As soon as the Western Powers understand this, then the chances are that the situation in this part of the world will take a turn for the better.

*E. Gazette*  
7.11.55

2/1/11



# Gen. Burns does not expect war

London, Nov. 5.

**G**ENERAL E. L. M. Burns, Chief United Nations Truce Supervisor for Palestine, said he did not believe that current Israeli-Egyptian tension was likely "to blow up into a full scale war immediately."

"I certainly hope it won't, though there is the possibility," Gen. Burns told reporters at London Airport today.

"I think there is a fair chance of getting a pause in the fighting to enable the situation to be stabilised," General Burns said.

Burns said the U.N. hopes to bring about a pause "at this tense moment."

Asked whether the pause might prove to be a breather for both sides for further conflicts, he told newsmen:

"I hope it will be a pause for reflection."

## Lunch with Eden

Gen. Burns had earlier lunched with the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden.

He paid an overnight visit to London on his way back from Montreal to Jerusalem where he will resume tomorrow his duties.

Gen. Burns said his first task on returning to his headquarters in Jerusalem would be to receive replies from Israel and Egypt to the proposals for ending the present series of clashes presented to them by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

Gen. Burns said he could not at present give details of the proposals.

Discussing the situation in the El Auja demilitarised zone, Gen. Burns said, "part of the trouble in El Auja is that the western boundary, which follows the line of the old Palestine-Egyptian frontier, is not visibly marked."

## Arrangements

He said that the present truce arrangements, of which he was supervisor, were intended to help the parties to make the Palestine armistice work and added, "If the parties show no desire to make it work, then of course the armistice is unworkable."

Asked about his general policy when the cease-fire was broken, Gen. Burns said it was "to try to get both sides to agree to reobserve it."

In reply to a question, Gen. Burns said it was true that Israel had prevented the United Nations observers at El Auja from carrying out their duties during the attack last Wednesday night.

He said Mr. Hammarskjöld had already protested about this "in very strong terms." — Reuter and A.P.

*E. gazette  
6.11.55*

*2/5/1*



# U.N. CHIEF PUTS FORWA END BORDER FIGHTING

## U.K. accuses Israelis, asks Egypt to show restraint

New York, November 4

**M**R. Dag Hammarskjold, the United Nations Secretary General, has proposed to both Egypt and Israel that they should withdraw their forces from the El-Auja demilitarised zone, scene of yesterday's heavy fighting, informed sources at the United Nations reported.

Mr. Hammarskjold last night handed to the representatives of both countries what was officially described as "certain proposals for re-establishing order and stability in the El Auja demilitarised zone."

The proposals handed to Egypt and Israel were submitted by the Secretary General on his own behalf and on behalf of Major-General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine, after consultations with the Ambassadors of Britain, France, and the United States. The nature of the proposals was not made public.

From London it is reported that the Western Big Three today urged Israel and Egypt to accept the United Nations "peace plan" aimed at averting new clashes.

Allied officials said that the United States, France and Britain made their appeals through diplomatic channels amid anxiety that further clashes might flare into a major Arab-Israeli war.

The U.N. Secretary General rapped Israel on the knuckles for the bloody fighting in the zone. U.N. officials said he expressed "grave concern" over the attack. In a protest earlier, Britain accused the Israelis of starting the fight for the strategic El Sabha post.

General Edson Burns, the Chief United Nations observer for the Palestine truce, discussed the border flare-up with the British Minister of State, Mr. Anthony Nutting, at the British Foreign Office today. General Burns, who arrived here from New York, is expected to fly to the Middle East tomorrow.

Reports from Geneva say that the latest Israeli attack has been urgently discussed there between Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, and will be discussed between the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and Mr. Macmillan when the latter is in London this weekend.

Today, say London reports, Britain urged Egypt to show the "utmost restraint" on the Egyptian-Israeli border, following recent clashes there.

Mr. Anthony Nutting put the British view to the Egyptian Ambassador Mtre. Sami Fetouh, after calling in the envoy to see him.

### ANXIETY

A Foreign Office spokesman said after the meeting: "Mr. Nutting sent for the Egyptian Ambassador this morning to express the British Government's anxiety at the situation on the Egyptian-Israeli border and urged utmost restraint and cooperation."



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

tail  
11.55

2/5/11



## ISRAELI PLEA TO SEARCH FOR DEAD

**A**N Egyptian military spokesman yesterday declared that the Israeli side to the Armistice Commission had asked the Chairman of the Commission to obtain permission from the Egyptian authorities for a joint Egyptian-Israeli patrol to search for the remaining bodies of Israeli troops who fell and which are still lying in the Sabha area and its vicinity.

This request, added the spokesman, had been communicated to the leader of the Egyptian delegation to the Armistice Commission.

## JOURNALISTS VISIT SABHA

**R**ADIO ISRAEL until yesterday morning claimed that Israeli troops were still in occupation of the Sabha area.

The Egyptian Information Administration yesterday morning arranged therefore for a number of Egyptian and foreign journalists to visit Sabha and see for themselves how Radio Israel was lying to cover up the Israeli defeat.

*E. mail  
5.11.55*

*2/5/1*



# Egyptian AA guns open up

**E**GYPTIAN anti-aircraft guns today drove off three Israeli military aircraft which tried to fly over Gaza town.

News agency reports quote an Israeli military spokesman as saying that an Egyptian force last night attacked an Israeli advanced position near the lower sector of the Gaza Strip.

The spokesman said that the scene of the attack was Nir Yitzhak, three miles east of the southern base of the Gaza Strip. It is 25 miles north-west of the El Auja demilitarised zone.

The Egyptians attacked in moonlight last night, the Israeli spokesman said. He did not indicate the strength of the raiding force.

## Beirut report

According to a report from Beirut, Lebanese Government circles said today that they had information indicating that Israel was preparing vast troop movements on the country's borders with Syria and Egypt.

The same circles said that if the situation became serious on the Egypt-Israeli borders, the Syrian and Lebanese governments were ready to take any military measure they considered necessary. — A.N.A. and R.

E. mail  
5.11.55

2/5/1



# BURNS APPEALS FOR CESSATION OF ALL AGGRESSION

*'Move to cover up Israel's attitude' say observers*

THIS is nothing but an attempt to cover up Israel's attitude and to protect her from the right of Egyptian forces to repel aggression," was the comment of political observers in Cairo yesterday on an appeal sent by Palestine truce chief Major-General E.L.M. Burns to Egypt and Israel asking them to cease all aggressive activities and retaliation in the El Auja demilitarised zone.

Political observers expressed astonishment at General Burns' reference to El Auja demilitarised zone, and pointed out that he knew that Israel was still occupying the area with military forces, claiming that they belonged to the police.

"Even if these forces do belong to the police, their presence in the area is a violation of the truce agreement," the observers said.

The same circles state that Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, had pointed out to General Burns that Egypt was prepared to withdraw from the area provided the Israel forces withdrew and maintained its status as a demilitarised zone.

Reuter reports that General Burns' appeal was made on Saturday night in identical letters to Israel and Egypt.

Gen. Burns said he was authorized by the Secretary-General of the U.N. to say that he had seen the letters and that this demarche is made also on his behalf.

The letters sent by General Burns from U.N. headquarters in New York to Mordecai Kidron, deputy permanent representative of Israel, and Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, drew attention to the "very serious situation" prevailing in the Auja area and said it appeared that both sides were sending additional armed forces into the area.

## 2 hrs. TALK

The appeal was made public after General Burns conferred for two hours earlier on Saturday at U.N. headquarters with the Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and with Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain and Mr. James Barco of the United States.

General Burns was reported to have told Mr. Hammarskjöld and the British and American diplomats about the measures he considered necessary to reduce the risk of further deterioration of the situation in the Auja area.

The decision to make the appeal to both sides was taken at the two-hour conference and the text of it was made public six hours later in order to provide time to communicate it to the Governments concerned.

The text of General Burns' appeal read:

"I have the honour to draw your attention to the very serious situation prevailing in the El-Auja demilitarised zone and vicinity.

"It appears that both parties have recently been sending additional armed personnel into the area and occupying new defensive positions.

## "VIOLENT"

"The grave incident in which Egyptians attacked an Israeli police post in the demilitarised zone, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners, was followed by a violent Israeli retaliation at Countella of more serious extent.

"The Security Council has repeatedly condemned retaliations which can only cause the situation between the parties to deteriorate.

"In view of my responsibilities, I formally request both parties to issue orders to their forces in the vicinity of the El-Auja demilitarised zone and at all other points where they are close together to cease all aggressive activities and retaliations and restrict their operations to defence in keeping with the terms of the general armistice agreement.

"I call the attention of both parties to the grave moral responsibility that will be born by the party which takes offensive action of any kind which in this situation may result in the gravest consequences.

"I am authorized by the Secretary General to state that he has seen this letter and that this demarche is made also on his behalf."

*E. Gazette  
31.10.55*

*2/5/1*



# UN considers moves to prevent clashes in El Auja area

United Nations, October 29.

UN officials mapped measures today intended to prevent further Egypt-Israel clashes in the El Auja area.

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld issued a statement saying he and Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Canadian Chief of the U.N. Truce Organisation in Palestine, conferred here with "interested countries about the recent incidents in the El Auja zone and about the measures they considered necessary in order to reduce the risk of further deterioration of the situation.

"As originally planned, General Burns will return to Palestine next Thursday. Before he returns he plans to visit Canada."

Burns cancelled plans to fly tonight to Montreal to visit his home over the week-end and stayed on for further talks.

The Secretary General declined to name those attending the conference but it was known that Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain and James Barco, U.S. delegation Minister-Counsellor, were in meetings this morning.

Burns and Hammarskjöld also conferred during the last two days with Israeli and Egyptian representative here.

## No U.N. meeting

U.S. sources said there has been no indication a Security Council meeting would be requested despite reports of serious Israeli-Egyptian border clashes.

Meanwhile, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed that Israeli military forces had re-entered the Israeli side of the Al Auja zone to counter Egyptian occupation of sections of Israeli territory.

The Israeli forces will not be withdrawn until Egypt does the same the spokesman said.

Two companies of Egyptian reinforcements moved into the zone yesterday afternoon, the Israeli spokesman claimed.

Israel demanded that the Egyptian forces must withdraw 500 yards beyond the international border which traverses the zone in line with the suggestion of Major-General E. L. M. Burns, United Nations Chief Truce Supervisor.

## Nirim attacked

An Israel Army spokesman charged today an Egyptian unit of platoon strength tried last night to storm an Israeli outpost in the Nirim area, opposite the Gaza sector.

In both attacks, the spokesman said, the Egyptian unit was supported by mortar and machine gun fire from Egyptian positions across the armistice lines.

An Israeli military spokesman announced tonight that two of the Israeli soldiers wounded during the attack on the Egyptian camp at Kuntilla have since died of their wounds. — Reuters and A.P.

*E. gazette  
30.10.55*

*2/5/11*



# TREACHEROUS ISRAELI ON CHECK POST

## Quick action by Egyptian troops forces attackers back

**I**N a treacherous attack yesterday morning on a contraband check post of the Frontiers Administration at Countella, near the Gulf of Aqaba, Israeli forces killed four men of the Egyptian Camel Corps, and captured 20. Egyptian forces promptly repelled the attack and occupied the area, killing four Israelis, and forcing the attackers to withdraw, leaving some arms behind them.

The news was announced by an official spokesman in Cairo yesterday. He said that the Israeli attack on the Camel Corps was deliberate.

"Knowing that the Egyptian Armed Forces were bound to teach them a good lesson, the Israeli forces avoided facing them," the spokesman said.

The spokesman added that by those repeated aggressions on Egyptian borders, the Israeli leaders were playing with fire. He said that the conduct of the Israelis showed that their leaders had lost their minds.

The spokesman explained that the Countella outpost was near the Gulf of Aqaba, 100 kilometres to the south of Auja. He pointed out that the detachment of the Egyptian Camel Corps attacked by the Israelis consisted of 30 Sudanese, whose duty was to combat smuggling in the area.

An Egyptian spokesman said that a battalion of 400 Israeli Infantry attacked the Egyptian post at 1.45 a.m. yesterday. The battalion was supported by mortars and machine guns.

Egypt has lodged a strong complaint with the Mixed Armistice Commission and requested that a meeting be held right away.

According to an A.P. cable, an Israeli military informant said that an Israeli force attacked an Egyptian frontier police post in retaliation for an earlier Egyptian assault on an Israeli police post.

The Israeli informant gave this account of today's raid: In retaliation for an Egyptian attack on Tuesday on an Israeli police post at Beeroyatim, in the demilitarised El Auja-Nizana Zone, the Israeli force — which Cairo said was of battalion strength — attacked just before 2 a.m.

The Egyptians, housed in police building at the camp — a remote frontier post normally accessible only to camel-riding patrols — offered resistance. Shots were exchanged for 25 minutes. Israeli raiders returned to their own base at 3 a.m.

### VIOLATION

U.N. Truce Observers commented on a broadcast Israeli account of the attack by saying that it is a violation of the Truce Agreement and an admittance of the Israeli attack on the check post. The men who man this post, however, are only



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

E. mail  
29.10.55

2/5/1



# EGYPTIAN FORCES REPULSE ISRAELI ATTACK NEAR EL AUJA

## 1 Israeli killed, 3 wounded, 2 captured

A DESPATCH from the Associated Press says that the Israeli Army announced in Jerusalem yesterday that an Israeli policeman was killed, three were wounded and two kidnapped yesterday when an Egyptian military force penetrated the El Auja demilitarised zone. The Israeli army announced.

Meanwhile, an Egyptian official source declared yesterday: "Israeli forces which are still occupying El Auja opened heavy artillery and machine-gun fire on an Egyptian position near the frontier at El Auja. An Egyptian soldier was wounded.

"Egyptian forces reinforced the Egyptian position. The Israelis were forced to withdraw. One Israeli soldier was captured.

"The Egyptian forces occupied certain military positions in order to ensure security and safety.

"Col. Giacomaggi, the chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, asked both sides to cease fire. He also asked both sides to withdraw their troops.

"Firing was stopped but the Egyptian authorities replied to the second request by saying that they were ready to withdraw if the Israelis withdrew their forces from El Auja."

Commenting on the provocative action of Israeli forces yesterday in the El Auja zone, an Egyptian spokesman declared that since February 28, Israel had been pursuing a policy of aggression, regardless of the decisions of U.N. Security Council, and was defying the armistice agreement and the appeals of the United Nations supervisors.

The latest example of Israel's recklessness and disrespect of her international obligations, added the spokesman, was the occupation by a military force of the El Auja demilitarised zone on September 21.

The spokesman went on:

### DECEIT

"In spite of the order issued by the Chief Truce Supervisor requiring the Israeli forces to withdraw from this international zone, Israel resorted to deceit and retained her forces in the El Auja zone under the false pretext that they were police forces.

"This deceit was discovered when these Israeli forces attacked Egyptian guard positions within Egyptian territory this morning wounding an Egyptian soldier. Our forces were thus compelled to attack the Israeli position which had opened fire and occupied it. One Israeli soldier was captured and four others were wounded and the Israeli forces withdrew leaving behind their arms.

"Egypt has issued repeated warnings through the mouths of her responsible authorities that she will not stand by inactive in face of Israel's provocations and rash actions, and that she will take such action as she may consider necessary to ensure the safety of her forces and borders.

"Therefore all the consequences resulting from Israeli aggression fall upon the Israeli Government."

*E. Gazette  
27.10.55*

*27/11*



# ISRAELIS ROUTED BATTLE: 200 KILL

## Egyptians recapture outpost after savage fighting

**E**GYPTIAN troops, supported by armour and heavy guns, have recaptured Sabha from the Israelis, an Egyptian military spokesman announced in Cairo last night.

He said that 200 Israeli soldiers were killed and a number taken prisoner in night-and-day savage fighting at Sabha, an advanced Egyptian outpost, six kilometres south-west of El-Auja demilitarised zone in the Sinai desert.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition were also captured from the routed enemy, the spokesman added.

He said that Egyptian losses totalled 70 killed and missing.

The Egyptian outpost was stormed last night by a large Israeli force backed by field-artillery, mortars and anti-tank guns. The attackers overran part of the Egyptian lines which were manned by a company of infantrymen. The Israelis attacked in brigade strength.

The spokesman said that the small Egyptian force put up a stubborn defence in face of superior numbers and weapons. The defenders were forced back from part of the positions but held on grimly to the rest for 15 hours.

At 11 a.m. today, the Egyptians counter-attacked and succeeded in recapturing Sabha and clearing the area from the enemy after fierce fighting.

"Our forces are now in complete control of the battleground," the spokesman said.

The Egyptian War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Major General Abdul Hakim Amer, flew from Cairo to Gaza yesterday for consultations with local commanders. He returned to Cairo last night and immediately reported to Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser.

The Sabha battle was the biggest since the end of the Palestine war in 1949.

News of the Egyptian victory spread like wild-fire in Cairo.

### SURPRISE ATTACK

An official communique issued earlier yesterday by the Egyptian Army High Command said that fighting flared up when an Israeli force launched a surprise attack on an advance Egyptian outpost at Sabha at 10 p.m. on Wednesday night.

The communique said that the attacking force broke out from the demilitarised zone and struck at the Egyptian outpost. The Egyptian spokesman said that the enemy attack was a "well-planned" military operation.

He said that the Israelis adopted "hit-and-run" tactics by concentrating a powerful striking force to attack a certain objective at a chosen time and then withdraw from the battleground as soon as possible.

### PROPAGANDA

"Their aim is not a military victory but propaganda and a fillip to their morale," he said.

A report from Gaza said that while fighting was raging at Sabha, Egyptian and Israeli gunners fought a 20-minute duel across the truce demarcation line near the Arab refugees camp of El Magazi. No casualties were reported. An Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over Gaza today on Wednesday night before the outbreak of

zone were "confined" by the Israelis at the International House in El Auja village which is the headquarters of the Mixed Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Commission. They were not allowed to leave while the Israeli attack was underway.

The Arab League Acting Secretary-General, Dr. Raef Bellem, yesterday reported by telephone details of the Sabha fighting to Sayed Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League who is now in New York attending the United Nations General Assembly session as an observer.

Political observers in Cairo noted that the Sabha attack coincided with the 38th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration which promised the Jews a National Home in Palestine.

The explosive situation on the Arab-Israeli borders will be discussed by the forthcoming special meeting of the Arab League Political Committee. The Foreign Ministers, who constitute the Political Committee, were to have met in Cairo on November 10 to consider the Anglo-Saudi dispute over Buraimi.

The meeting date was today advanced to November 9 following consultations between Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Bellem. — A.N.A.

Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister, last night telephoned the news about the Israeli attack, and the Egyptian counter-attack, to Dr. Ahmed Hussein, Egyptian Ambassador to Washington, and to the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations Organisation.

There was also an exchange of opinions between the Egyptian and the Syrian authorities over the situation in Palestine.



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU



# News was broadcast from Cairo

THE news of the Israeli aggression at El Sabha and the subsequent Egyptian counter-attack was flashed to the public yesterday in a series of announcements made by a military spokesman at Army G.H.Q. in Cairo.

All statements were broadcast and during the day hundreds of citizens clustered round radios in cafes, news kiosks and wireless shops listening to all the special announcements.

The first official news of the attack given in Cairo came in mid-morning, when a communique tersely said:

"Within hours of Ben Gurion's peace offer, large Israeli forces attacked Egyptian positions and occupied the demilitarised zone of El Auja, as they admitted in an Israeli radio announcement this morning.

"Had Ben Gurion been sincere in his offer, such an attack would never have taken place. It has become clear now that Ben Gurion's peace offer is only a bluff behind which the man hides his real aggressive intentions."

## Details

For a little while nothing further was heard, but early in the afternoon a communique issued gave further details of the fighting. It said that at 10 o'clock on the night of November 2, a large Israeli force made a surprise attack on an Egyptian advanced position in the Sabha area, on the Egyptian frontier. The position was held by an infantry company.

This statement made it clear that the Israeli troops, which carried out the attack, had carried out their preparations in the Auja area, which is a demilitarised area, which should not be entered by military forces.

The battle continued for seven hours, during which heavy fighting took place. At dawn, the enemy was able to occupy part of the position, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

"Our forces are tenaciously clinging to the remainder of the position and fighting is still going on," the communique concluded.

A clearer picture of the fighting was given in the third statement issued yesterday afternoon. It described the attack launched by Israeli forces on El Sabha as a large-scale military operation, in which three infantry battalions, supported by armoured vehicles and artillery used. It was estimated that the enemy's forces consisted of 3,000 men.

A military spokesman pointed out that the sizeable Israeli raiding force directed its attack against an advanced Egyptian reconnaissance post in the Sabha area, manned only by a company of 100 soldiers.

"The Israelis," he said, "resorted to 'hit and run' tactics, based on the concentration of a powerful striking force throwing its full weight against one specified target and then quickly withdrawing from the battleground."

The spokesman added that the Israeli army had used these tactics twice within a week, first at El Countella, and now at El Sabha. In the latter case the Israelis outnumbered the Egyptians by 30 to one. He said it was obvious that the aim of the Israeli raid was not a military victory, but was being carried out for political purposes.

## Striking force

He then went on to point out that the Israelis can always concentrate a powerful striking force, which can direct its attack against one small position, after which it retreats as quickly as possible.

"So far, Egyptian forces have adhered to the policy of defending Egyptian territory, although they are always capable of widening the scope of operations, and thus make it impossible for Israel to persist in its tactics of launching hit and run raids.

"Once the scope of military operations is widened, Israel will be unable to concentrate three battalions against one position, and then retire once the objective is attained. When this happens, Israel will be unable to concentrate its forces in one given spot, nor be able to attack where it pleases.

## Used U.N. flag

The spokesman once again repeated the fact that the Israelis had concentrated their forces for the attack in the demilitarised zone, which is under U.N. supervision. This means that they had used the U.N. flag to disguise their real intentions.

"This is in keeping with the style adopted by Ben Gurion in his speech to the Knesset (parliament) yesterday, when he stressed his wish for peace. The peace he was talking about in the morning was hiding behind the raid which he knew would take place during the night", the spokesman concluded.

In the early afternoon rumours began to circulate in Cairo of an Egyptian counter-attack. This was confirmed shortly afterwards when the military spokesman stated that Egyptian forces began a counter-attack at 11 a.m. in a bid to retake the Sabha position occupied by the enemy forces earlier in the morning. The statement was immediately broadcast.

"At 2 p.m., Egyptian infantry, supported by armoured vehicles, attacked the position and expelled the enemy and finally re-occupied it," the spokesman said.

## Heavy losses

He then said that the enemy forces suffered heavy losses. Egyptian forces, he went on, were in full control of the area of Sabha.

A communique was released later by an official spokesman of the Egyptian Armed Forces. It said that the battle which began yesterday morning between the Israeli and Egyptian forces ended at 3 p.m., and that Egyptian forces were again in full control of the Sabha area.

"Our losses were 70 killed and missing, while those of the enemy were 200 killed, in addition to a number of prisoners, and a quantity of arms which have not been counted yet", the communique said.

The first news of Egyptian air support was given in a separate statement at 3 p.m. It said that Egyptian Air Force planes carried out reconnaissance operations over the battle area. Israeli planes which attempted to approach the scene of the fighting were forced back.

Throughout the whole day Egyptian aircraft were in complete command of the skies and helped the land forces to retain complete control over the Sabha area. All planes returned safely to their base.

## Outnumbered

The fourth Egyptian communique yesterday gave details of the earlier battle, when the Israelis were able to occupy part of the Sabha position. It said that though outnumbered, the Egyptians fought gallantly and without any respite for 15 hours until the main Egyptian force was in a position to launch its counter-attack which cleared the area of the Israeli invaders.

The last communique of the day which came out about 7.30 p.m. gave the nation the news of a resounding Egyptian victory. The spokesman at Army G.H.Q. who read it out said:

"The Israeli forces which attacked the Egyptian position at El-Sabha, occupying it and then establishing defensive lines, could not withstand the strong Egyptian counter-attack. This action was launched by an Egyptian infantry force backed by armoured vehicles and Egyptian Air Force planes at 11 a.m. today to recapture the El-Sabha position.

## Silenced guns

Continuing, the spokesman said:

"At 3 p.m., our forces stormed the Israeli position and silenced all its guns.

"Despite the enemy's resistance and heavy fire, our forces continued to advance, until Egyptian tanks, and infantrymen occupied the Israeli position.

"This offensive — carried out in daylight — is a proof of the courage and strong will of the Egyptian soldier, which were splendidly displayed in the attack on the Israeli positions in broad daylight.

The spokesman said that the Egyptian forces which carried out the counter-attack linked up with the Egyptian company which tenaciously clung to their positions, despite the fact that part of the position was occupied by the Israelis, and that they were engaged in bitter fighting from 10 a.m. on Wednesday to 3 p.m. on Thursday.

"Although the Egyptian company faced an attack from a greatly superior force morale was very high," the spokesman concluded.

*E. Gazette  
H. 11.55*



# LEAGUE POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS BURAIMI, ISRAEL

## *Stronger economic blockade foreshadowed*

THE ARAB LEAGUE POLITICAL COMMITTEE will meet on Wednesday next, November 9, to discuss the British aggression on Buraimi, as well as the recent Israeli attacks, it was announced in Cairo yesterday.

Dr. Raif Bellama, acting Secretary-General of the Arab League, called on Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister yesterday, in connection with preparations for the meeting. They reviewed recent events in the presence of Mtre. Hussein Aziz, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mtre. Abdul Shafy el Labban, the Assistant Under Secretary for Political Affairs.

Dr. Bellama said that he had prepared a detailed note on the developments of the Anglo-Saudi Arabian dispute over the Buraimi Oasis, and sent copies to Arab Foreign Ministers and to Mtre. Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Secretary General of the Arab League, who is now in New York attending the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.

He added that the Committee will also discuss the recent acts of aggression committed by Israel.

Referring to the statement by the Israel Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, who asked to meet responsible Arab statesmen, Dr. Bellama pointed out that no responsible Arab would accept to negotiate with Israel or to conclude peace with her.

He said that Israel should first comply with the United Nations resolutions; and the Arab states would then confer to discuss the whole situation with a view to restoring to the people of Palestine their rights in full.

Asked about the economic blockade imposed by the Arab countries against Israel, he said it would continue and that more measures will be enforced.

### ENVOY'S STATEMENTS

Sheikh Youssef Yassin, Saudi Arabian Minister of State and Member of the International Arbitration Committee, arrived in Cairo yesterday from Geneva. He told reporters that the world was aware of all the facts about British policy in respect of Buraimi and had taken note of the British failure before the International Arbitration Committee.

"Never before, in modern history, have I heard of a British Prime Minister announcing the occupation of an Arab area, as Sir Anthony Eden did in the House of Commons," Sheikh Yassin said.

He concluded by saying that Saudi Arabia has revealed British imperialist designs to international public opinion.

Sheikh Yassin had a long meeting yesterday at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Cairo, with Sheikh Ibrahim el Fadl, Saudi Arabian Ambassador, and Sheikh Gawad Zikry, Minister at the Embassy. He will stay in Cairo for a few days, before returning to Arabia.

*E. Gazette  
4.11.55*



# Ben Gurion's offer was smoke-screen

— NASSER

"THE battle at El-Safha, south-west of Al-Auja is still going on." The Egyptian Premier, Gamal Abdul Nasser, made this statement to Tom Little, of the Arab News Agency, at noon yesterday after receiving the latest information from the frontier.

"This," Col. Nasser commented, "is an excellent demonstration of the genuineness of Ben Gurion's offer of peace talks.

"Within ten hours of Mr. Ben Gurion's statement to his Parliament he launched a strong attack against the Egyptian position. His force consisted of one heavily armed brigade supported by his Air Force against an Egyptian frontier post manned by a company.

"The fighting is now taking place inside Egyptian territory.

"The position on the frontier is as follows. The Israeli forces—they have abandoned the disguise of policemen—are now occupying the demilitarised zone of Al-Auja.

"This small place is an important strategic point on the desert crossroads between Beer-sheba and Ismailia. In view of this, the Egyptian troops dug trenches on the Egyptian side where there are two hills occupied by small forces, a company on one and platoon of troops and National Guards on the other. Our striking force is much further back.

"It is against one of these hill positions that the Israeli attack was directed".

## Second attack

Colonel Nasser pointed out that this was the second major attack launched by the Israelis in seven days. He said, "far from hiding the fact, the Israeli Radio has boasted that Israeli forces have been able to attack twice within a week.

"I feel that far from wanting discussions, Mr. Ben Gurion wants to force a peace. His statement was clearly intended to deceive world opinion. It was a smoke-screen put up in the day to hide an attack by night."

— A.N.A.

*E. Gazette  
H. 11.55*

*Handwritten signature/initials*



# SYRIA WANTS U.N. COMMISSION SENT TO JERUSALEM

## 'To organise return of refugees'

United Nations, November 15.

**J**TRE. Ahmed Shukairy, Syria's delegation leader, proposed today the setting up a Security Council commission including the United States, Soviet Russia and Iran, to hold a plebiscite among Palestine Arab refugees on whether they want to go back to their homes or take compensation instead.

Shukairy's proposal was made to the U.N. Special Political Committee, now debating the refugees' fate.

He spoke after Abdul Moneim Rifa'i, representing Jordan at the Committee table but without a vote, charged that the failure to solve the refugees problem was due to "the failure of Israel to abide by U.N. resolutions pertaining to the rights of the refugees."

Rifa'i said his country harbours more than half the total number.

He warned the Committee that "it is time to realize that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees is a major factor in formulating the national policy of the Arab world as a whole."

Shukairy described the situation in Jordan as "a dreadful misery" and said the Gaza strip in the south was "an island of poverty and misery..."

Large proposed water projects would take several years to build, if approved, and would then only absorb about 200,000 refugees — the amount of the natural increase among the refugees in that time — Shukairy pointed out.

The answer was to determine whether refugees wanted to be repatriated or compensated, and whether they could actually get the choice of repatriation, the Syrian leader said.

He proposed that the Security Council Commission be stationed in Jerusalem and that:

"The Commission will take effective measures to emancipate all areas that belonged to the Arabs from Israeli control and thereupon repatriate the refugees to their homes." Shukairy proposed. "With regard to the other areas under Israeli control, the Commission will repatriate those refugees wishing to go back to their homes and will compensate those wishing not to return. The Commission will provide for the necessary guarantees to secure all political, civil and human rights for the refugees returning to their homes."

He said this did not more than carry out old U.N. resolutions.  
— A.P.

*E. Gazette*  
16-11-55

2/571/12



# **STOP PRESS**

## **ISRAELI ATTACK**

An official Egyptian source declared at midnight that Israeli forces at 10 p.m. attacked the Egyptian positions in the Safha area, south of Al Auja.

Fighting was still continuing at the moment of going to press.

## **SYRIAN WARNING**

Damascus, Nov. 2.

The Syrian Premier, el Sayed Said el-Ghazzi, today warned Britain, France and the United States that because of repeated Israeli aggression on the various armistice fronts, Syria was no longer bound by international obligations. — Reuter

*E. Gazette*  
*3.11.55*



# BEN GURION PROPOSES MEETING WITH ARABS

Jerusalem, Nov. 2.

**M**R David Ben Gurion, Israel's premier-designate, today offered to meet the Egyptian Prime Minister and "every other Arab ruler as soon as possible to achieve a mutual settlement without prior conditions."

He made the offer of talks with Lieut.-Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser and other Arab leaders in a speech to the Knesset (Parliament) in presenting his new five-party coalition Government.

Mr. Ben Gurion's Government, replacing a coalition which resigned in June chiefly over a dispute on economic development, is pledged to increase the country's military preparedness but to observe meticulously its present armistice agreements with Arab States.

## Alternative

Ben Gurion said of his offer to meet Arab leaders to reach an overall settlement: "If the other side is not yet ready for that, we would also agree to a limited settlement, providing for full implementation of the armistice agreements, mutual elimination of all incidents and acts of hostility, boycott and blockade, and observance of the freedom of the sea, and any additional arrangements agreeable to both sides".

Mr. Ben Gurion said any aggressive design against Israel's freedom and existence "is bound to lead to a dangerous explosion".

Reiterating the Israel Government's views on the supply of Communist arms to Arab nations, Mr. Ben Gurion criticised both Russia and Czechoslovakia on one hand, and Britain and

the United States on the other for supplying arms to Arabs.

This recalled similar comments a fortnight ago by Mr. Moshe Sharett, outgoing Premier who is retaining the Foreign Affairs portfolio, whose dramatic flight to Europe to plead Israel's case has been a highlight of the Big Four Foreign Ministers conference at Geneva.

Mr. Ben Gurion went on to accuse the Arabs, particularly Egypt of aggressive action against Israel including incursions into Israeli territory, an economic boycott and a blockade.

He said that since the beginning of the year Israel had suffered 153 casualties in Egyptian raids in the Gaza area alone. — Reuter.

*E. Gazette*  
3.11.55



# Israelis report Egyptian attack

AN Egyptian infantry platoon attacked an Israeli patrol near Kissufim settlement on the Israeli-Egyptian border on Monday night, an Israeli military spokesman said in Jerusalem yesterday.

This was the fifth border incident reported from the Gaza strip in three days.

After the clash the spokesman said Egyptian jet planes were seen over the Western Negev desert again on Monday.

On Sunday Egyptian planes flew several reconnaissance sorties over the El Auja demilitarised zone and the Western Negev area, according to Israeli sources.

Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the United Nations truce supervisory team in Palestine, said in New York on Monday night that he thought the present tense situation between Egypt and Israel would require some action by the United States, Britain and France.

Asked at a press conference what sort of action he meant, he replied: "That is not for me to decide."

## No replies

General Burns said he had not yet received replies to his weekend appeals to Egypt and Israel to order their forces in the El Auja region and all other areas where they were closed together to cease aggressive activities.

At the United Nations, a Western source yesterday said prospects of U.N. Security Council action in the Palestine border troubles are receding. This source said the three Western powers are attempting to work out a plan to end the border incidents without Council consideration.

The Egyptian delegation, meanwhile, issued a statement denying a published report (N.Y. Times, Oct. 31) to the effect that in the event of war, Egypt would not honour her obligation to readmit Britain in the Suez Canal Base. The delegation said Egypt intends to honour her obligations under the Suez Canal agreement.

The U.S. State Department said today it would consider any request Israel makes for the purchase of American weapons.

A spokesman said the Department's willingness to consider such a request "is implicit" in an 1949 agreement which Israel has with the United States which gives it the right to buy American arms.

Press Officer Lincoln White told a news conference he understood "from public statements" that Israel would submit soon a list of weapons it wants to buy from the United States. — Reuter and A.P.

*E. Gazette  
2.11.55*



# Gen. Burns has talks in Gaza

Gaza, October 19.

**MAJOR - GENERAL E. M. BURNS**, United Nations Chief Truce Observer for Palestine, arrived here this morning in a private aircraft from Jerusalem.

He was accompanied by his political adviser, Mr. Graham Lucas, and his legal adviser, Mr. Anthony Larwich. Immediately on his arrival, he conferred for two hours with Colonel François-Xavier Giacomaggi, chairman of the Mixed Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Commission.

On his departure back to Jerusalem afterwards, General Burns said they had discussed the situation along the truce line between Egypt and Israel in general and that in the El-Auja demilitarised zone in particular.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian side of the Mixed Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Commission today submitted a complaint that two Israel aircraft flew over the Gaza sector last night. — (A.N. A.)

*E. gazette  
20.10.55*



# ISRAELIS IN EL AUJA USE VEHICLE SIMILAR TO TRUCE MEN'S

## Egypt complains to Armistice Commission

EGYPTIAN authorities have notified the Mixed Armistice Commission in writing that Israeli forces in the El Auja demilitarised zone are using a white vehicle which is similar to those used by the truce observers, it was announced in Cairo last night.

A statement issued last night said that Egyptian outposts near the Egyptian-Palestine border, opposite the El Auja demilitarised zone, had noticed Israeli forces still in the area were using a white vehicle.

"Egyptian outposts are thus puzzled as to the identity of vehicles approaching them," said the statement.

"The Egyptian authorities have notified the Armistice Commission in writing that so far they have not been informed of the measures taken to avoid this in future," the statement added.

The statement also said that in some cases, U.N. truce observers accompanied Israeli officers belonging to units in the demilitarised zone in their vehicles while on patrol in the area.

"The Egyptian authorities concerned have notified the Armistice Commission about this irregularity," concluded the statement.

A.N.A. reports that a Syrian military spokesman stated last night that an armed Israeli motor-boat opened heavy machine-gun fire before noon yesterday on the Syrian villages of El-Mosadiya and El Hazel which are located on the eastern bank of Lake Tiberias.

Firing continued for an hour and a child was hurt, said the spokesman, who added that the shooting stopped only when the United Nations observers intervened.

Syria lodged a complaint afterwards with the Armistice Commission.

Meanwhile Israeli troops opened fire on an outpost of the Arab Legion at the village of Falama in the district of Tul-karm. Firing continued for three hours but there were no casualties.

### Investigation

Yesterday a United Nations sub-committee of the Palestine Truce Observation Organisation went to the scene of the incident to investigate and prepare a report to be submitted to the Armistice Commission.

Reuter reports that an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday emphatically denied that any country in the Soviet bloc had offered arms to Israel.

Last Wednesday, an Israel Embassy spokesman in Washington and official circles in Jerusalem admitted that Czechoslovakia and another Soviet bloc country had "hinted" at a possible sale of arms to Israel.

The spokesman yesterday said no direct offer had been made, and added that Israel had no intention of buying arms from the Soviet bloc.

Israel was concentrating on preventing such arms going to Egypt, he said, and on preventing an arms race in the area.

### Syrian plan

Meanwhile, according to A.N.A., the Syrian Cabinet last week discussed a plan for a bilateral military pact between Syria and Egypt as an urgent defence measure in face of repeated Israeli attacks.

It is understood that all members of the Cabinet approve of this pact but are of the view that other Arab countries should have the choice of joining or not in the light of their own interests.

It is learned that Sayed Asaad Harun, Syrian Minister of State, who left for Cairo at the end of last week, conveyed to the Egyptian authorities the results of the Syrian Cabinet's discussions on the proposed pact.

It is expected that Premier Said el-Ghazzy, accompanied by Minister of Interior Aly Buzu, will leave for Saudi Arabia in the next few days for talks on the same question with the Saudi authorities.

The Syrian Cabinet has decided to meet every evening to discuss the latest touch with events.

*E. Gazette  
12.10.55*



# ISRAELI FORCE FROM EL AUJA CROSSES FRONTIER LINE

## *Troops in zone in defiance of truce terms*

"ISRAELIS are still maintaining some of their armed forces in the demilitarised El Auja zone in violation of the truce agreement and the appeal by General Burns stressing the necessity for withdrawal of Israeli forces from the zone," declared a military spokesman in Cairo last night.

The spokesman explained that yesterday afternoon one section of the Israeli forces which are still in the zone approached an Egyptian outpost on the Egyptian-Palestine borders. The force was accompanied by two of the vehicles of the U.N. truce supervisors.

"The officer in charge at the Egyptian outpost warned that they should keep away from the borders, but they did not comply and even crossed the Egyptian border," the spokesman continued.

"The Egyptian force was compelled to open fire at the Israeli forces, which retreated as a result," he went on.

Commenting on the incident, the military spokesman said that the Jews were still maintaining some of their armed forces inside the demilitarised zone.

"In doing so, they sometimes disguise themselves as civilians and at other times as police, and thus violate the provisions of the truce agreement, and the appeal made by General E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Chief Truce Supervisor, on Sept. 26 for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the demilitarised zone," the spokesman concluded.

### SYRIAN FRONTIER

The Arab News Agency reports a Damascus statement that Israeli forces on Saturday committed two aggressions on the Syrian frontier.

The first aggression took place when the Israeli post at El Asha opened fire on the Syrian village of Betelha. There were no casualties.

The second aggression took place when Israelis opened fire on Syrian farmers in the Arab village of Duraight. Two Syrian farmers were wounded.

Syria has asked for an emergency meeting of the Sro-Israeli Truce Committee to discuss the two aggressions.

*E Gazette  
17/10/55*



# Govt. sues American firms

A CLAIM, the first of its kind, and involving three American firms, is to be heard by the Fourth Commercial Chamber at Alexandria, the Egyptian Government being plaintiffs against them for a sum of L.E. 11,000 — value of airplane spares undelivered.

Defendants are the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, California; the General Steamship Corporation, San Francisco; and the Pacific Mediterranean Line, North American Shipping and Trading, New York.

It appears that in March, 1949, an agreement was signed on behalf of the Egyptian Government and the branch of the Douglas Aircraft Company in Belgium for the delivery of Dakota spares for the Egyptian Air Force. The sum involved was 80,000 dollars.

On December 9 of that year the Egyptian Government was informed that the goods had been shipped in the s.s. Savo of the Pacific Mediterranean Line, a line that does not usually call at Israeli ports. The forwarding agents were the General Steamship Corporation.

## Seized in Haifa

On May 13, 1950, the Egyptian Government was informed that the goods had been seized by the Israel Government in Haifa.

It was stated that, after leaving San Francisco, the captain of the ship was instructed to call at another port and load a quantity of other goods for Haifa. It was for this reason that the Savo called at Haifa before proceeding to Egypt.

To make up their stocks, the Egyptian Government had to place another order for direct shipment to Egypt and plaintiffs now claim that the three companies are responsible for the loss of the first shipment.

*E. Gazette  
17.10.55*

*ALD*



# WARNS AGAINST U.S. GUARANTEE TO ISRAEL

Washington, October 11.

THE Syrian Ambassador told U.S. officials today that any U.S. security guarantee for Israel "would very probably create outright struggle" in the Middle East.

Syrian Ambassador Farid Zeineddin spent almost an hour with Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen, who returned on Friday from brief visit to the Middle East.

Ambassador Zeineddin told newsmen after his visit that he had talked with Allen about the Middle East and North Africa.

"Particularly, I told him Syria was very gravely concerned about pressures being brought by Zionist groups in this country and by Israel to try to bring about an alliance between the United States and Israel under the guise of a security guarantee," Zeineddin said.

He argued that that amounted to "trying to impress a settlement on the Palestine problem which is entirely unsettled."

Zeineddin said the solution to Arab-Israeli tension lay within the United Nations. He said U.N. — proposed solutions should be implemented, first before other means — presumably including Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' recent call for joint Arab-Israeli security guarantees.

Zeineddin said he believed Egypt's arrangement to buy arms from Czechoslovakia was strictly Egypt's business — It doesn't concern other countries at all".

## Russian aid

Asked about Russian declarations of plans to send many kinds of technical aid into the Middle East, the Syrian said he did not know whether his country would be interested, but he added:

"It wouldn't surprise me at all if Syria or any other country in that area would accept such technical assistance. But let me point out Syria has chosen not to request technical aid from the United States in the past."

On the question of security guarantees, the Ambassador said: "I hope that Israel and Zionist groups in this country will not lead the United States into a position of making the situation in the Near East unthinkably more tense. If that should happen it would very probably create outright struggle."

The Ambassador said the Arab nations want to get along with all other countries. He said his visit to the State Department was in the spirit of his country's belief that "it is always fit to exchange opinions on such matters so that everybody gets a clear understanding of the interests of the other — that's always helpful and healthy." —

A.P.

*E. Gazette  
12.10.55*



# NO POINT OF COMPROMISE ISRAEL--NASSER

## 'Arabs up against Zionist conspiracy rooted in U.S.'

New York, October 14

**E**GYPTIAN PREMIER Gamal Abdul Nasser told the "New York Post", in an exclusive interview published today that he believed the Arab nations were up against a "Zionist conspiracy" rooted in America.

In what was described as his first frank discussion of the subject, he was quoted in the story from Cairo as saying:

"All the Arabs are feeling that America is under the guidance and domination of strong Zionist organisations to help Israel against us.

"The Zionist influence in the United States is an obstacle between the Arabs and the Americans. It is the feeling of everyone in the Arab countries that all our efforts in the United States will be in vain because of the Zionists."

The interview was obtained by "Post" executive editor Paule Sann, who went to the Middle East to survey the deepening Arab-Israel conflict.

Sann's account said that Premier Abdul Nasser "believes he is fighting not Israel alone but international Zionism and the wealth of the Zionists.

"He seems himself as a man whose mission is to save the Arab world from domination and ruin at the hands of a "Zionist conspiracy" which, he says, is rooted in the U.S. but has some support in Britain and France.

"He concedes that he cannot see a single point of compromise, however small, between the Arabs and Israel."

He said he made his deal to obtain armaments from Communist Czechoslovakia only because he could not get help from the United States.

### SECURITY

"Egypt's security is the most important item," he was quoted. "When I decided to take weapons from Russia I was not looking to the rest of the world. I was looking to my own borders. We would have preferred to deal with the West, but for me it was a case of life or death. I have no choice."

He said it was useless for Arabs to seek help in America because the election officials there "have to think of the Zionists" and their five million votes.

"The Zionists," he said, "are very influential and now they are becoming more influential as the elections come near. I am convinced that America cannot do anything for the Arab people."



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*E. mail  
15.10.55*



# WAR OFFICE ADMITS SECRET REPORT IS AUTHENTIC

## There is such a document, says Whitehall spokesman

London, October 4

**T**HE British War Office admitted today that a document published in an Egyptian paper, giving Britain's assessment of the Middle East situation was a British secret intelligence report.

The document, published in the Cairo morning newspaper 'Al Gumburiya' (and 'The Egyptian Gazette') expressed British doubts about Israel's peaceful intentions.

Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser previously said the document had fallen into his agent's hands along with French intelligence reports purporting to show heavy arms sales by the Western powers to Israel.

"There is such a document," a War Office spokesman said here. "It is marked secret and has a fairly wide distribution in the army."

The British intelligence report expressed the opinion that the "Egyptian Government will probably do their best to avoid war," and added:

"There is less confidence that the Israeli Government will decide to continue the long-term and coexistence policy of restraint."

### DECLARATION

A Foreign Office spokesman today denied a statement by Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, that the Big Three Western Powers had broken the terms of their 1950 declaration on maintaining peace in the Middle East.

The spokesman, answering a question at his daily press conference said: "I do not think that we would accept that statement for the moment. Our policy is in fact based on the Tripartite Declaration" of Britain, France and the United States, of May, 1950.

In another reply, he said the Tripartite Declaration was "a useful support for security in that part of the world."

### CAIRO COMMENT

Commenting on the spokesman's statement, political observers in Cairo expressed astonishment that he should have denied that the British Government had violated the Tripartite Declaration. What else could the supply of large quantities of armaments to Israel be called? they asked.

According to these sources, the Israeli newspaper "Davar" stated that the same Foreign Office spokesman declared on September 29 that his Government would increase the supply of arms to Israel.

Commenting on this, the Cairo observers asked if this should not be considered as an infringement of the Tripartite Declaration.

The British Foreign Office spokesman has not denied that the Governments of the signatories of the Tripartite Declaration have disturbed the balance of power in the Middle East and he cannot consider this disturbance as a useful contribution to the security of this part of the world, these observers added. — A.P. and Reuter.

*E. Gazette  
5.10.55*

*2/5/1*



**SECRET**

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT and is issued for the information of such persons only as need to know its contents in the course of their official duties.

Any person finding this document will hand it to a Military Office or Police station for its safe return to THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, THE WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.1, with particulars of how and where found.

THE UNAUTHORIZED RETENTION OR DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCUMENT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACTS OF 1911 AND 1939.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

MAY, 1955

Volume 9—Number 5

Based on information received up to 30th April 1955

THE GENERAL STAFF  
THE WAR OFFICE

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

decision now by war, the possibility cannot be excluded that a further incident or series of incidents may lead to this result. The Egyptian Government will probably do their best to avoid war; the manner of their reinforcements of the Sinai frontier after the Gaza incident did not suggest aggressive intentions. There is less confidence that the Israeli Government will decide to continue a long term and co-existence policy of restraint.

After receiving a report from their own sources that the Israelis were about to occupy the Gaza Strip, the Syrian Military authorities instructed their forces on the south-west Frontier to be prepared to attack the Israelis immediately if the latter attacked Egypt.

## The secret documents

En fait le fond du matériel lourd des forces armées israéliennes est d'origine anglo-américaine. Voici à titre d'exemple quelques fournitures de matériel effectuées à Israël par les soins de la Grande-Bretagne.

- 20 chasseurs Meteor-Gloster
- 50 Mustang P 51
- 20 Mosquitoes
- 7 avions de transport C-47
- 100 chars Sherman
- 15 chars Churchill
- 100 auto-mitrailleuses Staghound et Coventry.
- 70 canons 25 pounders, etc.

Des marchés sont en cours pour la vente de Gloster-Meteor et de chars Centurions. De son côté l'Amérique vient de livrer 12 avions d'entraînement P.T.-17 à Tel-Aviv.

La déclaration tripartite de 1950 garantit l'équilibre des forces entre Israël et les pays arabes. La France pour sa part semble n'avoir jamais débordé du cadre qu'elle s'est fixé en cette matière pour assurer le maintien de la paix et du statu quo territorial dans cette région. Il est bon qu'on le sache...



# El Auja withdrawal is again postponed

Jerusalem, Sept. 30.

THE deadline for withdrawal of Israeli and Egyptian military forces from the demilitarised border area near El Auja has been postponed by U.N. headquarters here until 2 p.m. on Sunday (12.00 hours G.M.T.).

A U.N. spokesman said today this third postponement followed an exchange of letters between Israel's Foreign Ministry Director, General Walter Eytan, and General E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Truce Chief. The letters dealt with interpretation of the terms of the evacuation, an Israeli spokesman said.

Meanwhile, General Burns arrived in Gaza today from his headquarters in Jerusalem for talks with Major Abbas Sidky, head of the Egyptian side on the Mixed Armistice Commission, and Major François Giacomaggi, of France, chairman of the commission.

General Burns will leave on Monday for Beirut for talks with the Lebanese Government on the truce. He will also discuss the situation on the Lebanese-Israeli border where there were clashes last week.

Yesterday, Gen. Burns visited Amman and conferred with Lieutenant General John Glubb, Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion, on a number of truce affairs, including the removal of the mines in the British war cemetery in Jerusalem. — A.P., A.N.A. and Reuter.

*E. mail  
1.10.55*

*2/5/11*



# ISRAEL MUST EVACUATE AUJA UNCONDITIONALLY

Jerusalem, September 28.

**MAJOR-GENERAL E.L.B. BURNS**, Chief Palestine Truce Supervisor, today discussed the situation in the El-Auja demilitarised zone with the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, official sources here said.

A communique issued by General Burns yesterday said that while both Israel and Egypt agreed in principle to withdrawing their forces from the zone, Israel had raised some points which required clarification.

Mr. Grand, the press attaché at the United Nations Truce Observation Organisation, today stated General Burns insisted that the Israeli troops should first evacuate El-Auja before the conditions laid down by Israel could be discussed.

The press attaché also said that General Burns was expected to go to the Lebanon next week to discuss with the Lebanese authorities questions connected with the Lebanese-Israeli truce agreement as well as the present situation on the Lebanese-Israeli borders.

It is reported from Beirut that all Palestine refugees living on the Lebanese-Israeli frontiers have been moved farther inside Lebanese territory, in accordance with recent orders by the Lebanese Army High Command. They number 2,000.

Major-General Fuad Shihab, Commander-in-Chief of the Lebanese Army, has reported to Premier Rashid Karamy on measures taken by Lebanese forces to repel any Israeli border attack.

The Lebanese Government has recently received information to the effect that Israel intends to launch such an attack in revenge for the ambush of an Israeli bus by an armed gang on the night of September 22 near the Lebanese border.

## Lebanese assurances

Meanwhile, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that the Lebanon had assured Israel that it would take all steps to bring to justice the group of bandits who attacked the Israeli bus near Meron, killing three people and wounding nine.

The Lebanon gave the assurances at a meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday, the spokesman said.

The United Nations Chairman of the commission, Colonel F. Communal, of France, said that according to United Nations investigators the attackers were based in the Lebanon and he described the attack as "unprecedented."

He called on the Lebanon to bring the attackers to justice, to liquidate any organisation behind them and to take effective

measures against a repetition.

Sayed Majid Arslan, the Lebanese Minister of Defence, tonight stated that the Lebanese troops stationed on the Lebanese-Israeli borders had discovered a new spy ring which operated inside the Lebanon and had arrested many of its members. Investigations are being conducted in great secrecy, but it is understood that the gang operates on behalf of Israel. The Minister of Defence added that the Lebanese forces were in full control of the situation on the borders. — A.N.A. and Reuter.

*E. Gazette  
29.9.55*



# Israel agrees to withdraw troops from Auja

## 'MINES LAID IN ZONE'

Jerusalem, September 27.

THE Israeli Foreign Ministry announced tonight that Israel had agreed to a request which General E.L.M. Burns, Chief United Nations Palestine Truce Observer, made yesterday to Egypt and Israel asking them to withdraw their armed forces from the El Auja demilitarised zone, 40 miles south of Gaza, before 18.00 hours (local time) next Thursday.

Israeli forces entered the zone last Tuesday.

The Egyptian Government earlier today accused Israel of laying mines and putting up barbed-wire barriers in the zone.

A communiqué said that "in spite of Gen. Burns' protests against the Israeli occupation of the demilitarised zone of El Auja and his repeated requests for the Israelis to withdraw, Israeli troops there are consolidating their positions, paying no attention whatsoever to U.N. resolutions."

Meanwhile, it was learned in Gaza today that Egypt had also approved Gen. Burns' request "with reservations".

Egypt's approval is believed to have been made today at a meeting held between General Burns and Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs at the Egyptian War Ministry. — Reuter, A.P., and A.N.A.

*E. Gazette*  
*28.9.55*



# EGYPT 'WILLING TO DISCUSS ANY SUBJECT WITH BURNS'

## Col. Gohar meets U.N. truce chief today

Gaza, September 26.

COLONEL SALAH GOHAR, Director of the Palestine Affairs Department at the Egyptian War Ministry, said here today that Egypt was willing to discuss with General Burns, United Nations Chief Truce Observer for Palestine, "any subject he likes."

Egypt broke off the United Nations-sponsored Gaza talks under General Burns' supervision on August 24, two days after a heavy Israeli attack on the Egyptian-held Gaza sector.

Colonel Gohar reiterated Egypt's opposition to the erection of barbed wire along the truce line, as proposed by General Burns. "It is possible, however, to have barbed-wire barricades at certain points inside Arab territory, to prevent infiltration across the border," he said.

Colonel Gohar arrived here from Cairo today for talks with General Burns who is arriving in Gaza from his headquarters in Jerusalem tomorrow.

### EL AUJA

It is understood that they will discuss the situation in the El-Auja demilitarised zone which was occupied by an Israeli army unit on September 20.

General Burns lodged a strong protest with the Israelis and demanded the withdrawal of their troops from the zone. They refused.

Tomorrow's meeting had been arranged at the request of General Burns.—A.N.A.

E. Gazette  
27.9.55



# NEAR LEBANON BORDER Israeli bus ambushed: 3 killed

Tel Aviv, Sept. 23.

AN American tourist was among three passengers killed and a Canadian woman was wounded in the ambush of an Israeli bus by an armed gang on Thursday night near the Lebanese border.

The American victim was identified as Herman Brach, 28, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Rogica Bercowitz of Montreal was among the nine wounded in the attack. She now is at the Poriah Hospital, south of Tiberias, where her condition was reported as not serious.

U.N. truce observers began an on-the-spot investigation of the ambush on Friday after a complaint from Israel was received by the Israeli-Lebanese Mixed Armistice Commission which said it occurred in the mountains of Galilee, west of Safad and six miles south of the frontier.

A statement issued at Truce Supervision headquarters in Jerusalem expressed the hope that "all parties to the general armistice agreements will make every effort to discover and punish the perpetrators of this cowardly and criminal attack".

## Hurled grenades

An Israeli spokesman said the gang halted the bus and its accompanying carrier with automatic weapons fire, and then hurled grenades at both vehicles.

All the victims were described as civilians.

Witnesses said the bus was ambushed about 7 p.m. after passing through Meron on its way from Safad to Haifa.

The bus was headed up a hill when showered with machine-gun bullets from two positions. Hand grenades were flung at it.

## Plane intercepted

An Israeli jet fighter intercepted a privately owned American C40 over Southern Israel on Thursday and escorted it to Lydda Airport. The pilot wanted to land there anyway.

The plane was en route from India to the United States. The pilot, whose identity was not disclosed, reportedly had planned to stop for repairs in Israel but failed to give notice prior to crossing the border. No further action was taken by the Israeli authorities. — A.P.

E. Amal  
24.9.55



# Apology by Israel for Auja incident

Jerusalem, Israeli Section,  
September 22.

ISRAEL apologised today for "inadvertently" capturing the U.N. Israel-Egypt Armistice Commission Headquarters at El-Auja on Tuesday night.

Israeli troops moved into the Palestine demilitarized zone 80 miles south of Gaza that day.

The apology was contained in a letter sent by Premier Moshe Sharett to Gen. E. L. M. Burns, of Canada, Chief of the U.N. staff in Palestine.

An Israeli spokesman said that as soon as the error was realised, the Israeli unit evacuated the U.N. Headquarters building.

The spokesman said the letter also expressed Israel's regret for casualties "inadvertently inflicted on Egyptian personnel" when Israeli troops entered the building. He said one Egyptian officer and one soldier were wounded. The officer was freed and the wounded man taken to hospital.

## Frontier

Sharett's letter, the spokesman said, reiterated Israel's intention to withdraw its forces from the demilitarized zone as soon as Egypt removes its outposts, which Israel says are illegally in the area, and as soon as Egypt gives an assurance that there will be no further "tampering" with frontier markers.

Egypt alleges Egyptian troops in the disputed area have pulled down a string of concrete pillars erected by Israel to mark off a frontier.

## For Cairo

A spokesman of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation told A.N.A. today that General Burns plans to leave for Cairo tomorrow or on Saturday to discuss with Egyptian authorities the situation in the El-Auja demilitarised zone.

The spokesman added that General Burns discussed the situation with the Israeli authorities yesterday.

General Burns has already reported to the United Nations Secretary-General, on the entry of Israeli troops yesterday into the El Auja demilitarised zone.

Mr. John Reedman, General Burns' political advisor, said the general had made a preliminary report which would be followed by a full report on the problem of the 100-square mile zone demilitarised under the Israeli-Egypt armistice agreement. — A.P. — A.N.A. — Reuter.

*E. Gazette  
23.9.55*



# ISRAELIS DEFY U.N. ORDER TO QUIT EL AUJA AREA

## Strong protest by Burns at 'flagrant' armistice violation

United Nations, New York, September 21

**MAJOR GENERAL E.L.M. Burns** said today that he had requested Israel to withdraw immediately troops sent into the El Auja demilitarized zone, near the Egyptian border, early today but Israel had refused to do so.

Burns, the chief of the U.N. Truce Supervisory Commission in Palestine, said he delivered a strong protest to Israel over what he called a "flagrant violation" of the General Armistice Agreement by the Israeli forces.

Burns informed the U.N. that a force of Israeli troops occupied a camp serving as headquarters of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission and attacked Egyptian personnel.

Burns said that Israel refused to order its troops to leave.

Burns said that additional U.N. observers have been sent to the demilitarized zone at El Auja, in the Negev Desert area south of the Gaza Strip. — A.P.

### CAIRO STATEMENTS

In Cairo yesterday, a spokesman of G.H.Q., Egyptian Armed Forces, disclosed that Israeli forces entered the El Auja area in the early hours of yesterday morning, occupied it, and arrested the U.N. representative there.

The spokesman said that, as a result of this flagrant violation of the General Armistice Agreement, the Egyptian delegate on the Mixed Armistice Commission (whose headquarters are at the town of El Auja) was injured, together with two soldiers, one of whom was seriously injured.

Further details of this flagrant violation of the U.N. Security Council resolution by Israel were given by Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of the Palestine Affairs Department, at a Press conference yesterday.

"At 1 a.m. today," he said, "armed Israeli forces penetrated into the demilitarized area of El Auja, occupied it and arrested the U.N. representative there."

"This demilitarized area had been delineated in Article 8, para 2, of the General Armistice Agreement. It stipulates that all Egyptian and Israeli Forces should be completely removed therefrom."

"Article 10 of the General Armistice Agreement states that the Mixed Armistice Commission shall maintain its Headquarters at El Auja, which is situated in the middle of the demilitarized zone. So, there is always in that area an Egyptian officer from the Egyptian delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission with 5 or 6 soldiers, and an Israeli officer, with 5 or 6 soldiers, as well as a representative of the U.N. Truce Observation Commission, whose task is to properly supervise and carry out the U.N. resolutions."

### 'ACT OF VIOLENCE'

"This act of violence, therefore, constitutes a flagrant violation of Articles 8 and 10 of the General Armistice Agreement, as the Israeli forces not only entered this demilitarized zone but also occupied it and arrested the U.N. observer, Captain Swysland. As a result of this vile action, Egypt's delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission was seriously injured together with two of his soldiers."

Answering a question as to whether General Burns was expected to meet Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser yesterday morning, Colonel Gohar said that, as a result of this new Israeli act of violence in the demilitarized zone of El Auja, General Burns no longer found it necessary to meet the Premier to discuss the implementation of the recent U.N. resolution of September 8.

In reply to another question, Colonel Gohar said that Egypt had stated time and again that she was looking forward to maintaining peace on the border line. It was only the previous day that Premier Abdul Nasser



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

*E. gary  
22.9.5*



# Gen. Burns due in Cairo today

GENERAL Edson Burns is due to arrive this morning in Cairo. He will be received at Cairo International Airport by Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs in the Ministry of War. He will immediately to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to call on Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser.

It is understood that General Burns has sought Israel's view on the implementation of the Security Council's recent resolution.

Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser yesterday made the following statement:

## Separated

"Following the consultations between General Edson Burns, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation and the competent Egyptian authorities on September 14, 1955, and in view of the Egyptian Government's desire to implement the Security Council's resolution issued on September 8, 1955, to the effect that the Armed Forces of both parties should be clearly and effectively separated in order to put an end to the tension prevailing along the truce line in Gaza Sector the Egyptian authorities have issued the following instructions: —

1. — Egyptian positions in the Gaza Strip are to be kept at least 500 metres from the demarcation line.

2. — To erect barbed wire in some vital parts of the truce line within the Gaza Sector.

## Orders issued

Orders have been issued to the local Commander that his Forces should exercise absolute authority over the points lying between the truce line and the Egyptian positions until Israel carries out the Security Council's resolution calling for the separation of the Armed Forces of both parties."

*E. Gazette  
21.9.55*

*[Handwritten signature]*



# Suggestion was first made by Egypt

AN Egyptian official spokesman last night said in Cairo that the Security Council resolution concerning a demilitarised area is, in fact, a suggestion previously put forward by Egypt.

Egypt accepted talks under the chairmanship of General Burns to ease tension along the Truce Line, but it soon became clear that Israel was only trying, through these talks, to gain political advantage.

It was this which caused Israel to commit a sudden act of aggression whilst the talks were in progress. Egypt, therefore, stopped the talks at once and repulsed the Israeli attacks, thereby doing her duty to save the lives of Arab refugees.

The spokesman added that Israel had later officially apologised for the act of aggression she had committed.

## WELCOME

When asked whether the talks under General Burns would be resumed, the spokesman said that Egypt would welcome any suggestions that would help to ease the tension along the demarcation line provided that such suggestions came from General Burns.

But Egypt would not accept to start any talks that might be exploited by Israel for her own political gain. Such talks would only create a vicious circle from which neither party would derive any benefit.

*E. gazette  
9.9.55*



# SECURITY COUNCIL ENDORSES PLAN FOR GAZA 'BARRIER'

## Unanimous approval for Three-Power resolution

United Nations, New York, September 8

THE U.N. Security Council today unanimously approved a Western proposal calling for measures to separate Egyptian and Israeli forces along the troubled Gaza frontier.

(Cont. from page 1)

In mind the imperative need to keep the ceasefire agreement intact and the known view of the Security Council - that retaliatory action is unjustified.

The second essential was to be found in the recommendation of General Burns that the Armed Forces of both parties should be clearly and effectively separated. Mr. Dixon added.

If the Council adopted the draft resolution before it, he hoped that both Governments would reconsider their objections to a barrier being erected.

When once some such arrangement has been reached the point would have come when the other practical ideas suggested by General Burns at an earlier stage could be usefully pursued.

### ARRANGEMENT

In his report General Burns said that six United Nations military observers and three other United Nations personnel had been "detained" by the senior Israeli delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission on August 31 immediately preceding the attack by Israeli Forces on the Egyptian Khan Yunis police station.

Mr. Dixon explained that because of this action, the Western Powers thought that the Council should set forth its views in the resolution on freedom of movement for United Nations observers in the area.

Mr. Lodge, for the United States, said that in view of the renewed outbreak of violence the Security Council could not fail to register its concern.

The joint resolution, he said, aimed at the establishment of an effective ceasefire and the undertaking of immediate concrete measures by Egypt and Israel, in cooperation with General Burns, to ensure that there was no further violence.

"We do not propose to discuss particular incidents or to assess blame. We wish to look ahead ourselves and to set down our firm conviction that the parties must begin to look ahead and that the time for them to do so is now. The situation calls for immediate efforts and not past recrimination."

### SEPARATION

"It must be made clear," added Mr. Lodge, "that the Council expected that the ceasefire would be maintained. Separation of the Armed Forces of both sides was of paramount importance. The parties urgently need an agreement in their own interest and we propose that the Council call upon them to appoint representatives to meet with the Chief of Staff at once and to cooperate fully with him."

Mr. Alphonse (France) noted that the resolution proposed by his country, Britain and the United States, took care not to seek responsibility for the outbreaks on the frontier nor did it condemn anyone nor pass censure.

"My colleagues and I have decided to impose strict discipline in our statements and we hope the two sides will take our reserved attitude as an inspiration for this type of self-restraint."

Sir Leslie Munro, of New Zealand, supporting the resolution, said the Council could not lightly pass over the 54 deaths and 39 injuries which had occurred in the nine days of renewed violence in an area where tranquillity was of importance to the people of the area.

Referring to the handling of Israel of the United Nations ob-

Burns in the original proposals he had made for easing the tension.

These had demonstrated that Egypt was ready to implement the previous Security Council resolution, but Israel wished to eliminate the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation.

Mr. Loutfi said that General Burns had reported that the fresh acts of violence had begun with the episode of August 22 when an Egyptian post was occupied by Israeli forces.

This behaviour by Israel was designed to force the hand of the Egyptian Government, perhaps to force it to accept the Israeli point of view on these questions, said Mr. Loutfi. That is not a new development.

For this reason my delegation found it unnecessary to continue those conversations (with Israel under General Burns) because for Israel it is a question of raising political objectives, while for Egypt it is a question of implementing the Security Council's resolutions.

In compliance with the request of Council members, Mr. Loutfi said he did not wish to dwell on the incidents since August 22 or to determine the responsibility.

"However, my delegation cannot pass over in silence the attack by Israeli forces on Khan Yunis."

"What had made this aggression serious," he added, "was that it had been perpetrated after General Burns had asked the Egyptian authorities to subscribe to a strict ceasefire."

### COOPERATE

Mr. Loutfi affirmed that the Egyptian authorities were prepared to consider any proposal by General Burns which would lead to the achievement of his goal. Egypt was always prepared to cooperate with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation.

Referring to the breakdown of the talks, Mr. Loutfi said these could not be continued because of the "Israeli behaviour." But he stressed that Egypt accepted the ceasefire proposals some days before Israel's acceptance.

"We are determined to continue to accept that ceasefire," he said.

Egyptian authorities had already urged the establishment of a neutral zone on both sides of the demarcation line. — Reuter and A.P.

The plan, if accepted by the Governments of Egypt and Israel, would result in the erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire, along the border and in the creation of a demilitarised zone more than half-a-mile wide.

These steps were proposed yesterday by Major General Burns, U.N. Truce Chief, and quickly endorsed in a resolution submitted by the United States, Britain and France.

Just before the vote, the representatives of both Israel and Egypt indicated a willingness to resume negotiations with General Burns on measures to prevent further clashes.

Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban declared that his Government is in agreement with the objective of consolidating the ceasefire and opening new discussions.

Egyptian Ambassador Omar Loutfi said Egypt was ready to consider the Truce Chief's recommendations.

The last speaker was Soviet delegate Arkady Sobolev, who declared his full support for the Western resolution.

The three major Western powers asked the council to approve a resolution which would endorse the proposal of Major General Burns to set up "an effective physical barrier" along the demarcation line as a means of preventing incidents.

### TRANQUILLITY

The resolution also proposed that the Council call on the two countries forthwith to take all steps necessary to bring about order and tranquillity in the area and in particular to desist from further acts of violence and to continue the ceasefire in full force and effect.

Dr. T.F. Ts'ang, of Nationalist China, presided over the Council meeting.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Sobolev, made his country's customary protest about the presence in the Council of the Chinese Nationalist.

The Council went on to adopt its agenda and invite the representatives of Egypt and Israel to sit in at its deliberations.

Sir Pierson Dixon, the British representative, speaking first for the Western powers declared that the British Government supported General Burns' recommendation that the parties should be clearly and effectively separated.

### URGENT NEED

He said that the renewed outbreak of violence in the area clearly underlined the urgent need for practical arrangements between the parties which would minimise the risk of further outbreaks.

The course which I am sure we should all favour would be an immediate resumption of the talks between the parties and the Chief of Staff, discussion of practical measures of the kind that General Burns has advocated and rapid agreement, Mr. Dixon added.

The first need is that the ceasefire shall be scrupulously observed and continued in full force and effect.

"We must also appeal to the parties to exercise the most rigid control over their troops. So long as armed men are in close proximity with one another across this sensitive border there must be a constant risk of mistakes and I would appeal to the parties to exercise the greatest restraint on such occasions, bearing



THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

55



# ISRAEL SAYS DULLES'S PLAN 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

Washington, September 7.

ISRAEL has officially informed the United States that it regards as "constructive" U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles's proposals for ending the tension between the Arabs and Jews in the Middle East.

Diplomatic officials reported that Israel's Ambassador, Abba Eban, expressed this attitude during a confidential call on Tuesday on Assistant U.S. Secretary of State George Allen, who is in charge of Middle East and African affairs.

Eban told Allen, these informants said, that his views represented "preliminary observations" but that the Israeli Government would take the same line in a formal statement to be issued within a few days.

Israel's reaction is the first expression of approval for the formula Dulles laid down in a formal speech before a foreign policy group in New York ten days ago.—A.P.

*E. gazette  
8.9.55*

*2/5/1*





THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

# Gaza strip: Security Council meets today

United Nations, Sept. 7.

THE United Nations Security Council will meet tomorrow at the request of the Western Powers to consider the recent Israeli-Egyptian clashes in the Gaza area.

The meeting of the 11-nation body was set for 1430 G.M.T. by T.F. Tsiang of Nationalist China, September President of the Council.

Word of the Council meeting came as the United Nations issued a report from Major General E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Truce Chief, reviewing the incidents which began during the latter part of August.

Burns declared that the only way to avoid clashes between the opposing sides is to erect "an effective physical barrier along the demarcation line which separates Israeli-Egyptian territory in the Gaza area.

## Safety Zone

He said: "I am now of opinion, that a repetition of the incidents of firing between Egyptian outposts and Israeli motor patrols which have precipitated several crises since February 1955 will only be avoided if the forces of the opposing sides are separated by an effective physical barrier along the demarcation line and if in addition defensive positions and motorised patrols are kept at least 500 metres from the demarcation line on either side.

General Burns said that if by adopting these measures it was possible to maintain tranquility along the demarcation line for some months, the other proposals under negotiation up to August 24 might again be brought forward for discussion.

Burns traced the present difficulties to an Israeli attack on an Egyptian military post on August 22, and to a series of "organised" attacks by Egyptians on vehicles, installations and persons in Israeli territory.

Burns reported that in view of the deteriorating situation he had called on the Israeli authorities on August 26 to take special precautions to reduce tension and avoid any further incidents. He said that on August 30, he had addressed an appeal to both parties proposing that they agree to order their troops along the demarcation line to observe a ceasefire effective that afternoon.

Burns reported that both sides have now agreed to a ceasefire.

## Resolution

Meanwhile, the United States, Britain and France circulated the following resolution for consideration at tomorrow's meeting.

"The Security Council, recalling its resolution of March 30, 1955, having received the report of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation, noting with grave concern the continuance of the talks initiated by the Chief of Staff in

*E. Gazette  
8.9.55*



# Gaza: Big-3 may call special meeting of U.N.

London, September 6.

**B**BRITISH informants said tonight that the three Big Western allies plan to call a special meeting of the U.N. Security Council to prevent new frontier fighting between Israel and Egypt.

The United States, Britain and France were said to be anxious for quick action by the U.N. in order to strengthen the truce along the Gaza frontier.

American, British and French diplomats are in contact with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld in New York.

They are discussing the terms of a resolution which would empower Palestine Truce Supervisor Gen. Burns to try out new ways to prevent outbreaks if the Security Council agrees.

## Withdraw

The Chairman of the United Nations Armistice Commission, French Colonel Francois Xavier Giacomaggi, today appealed to Israel and Egypt to place border guard duties only in the

hands of disciplined regular troops.

According to a communique, he also asked the two sides to withdraw from the border area all weapons and vehicles used in the Meflasim clash on August 22. A negotiated ceasefire at the week-end ended the fighting which had resulted in a heavy number of casualties.

The communique said both sides had committed flagrant violations on the armistice agreement. After a careful study of the conflicting evidence offered at a 14-hour meeting of the Commission yesterday, and United Nations observers' reports, the mission found it impossible to determine which side opened fire first at Meflasim. Both sides were condemned for the incident. — A.P. and Reuter.

*E. Gazette  
7.9.55*

*2/5/11*



# ISRAEL HAS APOLOGIZED FOR ATTACK AFTER CEASE-FIRE

ISRAEL has tendered an apology for the aggression in the Gaza Strip last evening, after both Egypt and Israel had agreed to the ceasefire appeal made earlier by General Edison Burns.

An official statement issued last night said:—

"General Burns contacted the Egyptian authorities and told them that the Israeli Government had informed him that the incident of the Israeli patrol had only occurred by mistake and that the Israeli authorities and soldiers were sorry."

On the other hand it was declared officially that the Egyptian authorities had handed over the corpses of the two Israeli soldiers who were killed early yesterday morning at kilo 95 to representatives of the United Nations for surrender to the Israeli authorities.

Commenting on the incident, an official Egyptian spokesman declared that Egypt had accepted General Burns' ceasefire proposal which was to go into effect at 5 p.m. Sept. 4.

Then at 7.30 p.m. the same day, the Egyptian forces spotted an Israeli force of 20 men inside Egyptian territory on "Tibbat el Asra."

The Egyptians informed the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission that Egypt was giving the Israelis two hours to withdraw after which Egypt would no longer consider herself bound by General Burns' last ceasefire agreement.

General Burns was notified of this at 8.11 p.m. His answer which came at 8.35 p.m. stated that he had approached the Israeli foreign office and had been told that the office had no knowledge of the activities of this patrol.

## Began firing

At midnight, however, the Israelis began firing at the Egyptian position.

Egypt returned the fire and launched an attack against the Israelis in Egyptian territory who then fled across the demarcation line into Israeli occupied territory.

Two of the attacking Israeli force were killed and left behind. One Israeli was captured.

The captured Israeli soldier readily admitted that the patrol to which he belonged knew of the ceasefire which had gone into effect at 5 p.m. local time on September 4.

The bodies of the two Israeli soldiers who were killed were handed over to the Israeli authorities at Kilo 95 yesterday.

The Mixed Armistice Commission met today at Kilo 95 to consider an Egyptian complaint against the Israeli attack of August 22 on an Egyptian Army position during which an Egyptian officer and two soldiers were killed and four soldiers were wounded.

The Commission was this evening still continuing its meeting which began early today.

*E. Gazette  
6.9.55*

*2/5/11*



# ARABS ARE THANKED BY NASSER

PRIME Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser, in a statement he made yesterday, thanked the Arab Nations for their offers of support in Egypt's struggle against Israel.

The Prime Minister said:  
"Egypt fully appreciates the high spirit displayed by the Arab peoples and Governments in supporting her in her struggle with Israel.

Israel's aggression on Egypt has proved to the entire world that the Arabs are one nation and that they can never be separated by foreign intrigues and imperialistic attempts.

May God save the Arabs and protect them against the evil of ambitions and intrigues.

I promise all Arabs that I shall always be a sincere soldier to Arabism and that I shall always work for its strength, glory and unity."

*E. gazette  
6.9.55*

*2/5/1*



**LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES**  
**SECRETARIAT GENERAL**

---

RECEIVED - 6 SEP 1955

# **ISRAEL'S AGGRESSIONS ON ARAB BORDERS**

Report from  
Arab Information Center in New York

•

**JULY, 1955**

**Information & Publicity Dept. Foreign Section**



LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES  
SECRETARIAT GENERAL

---

# ISRAEL'S AGGRESSIONS ON ARAB BORDERS

Report from  
Arab Information Center in New York

JULY, 1955

Information & Publicity Dept. Foreign Section



# ISRAEL'S AGGRESSIONS ON ARAB BORDERS

Report from Arab Information Center in New York

---

The systematic Israeli attacks on the Egyptian outposts in the Gaza strip raise again the problem of border incidents along the Demarcation Line. The Foreign Section of the Arab League Secretariat General Press Department received from the League Permanent Office in New York a background summary and analysis of incidents based on official U.N. record. It covers the following points:

1. The nature of the incidents.
2. A comparison of them.
3. Major violations for which Israel has been censured by the U.N.
4. «Infiltration» for which the Arab side has been held responsible.
5. A concluding «balance» sheet.
6. Source references.

## I. NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Since the Armistice Agreements between Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, on one hand, and Israel, on the other, were signed in 1949, the Mixed Commissions established under these agreements have received thousands of complaints of major or minor violations. (1) The Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine reported to the Security Council on November 9, 1953, that from 1949 until October 15, 1953, a total of 1,358 complaints had been received by the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission alone. (2)

This figure, reflecting only some of the many violations, indicates the gravity of the situation: the continuous unrest, the constant tension, the ever-present threat of resumption of full-scale hostilities, and the frequent bloodshed. Statistics alone do not tell the whole story: they do not indicate the relative degrees of responsibility of the various parties for this tension, nor describe the magnitude of some of the violations. Therefore, a fuller examination of the record is necessary.

The Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, in his successive reports to the Security Council, usually clas-



sifies the complaints considered by the Mixed Armistice Commission as follows:

1. Crossing of the Demarcation Line by military units.
2. Crossing of the Demarcation Line by armed individuals or groups.
3. Crossing of the Demarcation Line by unarmed individuals or groups.
4. Firing across the Demarcation Line.
5. Overflights.
6. Defense force beyond allowable strength.
7. Excursions.
8. All others.

#### **Two Classes of Incidents**

The border incidents, then, fall into two essentially different classes:

- (a) Violations that comprise military operations undertaken by regular units of the Armed Forces of one of the States concerned.
- (b) Violations by individuals, without governmental knowledge or sanction.

The essential difference between these two classes of incidents is in the **official governmental responsibility** for authorizing, planning and organizing and launching attacks across the border. An understanding of this difference is crucial for a fairminded appraisal of the responsibility of the governments concerned.

#### **II. FINDINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Decisions of the Mixed Armistice Commissions made public through reports to the Security Council make it clear that:

1. The Israeli Government has been convicted of planning and organizing military operations and attacks on the adjoining Arab States, and of inflicting large numbers of casualties on Arab civilians as well as soldiers.
2. No Arab Government has, at any stage, been found guilty by any of the four United Nations Mixed Armistice Commissions of planning, organizing or sanctioning a raid on Israel territory.
3. Both Israelis and Arabs, as individuals and as groups, have been found guilty of border violations committed without the knowledge or support of their respective governments. All of the incidents for which the Arab side has been held responsible belong to this category, and the majority of these constitute violations by so-called «infiltrators».
4. The Arab Governments have tried to curb their nationals and prevent violations of the border. The Government of Israel has shown no such concern. In fact, spokesmen for the Israeli Government have often proclaimed that the or-



ganized Israeli attacks across the borders were in «retaliation» for «infiltration» by individual Arabs, and were sanctioned if not actually organized by the Government.

### III. ATTACKS BY REGULAR ARMED FORCES

The incidents for which Israel has been censured by United Nations bodies include:

1. The attack by the Israeli Air Force, on Hammah (in Syria) on April 1951.

The Security Council, in a resolution adopted on May 18, 1951, by 10 votes in favour, none against, and 1 abstention (the U.S.S.R.), found that the «aerial action taken by the forces of the Government of Israel on April 5, 1951» constituted «a violation of the cease-fire provision provided in the Security Council resolution of July 15, 1948» and was «inconsistent with the terms of the Armistice Agreement and the obligations assumed under the Charter.» (3)

2. The attack by Israeli military forces on the Jordanian village of Falameh and Rantis on January 28-29, 1953. In this report on the attack to the Security Council, General Bennike said:

«On 28-29 January 1953 Israeli military forces estimated at 120 to 150 men, using 2-inch mortars, 3-inch mortars, P.I.A.T. (projectors, infantry, anti-tank) weapons, bangalore torpedoes (long metal tubes containing an explosive charge), machine-guns, grenades and small arms, crossed the demarcation line and attacked the Arab villages of Falameh and Rantis. At Falameh the mukhtar was killed, seven other villagers were wounded, and three houses were demolished. The Attack lasted four and a half hours. Israel was condemned for this act by the Mixed Armistice Commission». (4)

3. The attack by Israeli military forces on the Jordanian villages of Idna, Surif and Wadi Fukin on August 11, 1953.

General Bennike, in a report to the Security Council, described this attack as follows:

«On the night of 11 August 1953, Israeli military forces using demolition mines, bangalore torpedoes, 2-inch mortars, machine-guns and small arms attacked the villages of Idna, Surif and Wadi Fukin, inflicting casualties among the inhabitants and destroying dwellings. The Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Israeli for these attacks.» (5)

4. The attack, by an Israeli armed force supported by Israeli aeroplanes, on Arab bedouin communities south of the Gaza strip, in the early summer of 1953, which was described by General Bennike as follows:

«South of the Gaza strip, after a long period of quiet on the Egypt-Palestine frontier, the Israelis started in the early summer intensified action against the few bedouin who lived in the empty wastelands of the desert on both sides of the



frontier, and north of the El Auja demilitarized zone. Israeli aeroplanes attacked Arabs and their herds of camels and goats.

«At the same time, incidents of increasing gravity occurred in the demilitarized zone itself. Israeli armed groups patrolled the zone; they shot at bedouin at the two main wells; Arabs and their herds were killed by air and ground attacks; armed Israeli forces, up to approximately thirty men, shot the herds and burned the tents of bedouin.» (6)

5. The attack by «a force approximating one half of a battalion from the Israeli regular army, fully equipped» on the Jordanian village of Qibya on the night of October 14-15, 1953, for which Israel was censured by the Mixed Armistice Commission as well as the Security Council.

The Mixed Armistice Commission, in an emergency meeting held on October 15, adopted the following resolution:

#### «PART ONE

«(a) The crossing of the demarcation line by a force approximating one half of a battalion from the Israeli regular army, fully equipped, into Qibya village on the night of 14-15 October 1953 to attack the inhabitants by firing from automatic weapons and throwing grenades and using bangalore torpedoes together with TNT explosive, by which forty-one dwelling houses and a school building were completely blown up, resulting in the cold-blooded murder of forty-two lives, including men, women and children, and the wounding of fifteen persons and the damage of a police car, and at the same time, the crossing of a part of the same group into Shugba village, are a breach of article III, paragraph 2 of the General Armistice Agreement.

«(b) The shelling by a supporting unit to that force by 3-inch mortar guns from across the demarcation line on Budrus village, which resulted in the damage of some houses and a bus and the wounding of an NCO in charge of National Guards, is a breach of article III, paragraph 3 of the General Armistice Agreement.

#### «PART TWO

«The Mixed Armistice Commission decides that it is extremely important that the Israeli authorities should take immediately the most vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggressions against Jordan and its citizens». (7)

The Security Council adopted on November 24, 1953, a resolution (by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions) which stated, *inter-alia*, that:

«The Security Council,

«.....

«Finds that the retaliatory action at Qibya taken by armed forces of Israel on October 14-15, 1953 and all such actions constitute a violation of the cease-fire provisions of the Security Council resolution of July 15, 1948 and are inconsistent



with the Parties' obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the Charter; «Expresses the strongest censure of that action which can only prejudice the chances of that peaceful settlement which both Parties in accordance with the Charter are bound to seek, and calls Israel to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in the future». (8)

6. The attack by an Israeli armed force on the Jordanian village of Nahalin on the night of March 28-29, 1954, for which Israel was «condemned» in the «strongest terms» by the Mixed Armistice Commission on April 30, 1954. The resolution of the Mixed Armistice Commission reads as follows

«1. The crossing of the Demarcation line by a large group of militarily trained Israelis who planned and carried out an attack on Nahhalin village on 28-29 March, 1954, firing from automatic weapons, detonating explosives, throwing hand grenades and incendiary bombs, which resulted in:

«(a) the killing of five National Guards and one woman, the wounding of fourteen villagers, men and women;

«(b) the killing of three Legionnaires by the blowing up of a truck which was proceeding to Nahhalin Village as reinforcement and of four other Legionnaires.

Constitute a most flagrant breach of article III, paragraph 2 of the General Armistice Agreement.

«2. The Mixed Armistice Commission condemns Israel in the strongest terms for this latest aggression and calls on the Israeli authorities to take most effective measures to prevent such and other aggressions against Jordan in the future, and to apprehend and punish those responsible.

«3. The Mixed Armistice Commission deeply deplores the loss of innocent lives incurred as a result of the attack on Nahhalin Village.» (9)

7. The attack by troops of the regular Israeli army on several villages in the Latroun area (in Jordan) on September 2, 1955, for which Israel was condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission on September 3, 1954. (10)

#### IV. ARAB INFILTRATORS

Most border incidents for which the Arab side has been held responsible have been violations by so-called «infiltrators».

The problem created by «infiltrators» should be seen in its true setting.

When the Armistice Agreements were signed many Arab villages were cut in half. As a result, thousands of Arabs found themselves overnight looking at, but denied access to, their lands and farms, or their houses, across the demarcation line. The number of Arabs deprived of their immediate means of livelihood or separated from their next of kin across the Armistice border-line was estimated by the United Nations to be over 125,000. (11): (This figure does not take into account



approximately 1,000,000 Arab refugees who were expelled from their homes).

When some of these Arabs — despite preventive measures by the Arab Governments — succeed in crossing the demarcation lines to visit their families, to reclaim some abandoned possession or to use property that was legally theirs, they are met by Israeli fire, and the crossing is condemned by Israel as a violation of the Armistice Agreement. The former Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine reported on this problem to the Security Council at its 630th meeting on October 27, 1953 in the following words:

«...The present situation in the Israel-Jordan demarcation line is due to a large extent to the problem of infiltration. This problem is particularly difficult because the demarcation line is long — about 620 kilometres — and because it divides the former mandated territory of Palestine haphazardly separating, for instance, many Arab villages from their lands». (12)

Israel displays undue impatience with this problem of «infiltration», and instead of coping with it by simple police action, uses force to «punish» whole communities in the neighbouring Arab States. The principle of «governmental retaliation», with the underlying principle of «collective guilt», has been officially endorsed by the Israeli Government as a part of Israel's political philosophy. (13).

This attitude of Israeli leaders is in sharp contrast to the attitude they adopted a few years ago in an analogous situation. Newspaper readers will remember the problem of «illegal immigration» into Palestine during the last decade of the Mandate. Thousands of persons (14) recruited by the Zionist Organization were encouraged to immigrate into Palestine in defiance of established authority and international agreements; the ships and the expenses of this infiltration were provided by Zionist leadership. These «collective infiltrators» were in excess of the hundreds thousands of Zionist immigrants who were admitted to Palestine under the regular quota system. They had never set foot in the Holy Land; they had never owned an inch of property in Palestine. Nevertheless, their right to immigrate into Palestine was proclaimed by the Zionists to be absolute and inalienable. When the British Government interned such infiltrators or transferred them to other than Palestinian ports, guaranteeing them in the meantime safe haven, Zionist leadership condemned this British measure as inhuman, and Zionist extremists launched a systematic campaign of terrorism.

Today Zionist leaders deny Arabs the rights they claimed were inalienable for the Zionists. Israeli forces shoot and kill Arab «infiltrators». But the so-called Arab «infiltrator» of today, unlike the Zionist-recruited infiltrator of yesterday, had his property, his sole means of livelihood, and this kith and kin, in the territory he strives to re-enter. The Arab «infiltrator»



of today attempts to cross the temporary Armistice-established borders individually or in small groups; the Zionist infiltrator of yesterday attempted to force his way across internationally-recognized frontiers in company with hundreds of others. Finally, whereas the Zionist leaders publicly organized and financed the large-scale movements of collective infiltration, the Arab States are doing their best to curb the movement of individual Arabs across the frontiers — by arrests, prosecution and imprisonment; and this is attested by the United Nations authority on the spot. In his report to the Security Council on October 30, 1952, General Riley referred to the preventive measures taken by the Government of Jordan to curb infiltration in the following words:

«...Jordan authorities have also reported the following measures in effect from 1st November 1951 to curb infiltration:

«(a) National guards and village authorities have been instructed to point out the location of the demarcation line to villagers, and to warn them of the danger they face in making illegal crossings; shepherds are instructed to keep their flocks as far as practicable from the line, to prevent accidental crossing and consequent confiscation by Israeli authorities; guards are stationed along the demarcation line, and a list of people owning or cultivating lands along the line has been established.

«(b) In areas difficult to control (particularly along the Wadi Araba), Bedouin tribes have been ordered to move back from the demarcation line to areas deeper inside Jordan». (15)

His successor, General Bennike, quoting the above excerpts from General Riley's report, added the following observations of his own, in a written statement he submitted to the Security Council on 9 November 1953:

«...In Section B of its resolution of November 24, 1953, the Security Council «takes note of the fact that there is substantial evidence of crossing of the demarcation line by unauthorized persons often resulting in acts of violence, and requests the Government of Jordan to continue and strengthen the measures which they are already taking to prevent such crossings».

«The following measures have been taken by the Government of Jordan:

(a) Increase of the number of police assigned to the border area;

(b) Increase of the number of patrols;

(c) Replacement of village mukhtars and area commanders, where laxity of border control was suspected;

(d) Removal from the border area of suspected infiltrators and imposing of heavy sentences on known infiltrators;

(e) Effective measures, both preventive and punitive, in order to put a stop to incidents resulting from ploughing across the demarcation line. In this connection, the Israeli delegation



to the Mixed Armistice Commission has been requested to co-operate by notifying the Mixed Armistice Commission or the Jordan local Commander immediately on observing any illegal cultivation». (18)

The New York Times, on March 14th last, reported in a news dispatch from Jordan that the Jordan Government had convicted 85 «infiltrators» during the previous month.

Describing the difficulty of preventing infiltration, the news dispatch added: «UN truce officials are divided as to whether individual civilian infiltration is even a violation of the Armistice Agreement».

#### V. BALANCE SHEET

The foregoing factual analysis will have indicated the essential difference between the violations of the Armistice Agreements for which the Arab side has been held responsible, and those for which the Israeli side has been convicted.

The responsibility of the Government of Israel for several planned and premeditated attacks, by its regular Armed Forces, on Arab territory is attested by the official records.

Perhaps this differential responsibility of the two parties may be best summed up in the words of the written replies which the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine submitted to the Security Council at its 635th meeting on November 9, 1953. The full texts of two questions and of the replies follow:

**Question:** «Can General Bennike state how many Israeli attacks were carried out by Israeli military forces in relation to the total violations by Israelis?»

**Answer:** «Of the 21 resolutions condemning Israel, adopted by the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, four refer to action by «Israeli armed group», one to «armed Israelis», four to «Israeli forces», one to «Israeli regular forces», one to «Israeli troops», one to «Israeli soldiers», one to «Israeli defence forces», five to «Israeli security forces», one to «an officer and Israeli security forces», one to «Israeli armoured cars», and one to «Israeli regular army». The answer to your question is sixteen».

**Question:** «Did any organized attack by the Arab Legion take place against Israeli settlements or villages? Did the Arab Legion engage during the truce in any mass murders or mass destructions?»

**Answer:** «As I have stated in my reply to question 9 from the representative of Lebanon, Jordan regular forces were condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission for three violations of the General Armistice Agreement, none of which was an organized attack by the Arab Legion against an Israeli settlement or village. The text of the resolutions may be found in appendix II to this report». (19)



## VI. SOURCE REFERENCES

- (1) The Armistice Agreements were signed on the following dates:
    - (a) Between Egypt and Israel: February 24, 1949.
    - (b) Between Lebanon and Israel: March 23, 1949.
    - (c) Between Jordan and Israel: April 3, 1949.
    - (d) Between Syria and Israel: July 20, 1949.
  - (2) See Appendix 1 to the Annex to UN Document No. S/635, p. 42.
  - (3) Security Council Resolution, in UN Document S/2157. For Full reports on this incident, see *Yearbook of U.N. for 1951*, pp. 289-291, and *Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly* (General Assembly Official Record, 6th Session, Supplement No. 2), Document A/1873, pp. 64-67.
  - (4) See UN Document S/PV. 630, page 3, Para. 13.
  - (5) *Ibid*, page 4, para. 17.
  - (6) *Ibid*, page 12, para. 48.
  - (7) *Ibid*, page 5, para. 25.
  - (8) See UN Document S/3139/Rev. 2, sect. A. For an authoritative summary of the Security Council debate and decision on the Qibya incident, see *Yearbook of the U.N. for 1953*, pp. 214-224.
  - (9) See UN Document S/3251, pp. 4-5, para. 11.
  - (10) *New York Times*, 3 and 4 September 1954.
  - (11) In his report to the General Assembly on 28 September 1951, the Director of the U.N. Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA) indicated that there were some 67,000 such persons in Jordan and some 60,000 in Gaza. (See UN Document A/1905, *General Assembly: Official Record: 6th Session: Supplement No. 16*, 1951, p. 4, para. 24). The year before, his predecessor had reported to the General Assembly that there were some 150,000 such persons. (See UN Document A/1451/Rev. 1, *General Assembly Official Records: 5th Session: Supplement No. 19*, page 3, para. 14).
  - (12) See UN Document S/PV. 630, page 14, para. 59.
  - (13) See the «warning» voiced by Israel's Ambassador to Washington, as reported in the *New York Herald Tribune* of 8 April 1954. See also the report of Mr. C.L. Sulzberger in the *New York Times* of 6 June 1954.
- For the adoption of the principle of «retaliation», see the *London Times* of 6, 9 and 13 September 1954, and the *New York Times* of 9 September 1954.
- (14) According to the *Palestine Department of Migration Report* for 1943 (page 29, some 20,024 illegal immigrants arrived between 1st. April 1939 and December 1943. (See *Great Britain & Palestine*, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 3rd edition, 1946, p. 132, footnote 2.)



According to an official report presented by the United Kingdom Government to the United Nations, «traffic in illegal immigrants was «re-summed on a substantial scale towards the end of 1945». «In the period between the 15 December 1945, and the 14th March 1947, no less than 13,989 illegal Jewish immigrants were permitted to settle in Palestine... In the summer of 1946 the inflow of illegal immigrants reached such dimensions that it was no longer possible to accommodate them in camps in Palestine. It was therefore decided, in August, that future shiploads would be transferred on arrival to British ships and taken to camps in Cyprus». See *The Political History of under British Administration* (Memorandum by His Britannic Majesty's Government presented in July, 1947, to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine), Jerusalem, 1947, pag 31, paras. 116 and 117.

- (15) UN Document S/2833. Quoted in S/PV. 635, page 23.
  - (16) S/PV. 635, p. 23.
  - (17) S/PV. 630, p. 12, para. 47.
  - (18) UN Document No. S/3183, Section I, paragraphs 5 and 6.
  - (19) UN Document S/PV. 635, pp. 41-42. (Emphasis by italics added).
-



# Jordan is prepared to give all military aid to Egypt

Amman, September 4.

THE Jordanian Government has informed the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Amman that it was ready to give all military aid to Egypt should war break out between her and Israel.

This assurance was made to the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires when he was summoned to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers after an emergency meeting which was held by the Jordanian cabinet and continued until a late hour last night.

The Egyptian Charge d'Affaires was also informed of the measures which the Jordanian Cabinet decided to take to face the situation.

The Iraqi Charge d'Affaires was also summoned to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and informed of the attitude of the Jordanian Government towards Israel's aggressions on Arab frontiers.

The Jordanian Supreme Defence Council had earlier met under the chairmanship of King Hussein and issued a statement saying that the violation of the truce on any part of the armistice line meant a violation of the whole line in accordance with the Arab Collective Security Pact.

## Dulles proposals

Commenting on the recent proposals of Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Socialist National Party, the only licensed party in Jordan, today said that the proposals constituted a sharp violation of U.N. resolutions on Palestine.

Mr. Dulles' proposals, the party's statement added, were in favour of Israel at the expense of the Arabs and contravened the principles of right and justice.

Israeli police reported today that some Egyptians last night blew up a section of a water pipeline in the Nitzania area, over 12 miles inside Israeli territory.

The reports said damage was caused and some water lost.

Jewish sources said this "latest act of sabotage" indicated that Egyptian bands were still operating deep inside Israel territory.

Nearly 300 retired Syrian officers and non-commissioned officers have expressed their willingness to volunteer for the defence of Arab countries against Israeli aggressions, it was learned in Damascus today. — A.N.A.

*E. Gazette  
S. 9.55*

*2/5/11*



# GAZA CEASEFIRE AGREED BY EGYPT AND ISRAEL

## Both sides reply to latest appeal by General Burns

**A**LARMED by what he called serious events along the Gaza Demarcation line between Egypt and Israel, General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation, on Saturday, renewed his appeal to both sides to put an end to the shooting. He set a deadline of 5 p.m., Sunday, for firm answers.

Egypt and Israel yesterday both accepted this new appeal for a ceasefire.

An official spokesman declared in Cairo last night that Egypt had replied to General Burns's appeal.

The reply said that General Burns had asked for a ceasefire on August 30, and that Egypt responded immediately. But despite this order, and after the time fixed for the ceasefire, Israel conducted hostile operations against the Egyptian forces and Palestinian inhabitants.

"Nevertheless, Egypt still adheres to its attitude in connection with the ceasefire, so long as Israel does the same," said the reply.

The spokesman explained that in case of any fresh aggression, Egypt would be compelled to defend herself and protect the lives of Arab refugees by all legitimate means.

The U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation said in a statement: Egypt and Israel answered in the affirmative Maj. Gen. Burns's appeal requesting both parties to enforce strictly a general ceasefire in the Gaza and El Auja areas.

Both parties have agreed further to issue and enforce most positive orders to prevent any persons crossing the armistice demarcation line and attacking persons in the other's territory, laying mines or committing other acts of sabotage.

"The reply from Israel was received at the U.N. Truce Organisation headquarters at 10.45 G.M.T. The answer from Egypt was delivered at the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation office at Gaza at 14.45 GMT.—(Gazette S.C., A.P. and R.)

*E. Gazette  
5.9.55*

*2/5/11*



# GUNS OPEN UP AGAIN ALONG THE GAZA STRIP FRONT

## Commandos blew up well of settlement, say Israelis

**T**HE guns opened up again along the frontier of the Gaza Strip yesterday after 48 hours of uneasy calm. Major-General Edison Burns, United Nations Chief Truce Observer, issued a new appeal from his Jerusalem headquarters to Egypt and Israel "to observe strictly a ceasefire."

An official Egyptian spokesman said: "At 11 a.m. today, four Israeli armoured cars crossed the demarcation line under cover of artillery and mortar fire in the Gaza Sector, and opened fire on an Egyptian outpost. Our Armed Forces fired back, damaging two of them. The Israelis withdrew at 12 o'clock. Our Forces sustained no casualties."

At 1.15 p.m. yesterday, Israel Radio quoted an Israel military spokesman as having said that Egyptian infiltrators blew up a well near Mavklim settlement on Friday night. He said that marauders blew up another well in the same area the night before.

The spokesman also said that the Egyptians shelled Mordca just across the northern tip of the Gaza strip and the Beerli area, east of abandoned sulphur quarries a few miles south of Gaza itself.

General Burns also appealed to the two countries "to issue and enforce the most positive orders to prevent any persons crossing the demarcation line and attacking persons in the other's territory, laying mines or committing other acts of sabotage."

Mr. Albert Grand, Press Attache at the Jerusalem headquarters of the International Palestine Truce Observation Corps, told the Arab News Agency afternoon that the Truce Observation Corps had received information from the Gaza strip saying that new incidents took place on the border and inside Israeli territory on Friday night and this morning.

### SHELLING

These incidents included exchange of fire and shelling between Egyptian and Israeli troops, and the blowing up of water pipelines in Israeli settlements, the reports said.

The Associated Press reports from Washington that stronger measures to end the fighting and provide a basis for real peace-making in the Middle East are reported to be under consideration in Western capitals and in United Nations quarters.

United States officials appear to be in a mood to back more authority for the U.N. Truce Supervisor in Palestine, Major-General Burns. Presumably some U.N. action would be necessary to provide this.

*E. Gazette*  
*H. 9.55*

*2/5/1*



# Arabs are ready to help Egypt

Amman, Sept. 3.

THE Jordanian Government is now contacting other Arab countries with a view to taking collective "repellent" measures against Israel.

This was announced by Sayed Haza'el Majaly, Jordanian Minister of Interior and Acting Minister of Defence, following a Cabinet meeting tonight at which the Israeli aggressions in Gaza were discussed.

The same question had been discussed in the morning at a meeting of the Jordanian Supreme Defence Council under the chairmanship of King Hussein. Following this meeting, an official statement was issued saying that the Council had resolved that armistice lines form one Arab defence line, and that the termination of the armistice on any part of it would mean a violation of the whole in accordance with the Arab Collective Security.

## Envoys told

Meanwhile the Jordan Premier, Said el Mufli today told the British and American Ambassadors that his Government is ready to provide aid to Egypt if there are "continued" Israeli attacks in the Gaza border area.

Said el Mufli also conferred with the Iraqi and Egyptian Charges d'Affaires on the situation and told the Egyptian representative that Jordan will provide immediate military aid to Egypt if there is war with Israel.

It was reported in Amman today that some Israeli forces have been moved from the Jordan frontier to the Gaza area. Six United Nations truce observers have been sent from the Jordan-Israeli border to help at the trouble spot.

Meanwhile all Arab envoys in Beirut, have been told by the Lebanese Premier, Sayed Samy El-Solh, that his government is willing to carry out any decision taken by the Arab countries to solve the serious Gaza situation. Sayed el-Solh said that he would make every effort to call an high level meeting of Arab leaders to discuss the checking of the Zionist danger.

## Meeting

He pointed out that the Lebanon would try to convene a meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, if it was not possible to call Arab Premiers together.

Well informed circles here believe that the Lebanon is considering the situation as threatening peace in the Middle East.

It was learned in Cairo yesterday that El Sayed Samy el Khoury, the Syrian Charge d'Affaires, had informed Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, the Foreign Minister, of the measures taken by his Government to meet any Israeli aggression.

El Sayed Mounir Rasheed, the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires, also called on the Foreign Minister and conveyed to him a message of support from Iraq.

Both the Syrian and Iraqi envoys told the Foreign Minister that their Governments would give unqualified support to Egypt.

E. Gazette  
H. 9.55

2/5/1





THIS IS A LARGE FORMAT DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE LEGIBLE IF SCANNED.  
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST TO REF@NAA.GOV.AU

# Mid-East states rally to Egypt

Damascus, Syria Sept. 2.

**P**REMIER Sabri Assali said today that the Syrian Army has been alerted and ordered to keep a strict watch for possible Israeli aggression along Syria's border with Israel as a result of the recent tension in the Gaza sector.

The Syrian press voiced strong support for Egypt and urged the Government to take immediate action to help Egypt. The papers said Egypt's effective reply to Israeli aggression strengthened Arab confidence in their might and frustrated Israeli plans aimed at terrorising the Arabs and causing them to fear Israeli military might.

In Beirut, Dr. Fouad Ammoun, the Secretary-General of the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs today saw Mr. Chapman Andrews, the British Ambassador in Beirut, and Mr. Georges Balay, the French Ambassador to the Lebanon, to whom he conveyed Lebanon's protest against Israel's aggression at Gaza. He asked them to convey this protest to their Governments seeing that the United Kingdom and France are two of the signatories of the tripartite declaration of 1950 which guaranteed the status quo in the Middle East.

## Measures

After the meeting, a conference took place at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry which was attended by Sayed Sami el Solh, the Prime Minister, Emir Maguid Arslan, the Minister of Defence and Brigadier Tewfik Salem, the Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Army. It was learned that they discussed the measures which should be taken to enforce the Lebanese Forces all along the Lebanese-Israeli borders.

Sayed el Solh afterwards received the Arab envoys in Beirut with whom he discussed the latest Israeli aggressions against Gaza. The Lebanese Premier said that the Lebanon would stand by Egypt and by any Arab country which might be subjected to Israeli aggression.

## In Amman

In Amman yesterday a meeting took place at the Jordanian Ministry of Defence which lasted two hours and which was attended by Sayed Hoza' El Majaly, the acting Minister of Defence, the acting Chief of Staff of the Jordanian army, the officer commanding military operations, and the officer commanding the National Guard.

Sayed Said El Mufti, the Jordanian Prime Minister, attended part of the meeting, and des-

E. mail  
2.9.55

2/5/11  
10/5/12



# AGAINST THE ARABS AS A WHOLE

Damascus, Sept. 1.

SYRIAN political circles are closely following the current Israeli aggressions against Egypt because they consider such aggressive acts to be directed against the Arabs as a whole.

Sayed Sabri el-Assali, the Syrian Prime Minister, today received at his offices Mr. James Moose, the American Ambassador to Syria, to whom he communicated Syria's protest against Israel's violation of the truce agreement with Egypt.

The Syrian Prime Minister asked the American envoy to convey this protest to his Government, inasmuch as America is one of the authors of the Tripartite Declaration.  
—A.N.A.

*E. gazette  
2.9.55*



# Ceasefire request by Israel

GENERAL Edson Burns, Chief of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, sent a message yesterday to the Egyptian representative on the Mixed Armistice Commission informing him that Israel wished to stop all aggressive action along the truce line.

General Burns said that he was awaiting an urgent reply to the Israeli demand that Egypt agree to a ceasefire.

Diplomatic exchanges took place today in both capitals and in other world centres in an attempt to preserve the uneasy armistice agreed between Arabs and Israelis in 1949.

## Diplomats told

In Cairo, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmud Fawzy, told Heads of Foreign Missions of the "present situation in Gaza," the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdel Khalek Hassuna, briefed Arab diplomats at the same time.

A British Foreign Office spokesman in London said Britain has been in diplomatic contact on the situation in the past few days with France and the United States — the other two parties to the 1950 tripartite declaration guaranteeing stability in the Middle East.

The new wave of fighting broke out on August 22 after Israel and Egypt adjourned talks, under the chairmanship of General Burns, aimed at easing tension along the border. Two days later Egypt broke off the talks.

*E. gazette  
2.9.55*



# 'Situation is one for the U.N. to solve'

London, Sept. 1.

**B**RTAIN has decided that the Egyptian-Israeli fighting in the Gaza strip is now so serious that it must be referred to the United Nations for solution, official sources said tonight.

The sources said it was now felt that the situation had become one for the United Nations to solve. The Foreign Office was now considering how best the issue could be raised there.

The most likely course appeared to be the summoning of a meeting of the Security Council in New York, though this would not necessarily be done by Britain.

Earlier, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain had been in diplomatic contact in the past few days with the United States and France who, with Britain, were parties to the 1950 tripartite declaration guaranteeing stability in the Middle East.

## "Hopes"

In Washington, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the U.S. Government has "strong hopes" that the fighting between Israel and Egypt in the Gaza area "will subside and a ceasefire will be obtained."

Dulles made this comment on the conflict in the Gaza strip border just before he boarded a plane for Watertown, New York, to spend a two weeks vacation on his island in Lake Ontario.

Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., who saw Dulles off at the airport and who will be running the State Department in his absence, told newsmen: "Our latest information leads us to be hopeful that some basis can be found whereby they (Egyptians and Jews) will engage in ceasefire talks. — Reuter and A.P."

*E. Gazette  
2.9.55*



# GEN. AMER STATES 'SITUATION AT GAZA SATISFACTORY'

## C.-in-C. reports after 4-day inspection tour of front-line

**G**ENERAL Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of War, and C-in-C of the Armed Forces, returned to Cairo yesterday after four-day inspection tour of Egyptian front-line positions in the Gaza area, and conferred with Prime Minister Gamal Abdul Nasser at the Headquarters of the Revolution Command Council on the developments of the situation.

General Amer told reporters that the situation was satisfactory.

"Your brothers there are in good condition, and I can assure you that you have an Army which is capable of facing up to any situation" he added.

An official spokesman said in Cairo yesterday that Israeli forces made an attempt on Wednesday night to cut communications between Rafah and Gaza, by occupying the town of Khan Yunis, but they were intercepted and foiled by the Palestinian Defence Force, which engaged them in battle, compelling them to withdraw.

"An Israeli force managed to blow up part of the Police Station in Khan Yunis" the source said.

"Losses of the Palestinian Defence Force were 10 killed and 12 injured," the source added.

The spokesman said that fighting went on for two hours and ended at midnight.

The spokesman continued:

"Israeli artillery directed their fire to the South of Gaza throughout the night of Wednesday. Egyptian forces retaliated, without suffering any casualties.

"At dawn on Thursday, our fighter planes made a reconnaissance of the area North of Gaza. Two of our planes have not returned.

"On his return, the pilot-in-charge reported that clouds were low, and visibility difficult. This compelled him to fly low under the clouds to reconnoitre Israeli movements. He further reported that when our planes were flying up through the clouds, two collided in the air.

"At 10 a.m. today, our planes engaged in battle with the enemy's planes over the district of Gaza. Enemy planes withdrew, but our planes chased them and engaged them. Our planes returned safely.

An official source also said that the Palestinian Defence Forces consisting of Palestinian Volunteers fought with admirable courage that was worthy of appreciation. The source believed that they had inflicted heavy losses on the Israeli attackers.

Israel Radio said that violent fighting broke out at Khan Yunis. An Israeli communique said that Israel's losses were 9 killed. An Egyptian spokesman said he believed the losses of the Israelis were much heavier than that.

Israel Radio also said Egyptian commandos were still inside Israeli territory, and that they had blown up a building in Beit Galim.

*E. gzytt  
2.9.55*



# REFUSES GAZA CEASEFIRE CALL BY BURNS

## Fire directed on Egyptian outposts all day long

**A**N official spokesman announced last night that the Israeli forces yesterday fired on Egyptian outposts in the Gaza sector throughout the day. Artillery and mortar fire was heavier after 7 p.m. Firing was still going on along the Gaza sector he said.

According to a report from Jerusalem, Israel yesterday told the United Nations chief truce observer, Major General Edson Burns that it would be ready to consider a Gaza Area ceasefire, only if he "obtains the assurance of the Egyptian Government that it accepts responsibility for recent violence and is ready to guarantee immediate and complete cessation of hostile acts."

This demand was contained in Israel's reply to General Burns's note addressed to the Israel Government.

It was the first time Israel has made her acceptance of a ceasefire conditional upon Egyptian acceptance of responsibility for clashes.

A United Nations communique dated Tuesday, but withheld from publication until yesterday said General Burns had "proposed that Egypt and Israel should order their troops in the Gaza and El-Auja areas to cease all firing near Gaza and all ambushes, acts of sabotage and terrorism in the surrounding area".

This is the first reference to an exchange of fire in the El-Auja demilitarised zone, the former international border between Israel and Egyptian-held Sinai.

An appeal for a ceasefire by the Chief of Staff is now the accepted United Nations procedure to check large-scale fighting. The next step would be to deal with each incident on its merits through the Armistice Commission.

### Heavy shelling

At 2 a.m. yesterday, an Israeli spokesman announced two additional incidents in two different areas north of the Gaza Strip.

He said infiltrators opened fire on a military vehicle near Savdiel in the coastal plain. He reported the car damaged but no casualties.

Confirmed reports said heavy shelling across the line in the Gaza sector on Monday night and Tuesday killed five Jews and wounded nine.

The Israeli spokesman added that Arabs also opened fire on field workers from the direction of Kalkilyeh, about 12 miles north-east of Tel Aviv and across the Jordan border.

He said at the same time a number of Arabs penetrated into Israel territory in an attempt to kidnap one of the workers, but the attempt failed.

*E. gazette  
1.9.55*